[Edgecombe Ave. Apartment]

17 November 1944

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is daily expecting his goods to arrive by van from Baltimore. He would appreciate it, if when the van arrives, you would please notify him at his office - Algonquin 4-3550 or at Hotel Theresa - Monument 2-1700. Thanking you for this courtesy, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Assistant to Dr. Du Bois

19-14-23

The Superintendent
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City 32
New York

[Edgecombe Ave. Apartment]

17 November 1944

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19-14-23

The Superintendent
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City 32
New York

U. U. EKAM,
Ikot Udo Offiong Str.,
IKOT EKPENE,
NIGERIA
West Africa

April 26, 1944.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph.D.,
~~c/o~~ Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta.
Georgia, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am a Negro (Nigerian) from West Africa. I congratulate you on your being elected by the American Government, one of the ten new members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. I thank you also for your services for the Negroes.

I have a burning desire for a higher education; but I am handicapped financially. Under these circumstances, I appeal to you and the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People for a scholarship to come to America for a higher education. I am 28 years of age.

Sir, I feel there is much for me to do for and among my people; but I lack the necessary qualification. Sir, I look up to you and the Association for the realisation of the yearning of my heart — yes, my life ambition. Help and equip me for service to my ~~ples~~ people, Sir.

Awaiting your kind reply, Sir.

Yours sincerely,

U.U. Ekam

(U. U. EKAM).

January 21, 1944

19-31-33

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

I am thinking of publishing in Phylon several short reviews or impressions of the Myrdal report. Would you be willing to write for us a statement of your general reaction and estimate of this report sometime, that would occupy a page or two pages of Phylon? I would be obliged if you would. We would like to have it by March.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

February 2, 1944

19-31-34

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

I have your book "13 Against The Odds". It is easily the most human and living group of biographies that I have seen. I thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Field Foundation]

19-27-126

May 16, 1944

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
250 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hahn,

I am writing you to ask if there is any possibility of getting aid from the Field Foundation for a project in which I am engaged. I am sure that the foundation has its own plans and suggestions for others far beyond any possibility of fullfilling. In that case, this application need take but little of your time. On the other hand, if you are still looking for possible avenues of constrative help, I think this proposal has points of interest.

As you know, every Southern state has a Negro Land-Grant College in addition to the white Land-Grant College. Negroes are trained in regular college work and more especially in agriculture, home economics and social services. These colleges share the Federal appropriation and also receive State appropriation. In 1937-38, they received $491,000 from the Federal Government, $397,000 from the student fees and $2,000,000 from the states and counties. The growth of these Negro institutions in plant and educational efficiency has been remarkable in the last ten years. They rank today with the more important institutions educating American Negroes.

Atlanta University from 1896 to 1910 was the first institution in the United States to made a systematic and scientific study of the American Negro. Its twenty or more annual publications during this time became known throughout the world and became the basis of practically all further social study of this group. When I returned to Atlanta University as Head of the Department of Sociology in 1933, I planned with John Hope to restore this study of the American Negro. After his death, I took up the matter with the Conference of the Presidents of the Negro Land-Grant College. In 1940, we planned a Cooperative Social Study under the general guidance and leadership of Atlanta Univer-

sity. It was our thought to have the teachers of the social sciences in nineteen Land-Grant Colleges make continous and increasingly careful and complete study of their own state, covering the condition of the Negro and especially his economic development. This scheme was carried out. In 1943, we had a conference of these teachers at Atlanta University, including not only the Negro teachers, but some of the leading white sociologists of the United States, including Odum of North Carolina, Reuter of Iowa, Young of the Social Science Research Council, Smith of Louisiana State University. Colored sociologists present included Frazier of Howard and Johnson of Fisk.

A first report covering the activities of this effort was issued and is enclosed. Atlanta University was induced to contribute $1,000 a year to this project and in 1943 the Negro Land-Grant Colleges taxed themselves $100 a piece. The total cash received for our second year has amounted so far to $2,700. Just as the second year's work was beginning, however, I was retired from my position without notice, at the suggestion of President Clement. Later I was voted a year's salary and a small pension. In the meantime, the Land-Grant College project is without direction or home because President Clement of Atlanta University does not wish to support it further. The Presidents of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges and I myself believe that this is a worth while project, both in education and in social science. We are planning therefore to carry on, but we need support. Offers have come for change of headquarters of the work from Atlanta University to Fisk University in Nashville and to Howard University in Washington. In any case, an annual fund of $8,500 is needed for its support. Of this $2000 can be furnished by the Land-Grant Colleges and probably $2000 more by either Howard or Fisk; this leaves a deficit of $4500 which I am trying to raise. I feel that after a preliminary period of from three to five years, the Land-Grant Colleges will be able to induce their trustees to bear the whole expense of this project; but that will not be possible immediately and it would not be politic to ask for it. I am therefore placing the proposition before you. Would it be within the scope or interest of the Field Foundation to help this project with the assistance indicated?

You know, of course that the problem of graduate institutions and scientific research for Southern Negroes is a difficult one. It would be too costly for Negro colleges to try to duplicate the graduate work of state institutions. It is not likely that they will be admitted to white institutions for a generation or more. They must therefore pursue their own scientific work and especially work in social investigation, economic development and up-lift

19-27-127

services, by cooperative effort among federal and state support institutions. This work could be begun and raised to a high level of efficiency by leadership, based on the advice and criticism of the best sociologists, white and black, in the United States. Such is the program which this movement has in mind and I am venturing to lay it before you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

15 November 1944

My dear Mr. Wright:

19-36-30

As I shall be in Atlanta, December tenth, I shall be glad to speak at your church on that day if you have a vacancy. There will be no fee or expense. I could talk on either of two subjects: Haiti or Our Present Education Program.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend J. C. Wright
First Congregational Church
Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia

First Congregational Church

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

REV. JOHN CLARENCE WRIGHT, MINISTER

PARSONAGE
392 Angier Ave., N. E.
Phone: ATwood 2181

STUDY
105 Courtland St., N. E.
Phone: MAin 3757

November 27, 1944

Lectures

19-27-40

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 - 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Dr. DuBois,

Your letter of recent date advising us of your availability for a lecture at our Church on December the 10th is acknowledged. This is to say that we shall be very happy to present you and will advise you at an early date as to the exact hour. We shall be glad if you will deliver your lecture on Haiti.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes always,

Yours Cordially,

John C. Wright

Rev. John Clarence Wright

JCW/nb

29 November 1944

My dear Mr. Wright:

I regret to say that on account of the publication of a book in the spring which must be ready by January first, I am unable to come to Atlanta at this time. I hope to come early in the Spring. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend J. C. Wright
First Congregational Church
Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia

4 December 1944

19-27-41

My dear Mr. Wright:

Your letter of November 27 arrived yesterday. I had written you saying that I couldn't get to Atlanta in December. I am very sorry but as I have said the unusual opportunity to get a book published in the spring makes it imperative for me to stay here and work like the devil.

I have not given up the idea of coming but it will be a little more difficult because I will not have the Land Grant College excuse to pay my expenses; but it may be that in February or March, I shall be able to come down.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend John C. Wright
First Congregational Church
105 Courtland Street Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

[Marvin Fisher]

Benton Harbor, Mich.
May 3, 1944

Request for information

Dear Sir:

I am a C. I. O. Committee-Man in a defense Plant. If you will be kind enough to answer my question; it may mean that we will be able to decide an issue in our favor.

I would like to know what per cent of our Negro Population are full blooded? and with what Race the balance of our Population are mixed.

Thanking you in advance.

Very sincerely yours,
Marvin Fisher
366 Pipestone St.
Benton Harbor,
Mich.

19-25-27

19-52-28

June 13, 1944

Mr. Marvin Fisher
366 Riford Street
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Dear Mr. Fishers:

On account of work connected with commencement season and my retirement from Atlanta University, it has been impossible for me to answer your kind letter of May 3 until now.

There are no exact figures of the number of people of mixed white and Negro blood in the United States. Census reports were made from 1850-1890 and varied in estimates from 11 to 15 per cent of mulattoes. But this was admittedly understatement.

Herskovits in the "American Negro" estimates that less than 25 per cent of American Negroes are of non-mixed African descent; the balance have in varying degree a mixture of Indian and white blood.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 29, 1944

Mrs Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street N.W. Apt.409
Washington, D. C.

My dear Anna:

It was so nice to see you in Washington. I wish I had had time to have a talk with you. There was so much difficulty in getting up this year's conference that I did not feel justified in inviting as many people as I wanted to; and especially if you had come, I wanted to have some time to play host. But I was literally run to death with work and worry and with other matters besides the conference. I shall remember you another time and another time may come. I am glad you have rested and hope you will be all right.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 8, 1944

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

19-36-36

My dear Anna:

You will see by the enclosed statement that I have been retired from Atlanta University. I have been thinking about your suggestion sometime ago and since your boss and I are both going to be present at my induction into the National Institute of Arts and Letters next week, I know he has returned to the country.

I am wondering therefore if there would be any place for me in the Library of Congress on part time. I presume my knowledge of America Negro and African Literature is rather better than that of most people in the United States. How could he be sounded out, could you do it or how could I? I hope to see you for a moment at least sometime this month.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Ruth Anna Fisher]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

#409

654 Girard St. N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C.,
May 12, 1944.

Dear B,

Where in the world your get the idea of calling me Anna I do not know, but Dear Anna as your two last letters begin ~~sound~~ sounds odd to me.

I'm glad your pension matter has been settled tho' it's pretty small — $100 a month is the Library's pension — but I think it scandalous that you had to have so much publicity about what should have been done graciously as a matter of course.

The Librarian has been back for some little time now. I should be perfectly willing to ~~offer~~ give my opinion should he ask it, but I would not offer it unsolicited.

Mr. Frazier worked here part time for a year. At the end of that time he was retained as Consultant, but without salary, tho' I understand he did a very good piece of work. Most consultants — the only job they could offer you — are kept on only for a year, I think, and some for even a shorter period.

Frazier is on a Rosenwald Fellowship next year. What about the possibility of substituting at Howard?

I'm sorry I can't be more helpful about the Library, but I don't know a great deal about that side of the work. Could you ask Frazier about it?

I can only say this that since Consultants, too, come under the same red tape rules as we do - making many house reports and the like, I'm rather sure you wouldn't like the restrictions under which you would have to work.

Personally I think the Librarian is a bit given to being all for a Consultant in Negro History for a time and then being all for poetry and now it seems to be to furnish jobs for refugees, so we have a Czech consultant via a 4 mos. appointment; I noticed on to-day's bulletin board.

This doesn't seem very helpful but I'm trying to give you a fair picture. - You might mention it to the Librarian when you see him as at your meeting they will probably mention your retirement. It can do no harm.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Anna

4 December 1944

My dear Ruth Anna:

Since seeing you, I have made the great transposition and by request moved from teaching at Atlanta to Director of Special Research in the NAACP. I am enjoying the change.

I have just had a book on colonies contracted for by Harcourt, Brace and Company. The first chapter is on Dumbarton Oaks. I am wondering if you could get me some information about the mansion and grounds of Dumbarton Oaks, its history, appearance and so forth. I want to put a little touch of verisimilitude into my sketch.

I shall hope to see you within a reasonable time either here or in Washington.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington, D. C.

Apartment 409,
654 Girard Street, N. W.,
Washington 1, D. C.,
December 14, 1944.

Dear B.,

I am glad you have a job back in New York again. It seems to me one of the few livable places in this - - country.

I wish that I might help you out on Dumbarton Oaks. I have always meant to go and look at it, but have never had the time, since it is dark when I go to work in the morning and dark when I get [redacted] back, and that is every day except Sundays.

However, when the conference opened, or just before it, there was an article about the house, its history, location, its in Georgetown, a photograph of it, and other such news, in the Sunday Washington Post. Your research assistant might look it up for you. And I should imagine there would have have been a similar article in the Sunday Washington Star.

19-15-6

I'm enclosing ~~an~~ editorial from the Post, which, by the way, has had some extremely good editorials all during this war period, ~~a~~ which has something to say about Dumbarton Oaks. [redacted] I'm also enclosing two pamphlets which I think might interest you. I have always admired Scott Nearing for his tremendous courage although I don't always agree with his opinions.

I'm being interrupted too much to write a proper letter here - this is at work - so that this will have to do.

Just one more thing - I finally, after much deliberation, did vote for Roosevelt and he's making me sorry for it every day. I should have returned that part of the ballott blank.

As ever,

Ruth Anna Fisher

Fisk University
Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

January 10, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I did not reply to your letter of December 13 because I thought there was nothing in it requiring an answer. In looking at it again I see that you make the suggestion that you might publish in Phlyon the statement I sent you on Africa. I write now to say the statement is at your disposal. If you do print it, perhaps you will kindly send me a proof as it was not intended for publication.

I am going to New York on the 19th and hope to take up the question of financing our proposed summer institute. You who have had so much experience in these matters could give me an idea of how much money would be required. We are to meet, I understand, for several weeks but I do not know how many people will attend. Can you give me an estimate? There was some suggestion that we should go to Wilberforce. Do you think that it would be as suitable a place as any other? If so, I will approach Dr. Wesley.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:bps

19-32-42

January 14, 1944

19-32-41

Mr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Smith:

Here is an article by Leo Hansberry which I am carrying in the next Phylon. It is a part from a much longer article. Will you look it over for me and make any corrections and suggestions which may occur to you? I should like to have it at your earliest convenience, although I am aware of the impropriety of such a request of a busy man. I will answer your recent letter in a day or so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 18, 1944

19-36-99

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Smith:

I am not using your manuscript on Africa as yet, but may later. I have begun work on the booklet on Africa which we discussed and hope to have it in your hands for criticism early in February. I think the suggestion of Wilberforce as a place for the African Institute is a very good one. It is a pleasant locality and I think President Wesley would welcome the idea.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

Fisk University
Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

February 11, 1944

19-23-44

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

When I was in New York I had an opportunity of talking to Mr. Jackson Davis and some other members of the Education Board. I found them quite favorable to our proposed African Institute this summer. Unfortunately, I could not give them any idea as to the cost and what grant we should like from them. You did not reply to the question I asked you as to the cost. Perhaps sometimes you will give me your idea on the subject. I will approach the authorities at Wilberforce and ascertain whether they will allow us to hold the Institute there.

I wonder whether you would be interested in seeing the outline which I have prepared for my Seminar on African Problems. I am sending you a copy under separate cover. With kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:bps

W E B DuBois
Make folder

Dr. Du Bois

[February, 1944]
[Edwin W. Smith]

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

1. Questions of Population and Health
   Assigned to:-

2. The Land Question
   Assigned to:-

3.- Problems of Production
   Assigned to:-

4. The Problem of Labour
   Assigned to:-

5. Trusteeship
   Assigned to:-

6. Problems of Administration
   1. The British System of Indirect Rule
   Assigned to:-

7. Problems of Administration
   2. The French, Belgian, Portuguese, and Liberian Systems
   Assigned to:-

8. The Special Case of South Africa
   Assigned to:-

9. Education
   Assigned to:-

10. Post War Planning
   Assigned to:-

(c 1935)
?

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

QUESTIONS OF POPULATION AND HEALTH

Books for study:

E.W.SMITH: The Golden Stool

Africa: what do we know of it?

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

E.B.WORTHINGTON: Science in Africa

R.L.BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

A.Richards: Land, Labour and Diet in Northern Rhodesia

Colonial Report: Nutrition in the Colonial Empire, 2 parts

In addition to the references given below look up the passages indexed in BUELL under, Birth Rate - Death Rate - Infant Mortality - Mortality Statistics - Population - Vital Statistics.

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

1. What is the population of Africa?

   Read: Hailey, 104 ff.; Golden Stool, 132-134.

   What reliance can be put on the published figures?

   Read: Africa: what do we know of it? 52 ff.

   Hailey, 109 ff.

   Worthington, 557-567.

2. Make out a table showing the density of population in the various African countries. Compare the figures with

   a. Tennessee; New York; Texas.

   b. Belgium; c. Japan; d. India;

   e. British Isles.

3.- What are a. the birth-rate;

b. the death-rate;

c. the infantile mortality rate?

Look up passages in BUELL. Africa; what do we know of it? 54.

4.- What reasons can be given for the relative sparsity of Africa's population? Examine the following causes and estimate their validity. Read: the Golden Stool, 134-144.

a. the Slave Trade

b. Wars

c. Endemic and epidemic disease:

Read: Africa: what do we know of it? p. 55

Hailey, 1122 ff; Worthington, 516-542; 546-556

d. Introduced disease: Hailey, 1148; Worthington, 542

e. Bad housing: Read: Africa, what do we know of it? p.55

f. Malnutrition: Read: Worthington, 571-583; Richards, 34-43; Colonial Report, part 1, chaps. ii-vi; also read the African sections of part 2.

g. Ignorance of hygiene.

h. Certain indigenous customs: infanticide; human sacrifice; witch-hunts; sexual precocity; abortion.

i. Modern industrial conditions; Read: Africa, what do we know of it? p. 56.

5. What is being done to improve the health of Africans?

Read: Worthington on Rural Hygiene, 568-571

Golden Stool, 144-148

And the following:

The Beginnings of medical work in Africa: Hailey, 1115-1122

International organizations; Hailey, 1152-1153;
Worthington, 463-466

Medical work in various territories; Hailey, 1154-1182
Worthington, 467 ff.

Medical education of Africans; Hailey, 1182-1193
Worthington, 505-515

Health Policies; Hailey 1193-1206

Health Propaganda; Worthington, 515,516.

E.W.S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

THE LAND QUESTION

Books for study:

E. W. SMITH: The Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

L. P. MAIR: Native Policies in Africa

I. SCHAPERA: A Handbook of Tswana Law and Custom

C. K. MEEK: Law and Authority in a Nigerian Tribe

M. PERHAM: Native Administration in Nigeria

A. RICHARDS: Land, Labour and Diet in Northern Rhodesia

W. K. HANCOCK: Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs Vol. II Problems of Economic Policy

G. WILSON: The Land Rights of Individuals among the Nyakyusa

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

1. What are the African conceptions of land tenure?

   Distinguish between OWNERSHIP AND USUFRUCT.

   Golden Stool, 148 ff.

   Schapera, 194 ff.

   Hailey, ~~822 ff~~. 829 ff.

   Richards, 229 ff. Wilson - read the whole.

   See if you can find other material in books on African tribes.

2. What changes are taking place in African conceptions of land tenure under the pressure of modern commercialized conditions?

   Hailey, 842 ff.

   Buell: individual titles in Nigeria, i. 761 ff.

   in Gold Coast, i. 816 ff.

3. Examine the paradox stated by Hancock: "A government which which wished to dispossess a Native people (of their land) could hardly do better than proclaim the principle of absolute ownership by the Native communities". Read Hancock pp. 173-187

4. What is now the position of Africans in regard to the land?

a. Where economic development is taking place wholly or mainly through the native cultivator.

Basutoland; Swaziland; Bechwanaland: Hailey, 728 ff.

Buell I. 178 I. 197-200

Uganda: Hailey, ~~879~~ 759 ff.

Buell, i., 590 ff.

Read particularly the Uganda Agreement of 1900, sections 15-18, Buell, i. 638 ff.

Nigeria: Hailey, 768 ff.

Perham, 304 ff.

Gold Coast and Togo: Hailey, 775 ff.

Buell, i, 812 ff.

Gambia and Sierra Leone: Hailey, 780 ff.

French Africa, Hailey, 782-788

b. Where Europeans have obtained land for farms and mines.

Union of South Africa: Hailey, 718 ff.

Buell,

Mair, 23 ff.

Rhodesia, North and South: Hailey, 732 ff Buell I 209-218; I 235

Mair, 63 ff.

Kenya: Hailey, 742 ff.

Mair, 77 ff. Buell I. 298-328

Tanganyika: Hailey, 76 ff. Buell I 486-490

Mair, 100 ff.

Nyasaland: Hailey, 755. Buell I. 245-247: 249-251

Mair, 108 ff.

French Cameroons; Hailey, 788-790

Belgian Congo: Hailey, 790-796

Mair, 219-229

Portuguese Africa, Hailey, 796-798

Mair, 256

Here study especially the demarcation of native areas ('RESERVES') and ask whether these are adequate in extent and firmly secured to the Africans. See Hailey, 803-813.

c. Where large scale concessions of land, or of monopolies for the sale or gathering of produce, are given to Europeans.

Belgian Congo: Hailey, 790 ff.

Buell, ii, 524 ff. Mair, 218 ff.

French Africa: Buell, i, 1021; ii 229 ff. Mair, 200 ff.

Portuguese Africa: Hailey, 797

Liberia: Buell, ii. 735 ff, 820 ff.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE:

1. Which is the preferable system: communal tenure or individual tenure?

See some pros and cons, Perham, 320 ff; Buell i, 761.

2. Should the trend towards commercialization of land be encouraged?

3. Where white settlers come into a country what should be done

to ensure sufficient land for the native inhabitants?

4. Are European governments justified in assuming ultimate proprietorship of all land in a territory?

NOTE

The subject of land cannot be considered in isolation. A complete understanding involves questions of opoulation and its density; the nature of the soil; the relative advantages of the plantation system and peasnat production; etc. etc.

E. W. S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

E. W. SMITH: The Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

L. P. MUIR: Native Policies in Africa

W. K. HANCOCK: Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs, vol ii, Problems of Economic Policy

C. F. STRICKLAND: The Co-operative Movement in Africa (a reprint)

1. To understand economic problems in Africa today it is necessary to study the transition period after the abolition of the slave-trade in 1807. The productions which white men sought first were slave-labour, gold, ivory and pepper, and in exchange they took to Africa cottons, brassware, beads, rum, etc. Merchants, shippers and plantation owners believed that abolition would ruin commerce. The answer given by the reformers was that 'a just and equitable traffic' would be beneficial to both black and white. They sought to expand a legitimate trade to cut the roots of the illegitimate slave-trade. Read The Golden Stool (pp. 98-109) and Hancock (pp. 154-172)

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

2. Draw up tables showing the principal exports of Africa, (a) mineral; (b) vegetable; (c) animal. See list in Mair, p.289 The figures can be dug out of Hailey, Buell and Hancock. Take the latest year available and report the values in pounds or dollars. Arrange the tables as follows:

(a) MINERAL

Product	Countries				
	Union of S.A.	S.Rhodesia	N.Rhodesia	Belgian Congo	etc
Gold					
Copper					
Tin					
etc. etc.					

(b) VEGETABLE

Product	Countries					
	Liberia	F.W.Africa	F.E.Africa	Nigeria	Gold Coast	etc
Palm oil						
Peanuts						
Rubber						
etc. etc.						

(c) ANIMAL

Product	Countries					
	Liberia	F.W.Africa	F.E.Africa	Nigeria	Gold Coast	etc
Hides and skins						
Ivory						
Bees Wax						
Ghee						
etc. etc.						

See figures in Hailey, 1324-1328, of Africa's share in world trade: in 1929 it amounted to only 4.5% of the exports; and 4.8 of the imports; compared with North America, 19.5 and 16.%, and Europe, 48,8 and 55.8%. As to metals generally Africa produced only 2.5% in 1934; but of gold, 50%; of chrome ore, 50.6%, of manganese, 16.4%; of palm products, 93.6%: of cocoa, 62.9%; of peanuts, 23.7%.

In what lies the importance of this export trade?

a. to provide the cost of initial development;

b. to equip a territory with a permanent outfit of public works and public services. Were it not for the minerals, railways would not have been built to the present extent. ~~Aclumota~~ Achimota College in Gold Coast could not have been built but for cocoa.

3. How are these things produced? Africa, says Hailey, p. 1557, may be said to have two systems of economy, the European and the native, which meet at the point where the native begins to work for wages in European undertakings or to take export crops to market. Further analysis reveals five types of economy in Africa:-

a. The old subsistence economy, modified now by taxation and the growth of new wants which induce the African peasant to dispose, when he can, of some of his cattle and foodstuffs. This is general in Africa. See Hailey, 888-889

b. The African undertakes and finances the primary production; the white man (or the Indian or Syrian) does the marketing and transportation. On agricultural production by Africans, see Hailey, 888-889, e.g. cotton in Uganda and other territories; Hailey 902-1423-1424

cocoa in Gold Coast Hailey 906-909

cotton in Kenya Hailey 903

coffee in Tanganyika Hailey 909-911

cotton and tobacco in Nyasaland Hailey 903; Hancock 116-117

peanuts in West Africa Hailey 897-899

palm oil and kernels in West Africa Hailey 911-914

c. Permanent European settlers own and occupy farms; Europeans and Asiatics largely operate the main industries; the African supplies unskilled or semi-skilled labour.

On agricultural production by Europeans, see Hailey 918-929 "The chief characteristic of the European agricultural enterprise is indeed its dependence on cheap labour rather than on machinery."

Southern Rhodesia: Hailey, 1379

Northern Rhodesia: Hailey, 1386 ff.

Kenya: Buell i, 1392 ff.

Tanganyiak: Buell 1, 473-477. Note that 51% of the export is African produce.

d. The European provides capital, technical management and organization, marketing and transportation; the African supplies skilled and unskilled labor.

A. Mines;:Copper etc. in Northern Rhodesia; Hailey 1388. For minerals and mines, see Hailey, chap. XXII pp. 1484-1536. Hailey, pp. 1382-3 gives figures for the capital invested in mines (a total of 260,000,000 pounds) and also two or three figures for dividends. The place that exploitation of mines takes im the development of Africa is emphasized by Hailey, 1657-1658.

B. Plantations of rubber, palm-oil etc. see Hailey 919-920. Lever plantations in Belgian Congo, Hailey, 793. Buell II, 511. Firestone plantations in Liberia, Buell II.

e. The European provides capital, transportation, marketing and

perhaps certain preparatory processes; the African is responsible for primary production. A tripartite partnership between the state, private capital and the cultivator.

e.g. the Gezira cotton scheme of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. Hailey, 1053-1055.

The irrigated areas of the Niger in French West Africa. Hailey, 1048-1052.

4. The Dual Policy of the British government means that in countries like Kenya where white settlers have come in, equal encouragement is to be given to the agricultural activities of Africans and Europeans, and equal attention to their educational and health needs. See Buell I, 382; 550-555.

5. To what countries are African products exported? The answer may be gleaned from Hailey and Buell. The question is important in view of the demand for equal access to raw materials by all industrial nations. See Hailey, 1329-1333. Note particularly the figures on p. 1333 of German imports of African products in 1936.

The question of preferential tariffs is discussed by Hailey, 1340-1348; Hancock, 306 ff.; and Buell.

6. Examine the relative merits of development by peasant agency or by the plantation system. Hailey, 980-983; 1402-1404; Hancock, 173-200. Does American experience in the cotton-belt throw any light upon the contorversy? What answer is to be given to Hancock's question, p.199: "Is it altogether impossible to combine the two elements--native ownership on the one side, scientific agriculture on the other--which have been presented

as irreconcilable opposites?" See also Hancock, 236-269

7. Certain problems have yet to be solved in regard to production by Africans.

a. The problem arising from dependence mainly upon the export of a single commodity; e.g. Gambia, 98% of the export is peanuts; Zanzibar, 73 % cloves; Uganda, 80% cotton. Figures in Hailey, 1327. This renders such territories very susceptible to the risk of industrial fluctuations. What are the effects of a sudden drop in world prices of one of these crops? See Hailey, 1327-1328.

b. The emerging tension between progress and security. Study this by referency to Akokoaso, a cocoa-producing community in Gold Coast. Hancock, 269-289.

c. The problems of marketing. Where agricultural produce is grown by Africans on their own land, they are still dependent upon Europeans for carrying the produce to world markets. And prices are determined by those markets. Some of the difficult questions which arise are discussed by Hancock, 201 ff.

Is the remedy in Co-operation among producers?

In this connection inquire into Co-operative Societies in Africa. See Hailey, 1466-1483; and Strickland.

d. The problems arising where Africans attempt to produce for export by traditional methods of agriculture and husbandry or where they use the plow unwisely. One result may be exhaustion of the soil: Hailey, 884-887. The remedy: See Hailey 960.

8. Make a study of wages paid to Africans. Look in the index in Buell and Hailey under "Wages". See Mair, p. 293.

Would you say that African laborers get an adequate share of the profits of European enterprises?

9. The main occupation of Africans is now in agriculture . Consider the development of manufactures by Africans. See Hancock, 293-298: and article in Journal of the African Society.

10. Subjects for discussion:-

a. Can the best be made of African resources on the lines now followed, with justice to the Africans themselves? If not, what should be done? Restrict ~~population~~ Production? Import labor? Follow a long-term policy of agricultural and general education, of improving health and increasing the native population?

On the improvement of African agriculture see Hailey, 960-971.

b. Hailey says that the future economic prosperity of some African countries probably depends more on the general development of native economic activity than on the results of European enterprise. He indicates what is necessary for this achievement; 1426-1431; summary on p. 1659. Discuss his points.

c. How can Africans obtain control of the enterprises now dependent on European and American capital? That is: how can they raise the necessary capital and acquire the necessary technical efficiency?

d. On the basis of this study, would you say that the foreign domination of Africa consist in the oppression and exploitation of subject races? If you prefer it, say''the British Empire' in place of 'the foreign domination'. Be careful to define the words 'oppression' and 'exploitation'.

E. W. S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

THE PROBLEM OF LABOUR

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

E.W. SMITH: The Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

W. K. HANCOCK: Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs, vol.2

R. C. THURNWALD: Black and White in East Africa

L. P. MAIR: Native Policies in Africa

<- - - - - - Report on Emigrant Labour, Nyasaland, 1905
(Cited ~~Report~~ Nyasaland Report)

I. SCHAPERA: A Handbook of Tswana Law and Customs

M. HUNTER: Reaction to Conquest

The Colonies: The British Labour Party's Post-War Policy for the African Colonies

Read especially THURNWALD, chapter 3, pp. 99-141

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

1.- Consider the general effect of the introduction of money and a wage-system with demands for taxation among a people to whom they were unknown.

Thurnwald, pp. 108-111. Hunter, 133-144 Hailey, 884-887

Consider in particular the extent of the disintegration of social life through the prolonged absence of adult males who are earning money, largely for the payment of taxes.

Hailey, 699-709 Buell, ii. 546-552

Nyasaland Report, 30-37. See Hancock's remarks, p. 114-116.

Northern Rhodesia, Buell I 240,241

Belgian Congo, Mair, 229-235.

for numbers in employment and percentage of absent males, see Mair, p. 292

2.- The white man's demand for labour created slavery and the slave trade. These are now banned; but the demand remains. What is it that produces the demand? The necessity of developing the natural resources of Africa. See Golden Stool, p. 98 Some indication of the number of African wage-earners is given by HAILEY, pp. 606-608. Notice his conclusion: "only a small proportion (of the African population) is at present dependent solely on wage-earning". And his statement: p. ~~1638.~~ 1648 "Hitherto capitalist enterprise has been able to count on relatively cheap labour, owing to the fact that wages are for the most part sought for other reasons than that of subsistence. For some areas, the numbers are rapidly increasing of those who are entirely dependent on their wage-earning and this fact may materially affect the relations of employers and labour". He means that men leave the Reserves to work a short time for Europeans and then return home. This fact brings out the connection between Land and Labour. See Hailey 709-710

3.- Consider the question posed in The Golden Stool: How, in conformity with the respect that is due to the manhood of the Africans, can these be induced to cooperate effectively in developing the resources of the continent for the mutual advantage of themselves and the rest of the world?

There seem to be two methods:

a. the African cultivates economic crops on his own land in addition to his own food-stuffs. See The Golden Stool, 120-122; Thurnwald, 121-123.

This part of the subject is dealt with under PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION.

b. the African is employed as a wage-earner by the European, Golden Stool, p. 122; Thurnwald, 123

4.- What induces Africans to work for Europeans? SMITH in The Golden Stool enumerates 3 inducements: Force; Persuasion; Forceful persuasion

a. Persuasion means the application of the normal economic incentive: the desire to acquire new things which can only be bought for money - clothes, foods, luxuries, taxes and tribal obligations; Add to this the young man's love of adventure and desire to see the larger world. Nyasaland Report, pp16-23. Hunter, 454-5. What hinders full operation of this factor? Read Hailey's GENERAL CONCLUSIONS, p. 692.

b. Forced labour, Read Hailey's GENERAL CONCLUSIONS, 628,630. Here distinguish five forms of compulsory labour.

a.- Communal labour, paid or unpaid.

b.- Forced labour for public of State purposes

c.- Military conscriped labour

d.- Compulsion for the stimulation of agricultural production.

e.- Forced labour for private gain,

Notice arguments brought forward in support of compulsion:

a.- analogous practices in United States and elsewhere; compulsory military service, etc. Hailey, p. 612

b.- the practice in African indigenous societies whereby the Chief has power to call up Labour, See Schapera pp 109-117

Which, if any, of the forms of forced labour, a.b.c.d.e. can be justified on these lines?

5.- Consider these forms of compulsory labour:

Besides the references given below look up the passages indexed in Buell under 'Compulsory Labor' See Mair p. 290

a. Communal labour; i.e. labour on objects that benefit the community (and perhaps others), e.g. keeping roads open: combatting the tsetse fly, etc. Hailey, 611-613.

In Belgian Congo. Buell ii, 499-500 In French Africa Hailey, 622

b. for public or State purposes, paid or unpaid, e.g. on railways, major roads, porterage. Hailey, 613, 621.

In Portuguese Africa, Mair, 250-252

In Belgian Congo, Buell II, 502-507, Hailey, 621

In Liberia, Buell II, 747-749.

In French Africa, Hailey, 622: travail ~~public~~ Publique obligatoire

Consider here the French prestation, a tax payable in the form of labour: Hailey, 624-626.

c.- military conscripted labour. In French Africa, men may be drafted into the army as in the United States and elsewhere; ther is also a form of compulsory labour associated with the draft. See Buell, chap. 64, 'French military policy', ii, 3-22 Buell II, 29,30; the French labour army; and see the French decrees on military and labor conscription, Buell, ii 176-188. Hailey, 627-628.

d.- compulsion for the stimulation of agricultural production, (see Hailey, 630-635):

1. the raising of food-crops as a precaution againt scarcity and famine. Hailey, 631

2. the raising of marketable crops. Hailey, 632 240

Belgian Congo, Hailey, 633-4. Buell II, 500-502, Mair, 235-

Notice the objections against this practice, Hailey, 634-5.

The British Labour Party advocates the imposing "to some extent" of planned agriculture and production. They also call for the abolition of all forms of compulsory labour. Do you see nay inconsistency here?

e.- Forced labor for private gain

Note Hailey's statement: "direct pressure by government in order to secure labour for private employment was a marked feature of policy in the past".

Read the history of the labour problem in Kenya, Buell I, 329-350 and Mr. Winston Churchill's dispatch, 1921; Buell I, 417-420.

Portuguese Africa: notice Ross' Report, The Golden Stool, p. 127

Zanzibar. Labour on Arab clove plantations, Buell I, 275-276 (compulsion now abolished)

French Africa, Hailey 643-644

This kind of forced labour must be considered in connexion with par. 6 below.

The present attitude of the governments towards forced labour; Hailey, 648-650. See Hailey's conclusion, p. 1647:

"Compulsion may be said to be confined to narrow limits, being used only by native authorities for communal purposes, or by governments for urgent reasons, or as a partial alternative to the direct tax. Nowhere is acknowledgment given to a system in which labour is compulsorily obtained for private purposes".

6.- the third way of securing labour is that of forceful persuasion. This may be exercised by several methods:

a. depriving Africans of land and thus driving them on to the labour market.

b. vagrancy and pass laws; Hailey, 664-672

c. taxation with the deliberate purpose of making men seek money by selling their labour. See The Golden Stool, p. 130

French Equatorial Africa; Buell, II, 232-233

d. officials instruct, advise, encourage men to leave home, or otherwise exert moral pressure. Hailey, 631-2; 639-643

Belgian Congo; Buell, II, 539-545

Southern Rhodesia, Buell I, 228-230. Notice the Governor's refusal in 1925 to countenance compulsion.

7.- Consider the various means of recruiting labour:

a. by government; b. by private agencies.

Hailey, 651-659. Buell, II, 27 ff.

In Belgian Congo, Buell II, 533-539 Hailey, 644-648

In French Equatorial Africa, Buell II, 258-263

In S. Rhodesia: Buell I, 224-228

In Liberia, Buell II 833-836

8.- The Exportation and periodic migration of Labour.

Tanganyika, Buell I 502-505. Compare the instance of Liberia with that of ~~Liberia~~ Nyasaland (Buell II, 774-781)

9. To what extent have Trade Unions been organized among African wage-earners? Note what Hailey says of the Industrial and Commercial Union, and the obstacles in the way of such organizations. (p. 685) Also notice his conclusion: "There is as yet little evidence of the growth of a common consciousness among African wage-earners but the possibility of the combination of African labour in unions or otherwise is one which cannot be ignored". Is it not rather to be welcomed?

Questions for discussion:

Is it ever allowable to force men to work (a) for their own good, (b) for the good of others? If so, under what conditions and safeguards?

Remembering slavery and the slave-trade, can it be said that the tendency has been towards a more just solution of the problem of labour?

10. Governments have enacted laws in regard to recruiting wages, and the welfare of workers. Some of these should be studied.

Hailey, 651-664, 672-692, 709-711; Buell II, 30-34

Labour Law of French West Africa, Buell, II 155

Labour law of Belgian Congo, Buell II 553-556; 634-678.

In S. Rhodesia, Buell I, 230-233

In Kenya, Buell I, 351-359

The League of Nations Slavery Convention, 1926. See Article 5 on forced labour, Buell II, 954-957, See footnote in The Golden Stool, 2nd. Ed., p. 105

The Geneva Convention on Forced Labour, 1930; Hailey, 628-630

The Geneva Convention of 1936; Hailey, 656.

E. W. S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

TRUSTEESHIP

References:

E. W. SMITH: The Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native in Africa

W. K. HANCOCK: Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs; vol. ii, Problems of Economic Policy

J. C. SMUTS: The Basis of Trusteeship

R. F. A. Hoernle: South African Native Policy and the Liberal Spirit.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa, 1930.

OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. The concept of Trusteeship as defining the relationship between the stronger and the weaker peoples is not new; but it was first given international sanction in the Covenant of the League of Nations, article 22. This established the principle that the well-being of peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world form a sacred trust of civilization.

   Article 22 will be found in Buell, i, 545. Read The Golden Stool, pp. 94-97.

2. What is implied in 'Trusteeship'? The word can be used in several senses which may be qualified as (a) Negative, (b) Positive. (a) A person may become a trustee for the estate of another person, perhaps a minor: his duty is to administer the estate honestly for the sole benefit of his ward, deriving no

no profit therefrom for himself. He is under no obligation to spend of his own substance on his ward's behalf. (b) The trustee is in the position of a parent (in loco parentis); he is the guardian of his ward who some day will grow up and be required to stand on his own feet; in the meantime the trustee's duty is not merely to administer the state honestly in the interest of the ward, but also see to the ward's being educated to assume full responsibility when he reaches his majority.

Did the Covenant envisage a positive or a negative trusteeship? Its reference to peoples "who are not yet able to stand by themselves" surely implies that these peoples will some day be able so to stand and that the trustees are in duty bound to prepare them for that day.

Trusteeship, on this view, involves domination over the ward but a domination that is temporary and transitory and destined to give way either (a) to the admission of the wards into free and equal partnership with their trustees; or (b) to the independence of the wards in self-governing nations.

Think out what this means when a European nation assumes trusteeship for numbers of African tribes.

3. The British government have repeatedly declared that they regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the Africans. In their Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa (1930) they laid it down that their trusteeship "necessarily involves the corollary that all proposals designed to promote the well-being of any non-native race must be carefully examined, at the outset, from the standpoint of their effect on the native races". They expressed their view as to the application of this general principle in regard to political, social and economic phases of

African life. The african is to be trained to develop a political consciousness so as ultimately to take a share in the governance of the territory in which he lives. The social objective is improvement in the standard of life and in physical health, together with the spread of education in the widest sense. The development of native economic resources is considered in regard to land, labor, production and taxation. Land must be kept available of such an extent and character as will fully suffice for actual and future needs. The African should be free to work in accordance with his own wish; and to grow such crops and to keep such stock as he thinks most profitable. Taxation should be definitely limited by capacity to pay without hardship; and expenditure on social services should bear a proper relation to the revenue raised from the Africans. None of these principles was new; but they expressed what the British Government considered in 1930 to be the duty of a trustee. r Read the whole Memorandum carefully.

4. For Field-Marshal Smut's conception of Trusteeship read his address The Basis of Trusteeship delivered under the auspices of the South African Institute of Race Relations at Cape Town, 21 Jan. 1942. He seeks an answer to the questions: "What is the proper relation between Europeans and Africans, between Whites and Blacks; and how does the idea of Trusteeship fill the bill?"

Note these points:

a. He regards trusteeship as the relation between guardian and ward. The more advanced people are to look after the more backward.

b. He confesses that South Africa has not yet found the right

way of translating the idea into practice.

c. He sees a dual aspect in the concept of trusteeship. One aspect emphasizes the overlordship and dominance of the trustee. The fundamental aspect is the responsibility of the trustee. "If the trustee exploits his ward, he breaks his trust, he denies his responsibility, he neglects the duty which rests upon him".

d. He calls upon South Africans to abandon arguments about "higher race" and "lower race" - such disputes are "just a tangle of barren words" which lead nowhere.

e. He appeals to South Africans to discharge their trusteeship. How? 1. By doing more for the education of the Africans;

2. By looking after the health, housing conditions, and nutrition of the Africans;

3. By improving wages.

Does this conception of trusteehip satisfy you? Note the criticism implicit in the remarks of Lord Harlech at the end of Smut's speech. The South African Prime Minister seems not to have in mind what is to be done when the ward grows up. As Hoernle says: it is a trusteeship from which its wards are not meant ever to escape. Is the ward to be treated for ever as a child and to be nursed and fed? If not, what is to be his position in South African Society?

5. Now read Lecture 2 in Hoernle's book - the lecture on "The spirit of Trusteeship". On p. 99 he asks, "What is the ultimate aim of trusteeship?" There would seem to be three alternatives t to choose from, viz:-

(1) Permanent trusteeship as an aspect of permanent domination.

Hoernle is careful to point out that in some respects South Africa has acted in the spirit of trusteeship (pp. 77-98), by which he means "the sense of moral responsibility, in the dominant White group, for the welfare of all those non-European groups over whom it exercises dominance".) This is evidently Smut's conception of trusteeship. Hoernle says this sort of trusteeship is little more than a disguised instrument of White supremacy. "It serves to give to that supremacy a respectable and gentlemanly air. It is the silken glove over the steely hand of domination" (p. 100).

(2) Trusteeship aiming, on the basis of acculturation, at common citizenship for the wards, at social equality, at total assimilation. Hoernle says that for South Africa this must be ruled out as impracticable in the present state of racial feeling. This would seem to be the French view.

(3) Trusteeship preparing the wards for independence in their own self-governing community. The aim is the evolution of indigenous African communities to self-government, whether by the gradual transformation of the traditional native institutions into representative parliamentary institutions of the Western type, or by the evolution of some new type of self-governing organization deliberately based on African institutions. This would seem to be the British idea of Indirect Rule.

6. Hancock asks the question: Are the British and South African interpretations of trusteeship identical? Read his remarks, pp. 2-5 and form your own conclusion. Do segregation and trusteeship really mean the same thing?

Hancock accepts the view that trusteeship implies the full civic and political development of African populations in the light of

the principle of human equality. It is admittedly based on an assumption that the time is not yet ripe for Africans to exercise full and equal citizen-rights in self-governing communities. Nevertheless trusteeship does not presuppose its own eternal perpetuation.

7. If this conception of trusteeship is valid, then it is a criterion by which all European administration in Africa must be judged. In regard to every problem discussed in this Seminar, the question is to be asked: Does this or that policy tend to increase the African's capacity to stand upon his own feet amidst the strenuous conditions of the modern world?

8. Think out the steps leading towards the attainment of the ultimate end of trusteeship. Would you agree that three of such steps should be:

   a. A great extension of education in all sense of the word;

   b. An increased admission of educated Africans to the public services. See Hancock, pp. 290-293

   c. Planned economic development in order that the standard of life be raised and funds be available from local revenue for the expansion of social services.

9. We shall probably agree that enrichment of social and economic life is an essential step on the path of political development. Can that enrichment be hastened? Hitherto the British government has allowed the territories to depend for their development (apart from occasional grants which amount to many millions in the aggregate) on local resources. It recognizes now that a further step must be taken. In 1941 - in spite of the very

heavy demads made by the war - Parliament voted 200,000,000 dollars from the national exchequer, to be spent during the next ten years not only on schemes involving capital expenditure but also "for helping to meet recurrent expenditure on such services as agriculture, education, health and housing". Read in Hancock, pp. 343-346, selections from the Statement of Policy presented to Parliament, February 1940. (Not all the money will be spent in Africa: some will go to West Indies.) Large schemes are being prepared; and already schemes involving 380,000 pounds have been approved for Africa, including 127,000 pounds for the promotion of industries in West Africa.

10. Lord Hailey (since the publication of his SURVEY) has strongly expressed the view that the doctrine of Trusteeship - great as has been its value in the past - is no longer adequate. Its affinities are with a system of thought that aspired always to reduce the activities of the State to a minimum. The modern State has gotten beyond <u>laissez faire</u>; it is not simply a guarantor of the people's rights and liberties, it is an active dispenser of education, health and the whole range of social services. The recent legislation of Britain (referred to in par. 9) is leading to a still more liberal idea than trusteeship and guardianship: the idea of partnership between the people of the suzerain state and its dependents. In such a partnership the senior member acknowledges its duty to share with the juniors not only its liberties but its material prosperity. Where Africans cannot from their own resources provide what they need for the enrichment of their life the senior partner must dip into his own pocket.

Lord Halifax has stated Britain's ideal and aim:

"The British Commonwealth resembles a crowd of widely assorted persons, linked together in one society and all making the same journey. They started on it at different times. Some of them - Britain herself and the Dominions - have already reached the end of the journey: complete self-government. Others, like India, Burma and Ceylon, have nearly reached it, so nearly that there is only one more difficult stream to cross. Others have not gone so far. But they are all moving, and all moving in the same direction.....We have made plenty of mistakes....But I have no hesitation in asserting that during the last half-century, we have tried always to apply two guiding principles in colonial government. The first is the principle of trusteeship: that we are where we are, not for our own profit but for the good of the governed. The second - perhaps slightly younger in point of time - is the principle of progressive education in the business of self-government."

E. W. S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

1.- The British system of Indirect Rule

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

E. E. SMITH: the Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

L. P. MAIR: Native Policies in Africa

D. CAMERON: Native Administration in Nigeria and Tanganyika

M. PERHAM: Native Administration in Nigeria

LORD LUGARD: Representative forms of government and Indirect Rule in British Africa

JULIAN HUXLEY: African View

A. N. COOK: British Enterprise in Nigeria

OUTLINE OF STUDY.

1. An analogy: Here is an old mansion, solidly built on deep foundations, but out of repair and lacking modern facilities. What to do with it? a. Let it fall into complete decay? b. Pull it down and put up an entirely new structure? c. Remodel it and bring it up to date? Apply this figure of speech to African social and political structure.

2. "Direct" v. "Indirect Rule": On Direct Rule read Julian Huxley, p. 102. All administration is carried on by a foreign central government through its agents. It disregards native institutions in the belief that European methods are inherently superior. It gives orders; the people obey; they have no

voice in their own affairs. Arguments in favor; it is efficient and just when carried out by trained, incorruptible, impartial white administrators, and makes for progress. Arguments against: the system is exotic and impossibly costly.

Indirect Rule: a system by which the tutelary power recognizes existing African societies and assists them to adapt themselves to the functions of local government. Arguments against: it spells stagnancy, a stereotyping of the status quo, a blocking of progress; it encourages corruption by dishonest Africans. See par. 15. Arguments for: the primary one is that it is educative. This will be clearer if we review the history and methods of Indirect Rule.

3. HISTORY OR INDIRECT RULE: (a) the precedent of Basutoland

Read The Golden Stool, pp. 162-167. Note Moshesh's words when asking for the protection of Britain: "I will be under the Queen as her subject and my people will be her subjects but under me", etc. See Mair's account, pp. 54-62, and criticisms of the system as applied to Basutoland and the two other Protectorates, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

4. History of Indirect Rule: (b) Uganda

When Lugard went to negotiate a treaty placing Uganda under British protection, he found a highly developed political organization (1893). He advised thus: "the object to be aimed at in the administration of this country is to rule through its own executive government. The people are singularly intelligent and have a wonderful appreciation of justice and of legal procedure and our aim should be to educate and develop the sense

of justice....An arbitrary and despotic rule which takes no account of native customs, traditions and prejudices is not suited to the successful development of an infant civilization, nor, in my view, is it in accordance with the spirit of British colonial rule".

For the Agreement which recognized the indigenous government, and for a description of the organization, see Buell pp. 571-589 (text of the 1900 Agreement i, 634-642). Read also Hailey, pp. 443-452; and Mair, pp. 168-180.

5. History of Indirect Rule: (c) Nigeria.

For the history of the British connexion with Nigeria and an account of the present administration, etc. see Buell, i, 645-749; and Cook, chaps. I-V. A more succinct history is given by Perham, pp. 1-42. Read Hailey, 416-433; Mair, 118-137. Read especially Lugard, 19-50.

The points to be especially noticed in the history of Northern Nigeria are:

a. the conquest by invading Fulani, 1804-1810. Perham, pp. 5-8; Buell, i, 679-681

b. the establishment of the Royal Niger Company, 1886-1900. Buell, i, 682-683

c. displacement of the R. N. Co. by the British government and the occupation under Colonel Lugard 1900-1903. Perham, 37-42

d. the foundation of Indirect Rule by Lugard, 1903-1906. Perham, pp. 44-60.

e. Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria and extension of Indirect Rule. Perham, pp. 61-80.

6. History of Indirect Rule: (d) Tanganyika Territory

For the history of Tanganyika see Buell, i, 425-444. For the establishment of Indirect Rule under Sir Donald Cameron, see Buell, i, 45--456. Read Mair, pp. 138-157. Hailey, pp. 434-443. Read especially Cameron.

7. History of Indirect Rule: (e) The Gold Coast.

"A mixture of direct and indirect rule, with a steady bias towards the latter". For the history, see Buell, i, 785-798; and for native policy, ibid. i, 799-811. Read also Mair, pp. 157-168, and note her criticisms. Hailey, pp. 465-477.

8. History of Indirect Rule: (f) Sierra Leone and Gambia

See Hailey, pp. 480-483.

9. History of Indirect Rule: (g) Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

See Hailey, pp. 452-465. Mair, 100-117: "Indirect Rule with European settlement".

10. History of Indirect Rule (:) the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Mair, 180-184

11. Principles of Indirect Rule

Indirect rule is not a mere convenient mechanism of government. It rests upon a political philosophy - upon the principle that indigenous institutions are in themselves of intrinsic value. It is this that distinguishes the British from the French system. Indirect Rule is regarded as the best starting-point for an evolution towards self-government. A replica of European institutions is not its aim. What will ultimately emerge cannot now be foreseen. The indications point to a synthesis of

African and European culture. This is Miss Perham's opinion (p. 356): "What is evolved will, if the principles of Indirect Rule are followed, be African in spirit and in detail, but its general form, as in other parts of the Empire, will be determined mainly by the political example of great Britain". Read her summary of conclusions, pp. 360-363. The aim she defines as "to assist the Africans of Nigeria to build up a sound united states" --and this applies equally well to other territories. It is possible that a development deliberately based on African institutions may lead to some new type of self-governing organization. Britain's reward will be, Miss Perham says, to have introduced a stable member to the society of nations.

12. How Indirect Rule operates. Dr. Mair states the characteristics of Indirect Rule as follows (pp. 123, 124):-

a. real government of the native peoples by their own rulers.

b. native administrations collect and disburse their own revenues.

c. adaptation of native institutions to meet new needs.

d. economic development through independent peasant production.

See her judicious discussion, pp 264 ff. Note particularly these points: (a) The system is not a dualism, but a single government in which Native Authorities and British officials have defined positions and responsibilities; (b) the Native Authorities are not a mouthpiece or agent; the native institutions are integrated into the system.

The system can best be studied in Nigeria, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda. See sections in Hailey which deal with other territories; especially Northern Rhodesia (Barotseland), pp.461.

For examples of how the system actually works, read Perham, chapter vii, "A Moslem Emirate - Kano"; see Hailey, 426-427. For Indirect Rule in a more backward area, read Perham, chaps. Xv and xvi.

a. The Native Authorities: personnel

In Nigeria: Emirs and Councils in the Muslim Emirates;
Chiefs-in-council in Yoruba;
Clan or group councils in independent pagan areas.

See Hailey, 417-426

In Tanganyika: 4 classes; Hailey 437-439; Mair, 150-153
Grouping of units, Mair, 153, 154.

In Uganda: ~~Kabak~~ Kabaka and Lukiko, etc., Hailey, 443-446.

b. The Native Authorities: their powers.

In Nigeria: Hailey, 429-430

In Tanganyika: Hailey, 440,441; Mair, 154

c. The Courts. See discussion in Hailey, pp.302-309

In Nigeria: Hailey, 418, 431-432; Mair, 125
See Ordinance, Perham, 365 ff.

In Tanganyika, Hailey, 441-443; Mair, 155, 156

In Uganda, Hailey, 447; Mair, 171,172

d. Treasuries and Revenue: "an essential feature".

In Nigeria: Hailey, 418, 419; 426; 428-429; e.g. Kano, 426,427. Basis of taxation, Mair, 120-122. Hailey 574-583

In Tanganyika: Hailey, 436,437;; 439,440.

In Uganda: Hailey, 446,447.

e. The Central Government; British officials.

In Nigeria: Hailey, 430, 431. Perham, read chapter xviii

Mair, 123; Mair's quotations, 126,127.

13. Economic aspects of Indirect Rule.

"In territories where it is followed government does not accept the encouragement of European enterprise as a duty, but judges its value in the light of the contribution it can make to African development".-Mair, p. 12. Land recognized as property of native tribes. Peasant cultivation encouraged. Native population not primarily dependent on wage-labor.

On land tenure in Nigeria, see Mair, 133-135; in Tanganyika, Mair, 139-143.

14. The Legislative Council

In such a country as Nigeria, in addition to the Native Administrations already described, through which Indirect Rule operates, there is a Legislative Council. It is established (says Hailey, 162) rather with the aim of securing full and public discussion of legislative proposals than of giving at this stage effective political authority to Africans. But he notes its double function: (a) as the source of law; and (b) as the chief organ for the expression of public opinion. Africans are nominated or elected to some of these councils.

Nigeria: Hailey, 171: African members.

Tanganyika: Hailey, 163,164

Uganda: Hailey, 163. Africans have their Lukiko.

Gold Coast: Hailey, 172. African members

Sierra Leone: Hailey 173. African members

Nyasaland: Hailey, 163

Northern Rhodesia: Hailey, 170

For membership see also Mair, p. 294

Miss Perham and others note the incongruity of these councils with Indirect Rule. The latter is founded on African institutions; the Councils are embryonic parliaments on the British model. (Hailey discusses the question. pp. 248-253.

Lord Lugard (letter to The Times, 20 March, 1943) wrote that among the next stages of progress is "the harmonization of the 'alien regime' of legislative councils, framed in imitation of British parliamentary procedure, with the indigenous institutions based on 'the traditional native culture', so that both the educated English-speaking minority and the native administrations may contribute to the general progress and each be governed with their own consent".

Each territory also has an Executive Council which acts as adviser to the Governor. African members have been appointed to these Councils in Nigeria and Gold Coast.

15. Criticisms of Indirect Rule

See Lugard, pp. 42,43; Hailey, 537; Cameron, 19 ff.; Mair, 15, 18; Perham, 350 ff.

a. In Northern Nigeria it perpetuates the domination of an alien oppressive authority - the Fulani

b. It perpetuates antiquated institutions and retards the progress of peoples already fit to adopt a more advanced civilization.

See Mair's answer, p. 15

c. Look at all the abuses. See Cameron, p. 19

d. Native Administrations cannot stand up against the impact of western civilization which they must encounter in extending degree. See Cameron, p.20 ff.

e. Chiefs are entrusted with responsibilities lying outside the

traditional sphere of authority.

f. Native Administrations are not competent to supervise social services.

g. Native tribunals are partial

h. The Chiefs are supported by the central government; the traditional checks upon their power no longer operate; so the Chiefs become oppressive.

i. Native institutions are based on superstition, are essentially barbarous and incapable of amelioration. The African is incapable of even a limited form of self-government.

Some objections are put forward by educated Africans. See Perham, p. 357; Hailey, 541; Mair, 137, 269.

a. they are not content to see administration in hands less qualified than their own.

b. Tribal institutions afford less opportunity for employment than Direct Rule.

c. There is no place in native tribunals for advocates trained in European law.

d. They say it is a regime which has been devised in order to keep out of politics the class that is intelligent enough to criticise the European authorities.

What answers would you make to these criticisms? If you were an African, would you rather live under Indirect or under Direct Rule? For American estimates of the value of Indirect Rule see Buell, I 717-727. Another quotation from Buell, Lugard, p. 42. Cook, pp. 272,273: "In the long run there is a very real possibility that Nigeria will evolve into a national state. The system of indirect rule offers the best chance of encouraging this

development along reasonable and sane lines." See also 289-590.

16. The next steps

A sound united State, with a synthesis of African and European culture: this is the goal. Consider the enormous difficulties presented by such a country as Nigeria, with a population of 20 millions, divided into a great many tribes, some with advanced culture and well organized systems of government (like the Yoruba and Hausa and Nupe) and others with a rude culture and no centralised government, and all overwhelming illiterate. In Bauchi province alone, 100 languages are spoken. The first steps towards unification have been taken by bringing all the peoples under one central government (British) and towards local self-government, by the establishment of Native Administrations. What are the next steps? Read again Miss Perhams Summary of Conclusions, pp 360-363. These are some steps to take; think out others:-

1. Increase the responsibilities of Native Administrations by transferring additional powers from the central government. Notice the difficulties in the way; Perham, 357.

2. Within the Native Administrations encourage a wider distribution of authority, bringing into play the democratic tendencies of African society.

3. Work towards a federation of the Native Administrations in larger units; and the ultimate formation of a Central representative Council with large powers. See Lugard, pp. 47-50.

4. In the Central government and technical services, employ more educated Africans in positions of trust; and create more opportunities for them within the Native Administrations. See discussion in Hailey, 255-260.

5. A wide extension of education; remodel the present system to bring it into close relation with African life.

6. A large development of social services making for the health and well-being of the peoples.

7. Economic development; and the encouragement of secondary industries in African hands. Only a people that has set its life on solid economic and social foundations can sustain the burden of an advanced form of self-government.

E. W. S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

2. The French, Belgian Portuguese and Liberian systems

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

E. W. SMITH: The Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

L. P. MAIR: Native Policies in Africa

LORD LUGARD: Representative forms of government and Indirect Rule in British Africa

H. LABOURET: France's Colonial policy in Africa (Journal of Royal African Society, Jan. 1940)

OUTLINE OF STUDY.

A. THE FRENCH SYSTEM

1. Differences between British and French methods.

a. These are partly based on difference of temperament. The French are logical; the British practical. The French like to map a course beforehand and follow it to the end. The British feel their way and are to content to meet problems as they arise and adapt policy to circumstances. Such differences in temperament are reflected in colonial policy.

b. The history of French penetration of Africa leaves an impression of a plan formulated and systematically pursued. The British have on the whole acted fortuitously and under pressure.

c. French policy is essentially assimilationist. "France is a country of 100,000,000 inhabitants". Their aim is to bring Africans into the great French family. The orthodox French policy is opposed to Indirect Rule, which is now the established

British method. They regard the idea of preserving and developing African institutions as no more than a disguised form of colour bar. See Mair, p. 189

d. M. Sarraut expressed the difference in this way: "You, in sum, wish the native races to place themselves in a condition to make their own happiness. We wish ourselves to make their happiness, urgently and with authority". Mair, p. 189, note 2.

e. French policy is one of centralization; British, one of devolution. The British ideal is not a unified nation but a league of nations - a Commonwealth of autonomous nations linked by common allegiance to the king. So Britain places more power in the hands of local administrations than does France.

f. France exacts contributions from its colonies for the metropolitan budget; the British do not.

g. French policy has been largely dominated by the necessity of drawing upon Africa for the defence of the home-land. Britain does not conscript African armies to defend her.

h. France looks to Africa to supply raw materials for her factories. So does Britain, but does not exclude other nations from the commerce.

i. The French adopt a more generous attitude than the British towards the Africans who are educated on western lines; but are less concerned with the masses. This is seen in educational policy.

j. "The French attach to legal and social status the importance which the British give to political rights and freedom in commercial relations" Hailey, 253, See his discussion, 253,254

2.- For the history of French colonial enterprise, see Buell:

French West Africa: Buell, I. 901-922

French Equatorial Africa: Buell II, 212-218

In this survey, Morocco, Algeria and Tunis are omitted.

3.- French organization

The system, with its centralizing tendency, is fully described by Hailey.

a. the metropolitan organization: Hailey, 185-189
notive that the source of all legislation lies in Paris.
Buell I. 982

b. the territorial organization: Hailey, 189-194
For the constitution of Senegal, see Buell II, 99-114;
And of West Africa, ibid 115-130

c. the administrative service; Hailey, 236-241 Buell I 983-986

Note what Hailey says of the African agents employed in the administrative and technical departments: "In the latter in particular much more use is made of natives with specialized training than in British and Belgian territories. The training however, is not such as to qualify natives for responsible posts, and it does not appear to be the intention of the French administration that they should eventually occupy such posts", p. 23[illegible]

Note what Buell says: "There is something fundamentally inconsistent between a doctrine of 'racial equality' and a policy which confines the power of government to the hands of one race alone." The French "have shown no intention of turning over the country to the blacks, nor even of associating the blacks upon a basis of equality with the Europeans in the administration of the country. There are fewer natives in the administration in

French than in British colonies". - He found only three important positions held by Africans in the central administration of Senegal, compared with 38 in the Gold Coast. - Buell, II 83

4. "Association"

The Africans under French rule are divided by them into two ranks, (a) citizens (citoyens francais); and (b) subjects (sujets).

(a) citizens. For the history of citizenship in the four communes of Senegal (St Louis, Dakar, Goree and Rufisque), all of whose inhabitants are citoyens and enjoy the franchise, See Hailey and Buell I. 946-957. In Senegal the Africans having this status in 1936 numbered 78,373. Among their pribileges is that of electing a deputy to the Chamber in France. See Hailey, 195,196.

For the local communal councils, the Senegal General Council, and the Colonial Council, their powers and the part that Africans play in them, see Hailey, 196-198; Buell I 958-982.

For the qualifications of citizens outside Senegal, and their privileges, see Mair, 190-192; Hailey, 199,200. In 1936, in French West Africa (population 14,700,000) the citizens outside Senegal numbered 2,136.

(b) subjects. The Africans who are not citizens are subjects. Citizens are subject to statutory law; citizens remain under native customary law.

The Élite. The French policy of "Association" concentrates attention on the formation of an élite to occupy an intermediate position between the African living in customary conditions (sujets) and the fully assimilated French citizen (citoyen).

These Africans provide "auxiliaries", "useful instruments", in the subordinate grades of the administrative service. They

assist in introducing to Africa that measure of French civilization which can be regarded as suited to African conditions. See Hailey, 484, Mair, 191; Buell II, 77-79

The Councils named in par. 5 are designed to reflect the opinion of the élite rather than of the general population. Only recently have efforts been made to set village and canton councils in which the non-educated can express themselves. Hailey, 485.

Educational policy has (until recently at least) aimed at producing the élite; as M. Carde said, the aim is instruire la masse et degager l'élite. It is only the elite who are really considered (says Mair) and they are only considered from the point of view of detaching them from their own culture and incorporating them into another. See Mair, p. 215; and read her whole section on education, 213-217. See also Hailey's (perhaps more sympathetic) account, pp. 1260-1269. Buell II 49-64. "NO Color bar" - Buell II. 79-82. Read Buell's analysis of the situation, II 82-86.

5. Councils outside Senegal, personel and powers

a.- Conseil du gouvernement: Hailey, 200,201

b.- Conseils d'administration: Hailey, 210, 202

c.- Local native advisory councils: Hailey, 202,204
Buell I, 998-1001

d.- Communal Councils: Hailey, 204-206

6. "Direct" rather than "Indirect" rule Buell I, 986-998

At first the French undertook to respect and maintain the strong native governments which they found in Africa; but later they adopted Direct Rule; they abolished Chiefdoms and Emirates. The former Chiefs are now "executive agents". Ex-soldiers, etc.,

were appointed to be 'chiefs'; later choice was made of traditional hereditary chiefs, but still they were 'agenta' of the government. They were, Buell says, deprived of judicial power and control over land.

"It is an interesting paradox that the peoples in Africa who preach the doctrine of racial equality most loudly have gone farthest in injuring native institutions", -Buell,

"Modern French colonial policy does not condemn these institutions as worthless; it argues that they will repay careful study; but the value they possess is to be measured only by reference to the contribution they can make in the process of adapting native society to French ideas and civilization", -Hailey 484

Note that some French leaders revolt against the orthodox colonial policy. See, The Golden Stool, p. 175; Labouret in Journal of the African Society, Jan. 1940; Buell II, 86-96.

Administration of Justice: Justice francaise and justice indigene: Hailey, 290; Buell I, 1002-1020. The only position now given to the chiefs as such is the formal power of 'conciliation' in civil disputes. The Courts: Hailey, 290,291. These are framed on a European rather than an African model, but are not regulated by the statutory law. The chief and his council have no place in them. See also Buell, II 311-316; 131-150.

Duties of the "executive agents", Hailey, 488,489 Buell I, 990-995; II, 308-311.

See what Lugard says of this French system; and his quotation from a high official; "We bring French culture to the Africans, and they must learn French, and will become Frenchmen; etc." At one time no French official in West Africa could speak an African language.-Lugard, pp. 64,65.

7.- Discuss the relative merits of French and British systems of administration.

See Hailey's judicial summary, pp. 490, 491; 533-535.

Would you agree with Buell's dictum (II,85): "True racial equality does not mean the imposition of European culture upon the colored races of the world, but it means the encouragement and the development of all cultures, in order to enrich civilization as a whole".

B.- THE BELGIAN SYSTEM

1. The evil heritage

The history must be known if you are to appreciate the present position in the Belgian Congo. It is set out in Buell II, 415 ff. You will find books in the library which describe the old regime of which Belgians are now ashamed. Memorise these dates:-

1876: Conference at Brussels summoned by King Leopold II while H. M. Stanley was tracing the course of the Congo.

1883-1884: Stanley's work of treaty-making on the Congo.

1885: Leopold becomes king of the Congo Free State and inaugurates irresponsible personal rule.

1887: beginning of the concession system.

1891: proclamation of a State monopoly of all wild products.

1896-1904: campaign of protest against the iniquities of the Leopold regime.

1904: A Commission of Inquiry leads to some reforms.

1908: Belgium takes over the Congo State; it becomes Belgian Congo. The Colonial Charter is voted by the Belgian Chamber.

Things have greatly improved since 1908; in some respects

Belgian administration is among the best in Africa, e.g. in its medical service. But the effects of the old regime remain in some degree. For a Belgian's estimate of the progress made, see Count Lippens' article in the Journal of the African Society, Oct. 1939.

2.- Belgian organization: see Hailey 206-213; Buell, ii 455-459. The Colonial Charter (a) provides that legislative power is to be exercised by the King, parliament retaining certain rights; (b) defines the position of the Colonial Minister; (c) sets up a Colonial Council; (d) establishes a Commission for the Protection of Natives in the Congo.

3.- The territorial government: Hailey, 210-213; Buell II, 460-478.

a. Powers of the Governor-General;

b. Central and provincial councils;

c. The administrative and technical staff; Hailey, 242-245;

d. The judicial system; Hailey, 291-294

Native tribunals; Hailey 293,294; decree on Native Courts, Buell II, 613-634.

4.- Native Administration: Buell II, 479-494; Hailey, 491-494; see also his remarks, 535,536; Mair, 240-245.

In late years the Belgians have tended towards Indirect Rule; their policy, says Hailey, is based on a philosophy which resembles that of Britain. But disintegration went so far under the old regime that building up of Native Administrations after the Nigerian and Tanganyika model, in recent years, has proved difficult if not impossible.

See what Mair says about M. Franck's plan for the reconstruction of native society on the basis of traditional groupings and

what stands in the way of carrying it out. She speaks of it as a device for dealing with the sections of native society which have not advanced to higher things. The chiefs are primarily the mouthpieces of the Belgian government. "In effect they are no more than the lowest grade of civil service".

Hailey says that since 1933 there have been two types of Native Administration. There is recognition of traditional authorities who are also agents of government. In 1919 there were 6095 chefferies, the number has since been reduced by grouping. They have their treasuries and their revenue: Hailey 494. In the mandated area of Ruanda-Urundi there is Indirect Rule more after the British model; Hailey 494,495.

The other type of administration is the extra-customary centres. In the Congo, as elsewhere, there are numerous Africans separated from their tribes; many are gathered at the industrial centres (mines) and others in the towns; see Hailey, 524. For such people the Belgians have introduced immatriculation, which in some respects resembles French citizenship, but is easier to obtain. See Mair, 245-249. This may prove to be the best solution for the industrial problem.

5.- After studying the Belgian system, draw up a comparison between it and the French system.

C.- THE PORTUGUESE SYSTEM

1.- Portuguese organization; Hailey, 213-216

The constitution under which the colonies are governed is based on the Colonial Act of 1930. This was re-enacted when Portugal adopted a new constitution in 1933 and was completed by the Colonial Charter of that year.

Legislation is effected (a) by the National Assembly in Portugal; (b) by decree issued by the Minister of Colonies; (c) by the heads of the local administration, subject to disallowance by the Minister.

The Colonial Act lays down general principles of Native policy with which local legislation must conform: (A) Native rights in land must be respected when alienations are made; (B) Natives may not be compelled to work for private employers.

Advisory bodies: (1) Superior Colonial Council; consulted on legislation except in emergencies; (2) Governors' Conference; held in Lisbon every three years.

Also councils on education, agriculture, etc.

2.- The territorial government:

Each colony has its Governor.

Advisory Council: in Angola and Mozambique; some members elected by people of Portuguese nationality: persons of mixed birth have European status. Consulted on all legislation.

Provincial Councils: some election.

Minor local government bodies; on some of these members are elected.

Some of these organizations are new since 1933; and it is uncertain how far they are in operation.

3.- Native Administration: Mair, pp. 250-260.

Assimilation has been Portugal's aim from the beginning. When a treaty was made at the beginning of the xvith century establishing a protectorate over the kingdom of Kongo, at Portugal's request titles of nobility were introduced by the African king: so there came into existence, Dukes, Marquises and Counts. Mair

says that the aim of Portuguese policy appears to be a Europeanization even more thorough-going, if possible, than that attempted by the French in their colonies. (p. 250). The Portuguese insist upon use of their own language and forbid the use of African vernaculars in education.

Mair gives a summary of legislation relevant to native policy; but we know little about its actual operation in practice. Hailey does little to enlighten us.

Note the position given to African chiefs as servants of the government; Mair, 258, 259. Of this we know very little. Read Buell II, 705-753 and search in the Library for other information. Acquaint yourself with the Liberian constitution; Beull II 855-864.

Compare the Liberian with the French, Belgian and Portuguese systems.

E. W. S.

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Compare the Liberian with the French, Belgian and Portuguese systems.

E.W.S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

THE SPECIAL CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Books for study:

E. W. SMITH: The Golden Stool

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa; vol. 1

L. P. MAIR: Native Policies in Africa

R. F. A. HOERNLÉ: South African Native Policy and the Liberal Spirit

I. D. MacCRONE: Race Attitudes in South Africa

E. H. BROOKES: The Colour Problems of South Africa

W. K. HANCOCK: Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs; vol. II Problems of Economic Policy

E. R. PHILLIPS: The Bantu in the City

M. S. EVANS: Black and White in E. E. Africa

IFOR L. EVANS: Native Policy in Southern Africa

I. SCHAPERA (ed.): Western Civilization and the Natives of South Africa; see especially chapter by D.D.T. Jabavu on Bantu Grievances

Memoranda, 1 and 2, by the Johannesburg Joint Council: General Hertzog's Solution of the Native Question

N.B.- Note carefully the date of each of these books.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

Hancock (p. 151): the "task of building a free society to include and reconcile many widely diverse races is one of the hardest taks which human intelligence and goodwill have ever had to face".

In a plural society - where the groups are culturally diverse - there are several possibilities: -

A.- DOMINATION by one group over the others:

1. a majority domination as in U.S.A.
11. a minority domination as in South Africa

Domination may be :

(1) absolute: slavery

(2) totaliterian: weaker groups treated as livestock necessary to the productivity of the dominant group's estate; peonage.

(3) caste-structural.

(4) tempered by trusteeship of various degrees. See other Study.

a. permanent trusteeship, as aspect of permanent domination;

b. trusteeship aiming, on the basis of acculturation, at common citizenship for the wards, at social equality, at total assimilation;

c. trusteeship preparing the wards for independence in their own self-governing community.

B.- PARALLELISM: "two nations within a common state". Not domination by one group; not subordination of other groups to one master-group; but co-ordination of different groups within the same socio-political structure on a basis of equality. See Hoernle, p. 160: "the main principle is that the members should, proud of their group, marry only among themselves; have their own schools, hospitals, churches, clubs, and other organizations for social and cultural purposes; their own doctors, lawyers and other professionals; their own language and folk-ways, largely even their own shops and economic enterprises; and their own circles of social intercourse, whilst, at the same time, enjoying the same political rights and sharing a common citizenship".

In South Africa this is sometimes called 'Differentiation'

and sometimes 'Segregation'; it is differentiation without territorial segregation.

It should mean parallel development, parallel institutions, parallel opportunities, on a basis of mutual respect for the integrity and equality of each group.

Parallelism, so called, may be no more than a form of domination where parallel institutions are controlled by one group. See quotation from the Hon. Oswald Pirow in Hancock, p. 2 n.: the Union rejects 'assimilation' and asserts 'differentiation' "which definitely once and for all denies the Negro social and political equality with the European".

C.- ASSIMILATION: the plural society is a maintained as a unit; ethnical differences are abolished by a fusion of the groups.

There are degrees of assimilation:

1. cultural: members of other groups absorb the culture of the master-group;
2. cultural-economic;
3. cultural-economic-political;
4. cultural-economic-political-social;
5. cultural-economic-political-social-biological: miscengation.

D.- SEPARATION. This (following Hoernle) is to be distinguished from Segregation.

Segregation retains the segregated groups in the same political and social structure with the dominant group; but it excludes them from the status and privileges of the dominant group. Separation implies a sundering or dissociation so complete as to destroy the very possibility of effective domination.

It envisages organization of the groups in genuinely self-contained, self-governing societies, which can co-operate on a footing of mutual recognition of one another's independence. It includes territorial, economic, sexual separation. See Hoernle, pp. 168-178. Note that 'segregation' is used in several senses; Hancock speaks of 'electoral segregation', 'possessory segregation'. Others speak of 'territorial segregation' which is not the same as 'separation'. Buell calls 'separation' 'compulsory segregation' see 1.133-135. Smith in The Golden Stool uses the word 'segregation' in the sense of 'separation'. (pp. 179-186).

Which of these four possibilities are actually in practice in U.S.A. and South Africa? At the close of this study you may know the answer.

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

1.- History:

The present position in South Africa cannot be understood without some knowledge of the history. Read the sketch in Buell, 1 3-10. MacCrone, pp. 1-136, tells of the formation of European race attitudes; he brings the story down nearly to the end of the xviii centruy when the Dutch came into contact with the Bantu and the British had not yet appeared on the scene; this was the formative period of race attitudes in South Africa. Hailey summarises the history of political ideals, 129-132; and traces the development of policy, pp. 346-376. Read also Hancock, 1-15.

For a clear exposition of the Union's position in the British Commonwealth, see Hailey 144-147. The Union is a sovereign, independent state, united in the Commonwealth by sharing common allegiance to the King. Neither Britain nor the collective vote

of other Dominions can impose any obligation on it.

Memorise these few important dates:

1652: first settlement of the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope.

1658: beginning of the importation of slaves from East Indies, etc
1795: first British occupation; 1803 the Dutch regain possession.
1806: Britain takes the Cape from the Dutch; pays 6,000,000 lbs.
1833: abolition of slavery: 39,000 are set free at the Cape.
1835: Dutch farmers (Boers) begin to migrate north: the Great Trek This leads ultimately to the foundation of republics in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.
1841: legal equality established between Black and White in Cape Colony.
1854: new constitution in Cape Colony with a color-blind franchise
1858: constitution of the Transvaal republic: "the people will not permit equality between colored people and white, either in church or state".
1872: responsible government in Cape Colony.
1892: new franchise law in Cape Colony raises qualifications.
1899-1902: Anglo-Boer war.
1905: responsible government given to Transvaal.
1910: Union of South Africa effected.
1914: Labor Party declares for racial segregation.
1924: Hertzog comes into power with support of Labor Party
1926: Color Bar legalised.
1936: new electoral law.

2.- Population:

In 1935-6 the Union of South Africa had a total population of 9,588,665, made up as follows:

Europeans	2,003,512
'Natives'	6,596,900
'Colored'	768,325
Asiatics (mostly Indians)	219,928

Of the Europeans about 57 per cent are of Dutch and 34 per cent are of British origin.

For some figures of increase, etc. see Hailey, p. 1363. He states that in 1936 some 638,000 Europeans were associated in the modern economic system with some 1,250,000 Natives, 200,000 Colored and 72,000 Asiatics. In 15 years the modern systen had grown as

regards the numbers of persons dependent upon it by about 43 per cent.

Hancock, p. 16, gives a table showing the distribution of the native population; summarised as follows:-

Resident on rural Native areas, i.e. Reserves etc....2,962,450
.. European rural areas, i.e. farms.....2,195,750
.. Urban areas: towns and mines 1,361,200
.. alluvial diggings, etc..... 77,500

Study of South Africa involves consideration of many subjects, e.g. a-the relations between British and Dutch and conflict of the ideas that are historically associated with them; b- the position of the Indian population; c- the Colored People; d- the Poor Whites; e- the Bantu in the Reserves; f- the urbanised, industrialized, detribalised Bantu; g- the Bantu living as squatters or labor-tenants on the European farms. These all present intricate problems; and the sum of them makes South Africa one of the most (if not the most) difficult areas in the whole field of human relations.

For b. see Hailey, 318-334; Buell 1 23-28. For d. see The Golden Stool 54-60; Brookes, 118 ff. For e, f and g, consult MONICA HUNTER: Reaction to Conquest. For f, see Mair, 35-39; for g, see Mair, 31-35; Phillips (read the whole).

3.- When comparing South Africa with U.S.A., remember

a.- that in U.S.A. the Whites outnumber the Colored 10 to 1; in South Africa the 'Natives' and 'Colored' outnumber the Whites 7 to 2:

b.- that the Bantu are fighting people and in (at least) eleven wars have sometimes defeated the Whites;

c.- that the Bantu were never slaves of the Whites;

d.- that the Bantu had, and still have, a culture of their own.

4.- Domination

Hoernlé (p. 1): "the fundamental fact in the South African scene is the domination of Whites over Blacks - the domination of a White minority of 2,000,000 (in round figures) over a Black majority of 6,500,000 (not counting nearly another million of 'non-Europeans', viz., Cape Coloured People and Asiatics)". He analyses and describes under five headings what he calls 'the technique of domination'.

See Brookes, pp. 5-13, for a convenient sketch of discriminatory legislation, 1909-1932 (see list of laws, pp. 203,204).

1.- Domination: Political; Hoernlé, pp. 2-10

For the organization of the Union, see Hailey, 147 ff.; particularly for the franchise, Hailey, 149-155; Brookes, 85-90; Hancock, 75 sqq; Memo. No. 2; Mair, 43-45

(a) Parliament: what representation have non-Europeans in the Assembly and in the Senate? Distinguish Cape Province from Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State.

(b) The Natives Representative Council, advisory: Hailey, 153-155

(c) Civil Service and Judicial System.

Administrative Staff, Hailey 220-222. Administration of the Law, Hailey 280-284. Recognition of African customary law, Hailey 267-269. See also Buell i, 111-112.

(d) Police and Defence Forces. Only Whites liable for military service. Employment of African police.

(e) Despotic rule over Africans outside Cape Province; Hoernlé 8-10; Brookes 94-108; see test of Native Administration Act, Brookes 205-225; Hailey, 366-368. See par. 7 below.

11.- Domination: Educational: Hoernlé, pp. 10-20

Buell, i, 118: "Largely because of missionary enterprise, supplemented by State grants-in-aid, native education in South Africa has been probably more extensive than in any other territory of Africa except Basutoland and Sierra Leone. About one-fourth of the native population of school age attends school".

Hailey (p. 1215) gives figures for 1934: total number of state and state-aided Native schools, 3,133: 1,686 of these were in Cape Province; enrollment, 324,649. "It appears that over 70 percent of the native population of school age are receiving no education." Of the pupils, 57 per cent are in sub-standards; only 2.4 per cent in Standard vi; less than 2 per cent in secondary and higher institutions. Primary education is free only in Cape Province.

Hoernlé makes these points:

a. Schools are organized on racial lines;

b. The state seeks to assure education to all white children; it makes no effort to secure education for all non-white children. State schools provide for every white child; native children are left to private initiative (with grants-in-aid).

c. Only two of the universities have no color-bar.

d. The White group places the burden of Native education mainly on Native shoulders.

e. Education of the white child prepares him for life in a dominant society; education of the black child prepares him for a

subordinate society.

See also Brookes, pp. 36-41; Hailey, 1209-1223; Mair, 52-54.

iii.- Domination: Economic: Hoernlé, 21-27.

Brookes analyses, pp. 111 ff., the very important Economic Commission of 1930-32. Read Hailey on the place of Africans in the European economy, pp. 1361-1379; particularly the paragraphs dealing with the European's fear of Native competition and how the fear can be removed. Read also what Hailey says about the Native Economy, especially in regard to the Reserves, pp. 1405-1416.

In the economic sphere domination is the policy of maintaining a superior standard of life for the members of the White group.

A central problem is offered by the Poor White class, numbering about 200,000. On this consult the Carnegie Commision of Investigation's Report, 1932, Brookes pp. 118-119. To save them the Government uses three devices:-

a. The 'Civilized Labour Policy'; Hoernlé, 23; Hancock, 46 ff.; Hailey, 682-689.

b. Pressure on mines etc. to employ Whites in place of Colored and Natives; Hoernlé, 23,24.

c. The 'Color Bar' Act, 1926; Hoernle, 24; Hailey 688; Buell, i, 58-67; Hancock, 39 ff.

d. The Apprenticeship system; Hoernle, 24-26; Hailey, 689.

Other subjects to be treated here are:-

Trades Unions: Hailey, 689; Hancock, 57.

The Industrial and Commercial Union, Buell, 1, 128-130.

Welfare and Wages: Hailey, 672-674.

Conditions of Labour: Buell, i. 39-49.

Taxation of Africans: Hailey, 554-558.

The Pass System: Hailey, 664-672; Buell, i 68-70;

The relation of the Reserves to Labor policy: Hailey, 710.

iv.- Domination: social; Hoernlé, 28-38; Buell, i, 67,68

"Keeping the Kaffir in his place".

No right to politeness.

Social equality the greatest crime in the code of social behaviour observed by White South Africans in race relations.

The technique of dominance amidst acculturation demands (1) that the needs of each racial group should be satisfied separately; and (2) that they should be satisfied in a qualitatively superior way for members of the dominant group - social segregation plus qualitative differentiation.

Note the illustrations of these principles given by Hoernlé.

Note also evidence of discrimination within the non-White group

v.- Domination: Sexual; Hoernlé, 38-42.

Avoidance of race mixture, in order to preserve the integrity of the white group, is part of the technique of White domination.

The 'Immorality' Act. of 1926. See Hoernlé's Appemdix ii, pp. 55,56, for some statistics on inter-racial marriages and illicit miscegnation.

Read MacCrone's chapter xv on the Unconscious in Action.

vi.-Domination: Arguments for and against: Hoernlé, 42 ff.

Hoernlé examines the principle that it is the duty of the White race, settled in South Africa, to maintain and preserve "White" civilization. See his reply.

5.- Favorable factors.

At this point it is advisable to remember Hoernle's statement that in writing about Domination, he had drawn a picture of South African race relations which is incomplete and one-sided. There is another side of the picture. "The sway of the principle of domination is not absolute". "The technique of domination is not synonymous with ill-treatment in personal relations": see pp. 49-51. Read also his lecture on the Spirit of Trusteeship, pp. 57-102; and note particularly his review of some of the manifestations of the spirit of trusteeship (i.e. moral responsibility) in current race relations, pp. 73-99.

Brookes, after reviewing discriminatory legislation, lists the legislative and administrative measures in the Bantu's favor, pp. 12, 13; see also 91-92. He points to signs of progress towards liberalism, pp. 14-18.

6. The Land Problem Buell, i, 71-87; Hancock, 69-84, map between 84 & 85 (note that he deals with land and franchise together as part of Hertzog's 'segregation' policy); Hailey 718-728; Brookes, 54-64, etc. Mair, 23-31.

General Smuts: "The mistake we made in South Africa in the past was our failure in not reserving sufficient land for the future needs of the rapidly increasing natives; and the land problem which we have in consequence on our hands in one of the most difficult". (Quoted from J.C. Smuts, Africa and some world problems, p. 60 It was not only failure to reserve lands, but also the active seizure of lands, by force or guile.

Hailey touches on the history of the Native reserve system, 718-720, and discusses the policy, 803 ff.

At the time of Union (1910) the reserves had an area of 23,500,000

acres, or roughly 7.13 per cent of the total area of the country. You can follow the steps by which additions have been made and promised, so that possibly the Africans may in future have 13 per cent of the land.

Notice that the policy of segregation requires that Africans should reside only as laborers on non-native lands. Hence the measures against squatting; Hailey, 724, 725; Buell, i, 79-81.

Study the conditions on these Reserves: congestion; erosion, etc Hailey, 806-808; 1077-1084.

7.- Administration in the Reserves.

The reserves represent the areas which were occupied by Bantu before the Whites appeared; i.e. the reserves are what is left to the Bantu of their original home. To what extent have the Bantu been allowed to retain their traditional tribal organization - their Chiefs, courts and laws? Read in Hailey, pp. 346-363 the history in brief of the policies adopted in the various provinces prior to 1920 and you will see that pplicy was wavered between (a) assimilation to the European system, with destruction of native institutions, and (b) recognition of the native system. The present Union policy is a compromise between (a) and (b), with a bias against the native system. See Hailey, 363-373; Mair 39-48. Read in Brookes 205-232 the text of the Native Administration Act, 1927, amended 1929.

This Act made an important departure in its recognition of native customary law- which had partially been recognized before. It also clarified the legal position of the executive government in its control of native affairs. It vests in the Governor-

General (really in the Cabinet) the position of supreme chief of all Bantu in the Union outside Cape Province. This is criticized (from the anthropological point of view) by Dr Mair as an "absurd fiction" - see pp. 41,42; and from the liberal point of view by Brookes, 98-100. The Act gave recognition to Chiefs in that the Governor-General might grant any Chief jurisdiction in respect of offences punishable under native law and custom.

The Council system of local self-government has been widely extended. According to Dr. Mair, it is offered to the Bantu "as an alternative for the renunciation of claims to participation in the European political system". In no sense - she thinks- does it represent the development of natives along their own lines. "What has bee done, first in the 'model administration' of the Transkei, and later in all native locations, has been to set up local councils of European type to be managed by natives under the supervision of Europeans" (p. 45,46). She rightly disavows it as a species of Indirect Rule (55 ff.) Some observers think it to be superior to Indirect Rule.

Let us study the Council System before we decide upon its merits See Buell, 1, 88-110 for a description of the Transkei System and particularly of the General Council, 'Bunga'. Note Hailey's remarks, 371-373. Mair,46-47.

The apex of Native Administration is the Representative Council established (or re-established) in 1936. See Mair, 48. This is advisory; bust be consulted on all legislation affecting native interests before this is submitted to Parliament. It may also initiate discussion and recommend legislation.

Other subjects for study are:

a. The permanent Native Affairs Commission; Hailey 365; Brookes, 91.

b. Native movements in South Africa; Buell 1, 120-130.

Read also Buell's chapter on The Hertzog Native Policy, i, 131-151.

8.- Conclusion

The two Liberal South Africans whom we have so often cited - Hoernlé and Brookes - seem to have little hope for the future apart from a revival of the 'spirit of liberalism' which they admit is at a very low ebb outside a small circle.

Read Hoernlé's final lecture, Is a liberal native policy possible in South Africa?, pp. 141-186. He sketches a 'short-range' programme for liberals - to work for reform by constitutional means and get as much as possible of "trusteeship" put into operation. As for a 'long-range' programme, he examines again the three possibilities Parallelism, Assimilation and Separation. He rules out Parallelism as a practicable alternative to domination (p. 164): "there is no present hope for the liberal spirit in this direction". Total Assimilation must be ruled out as 'utterly impracticable' in view of the fierce opposition of White South Africa (p. 168). Total Separation (in the sense here defined) he also recognises to be impracticable (p. 178). But he arrives at the conclusion: "For the Native peoples of the Union...there is no escape from White domination by way of Parallelism or Assimilation, but only by way of Total Separation", p. 182,183.

Here notice the argument against total separation; see Hancock, p. 146: "There is room in the Native areas for less than half of the six and a half million Natives. It is impossible to conceive such an enlargement of these areas, and such a refashioning of

South Africa's economic structure, as the idea of 'total separation' demands. Economic necessity has decreed that the territorial separation of races can only be a partial one".

Brookes dismisses Separation ('thoroughgoing segregation') as 'Utopian'; the present day domination ('nationalism'), a white oligarchy ruling a black proletariat, he stigmatises as 'inexpedient and unjust'; segregation on any scale is 'psychologically impossible and economically undesirable'; a liberal nationalism which would include Bantu, Colored and Indians in one nation seems quite 'incapable of realisation'. His way out is left tantalising by vague; he accepts J. H. Hofmeyr's ideal of 'Diversity in Unity' and pleads for an all-round partnership of the groups (48-51). He proposes a ten years' practical programme of action - all of which we can agree is necessary (pp. 182-185) - and commends the work of the Institute of Race Relations. But as to the political future he is silent.

E. W. S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

EDUCATION

Books to study:

E. W. SMITH: The Golden Stool
Aggrey of Africa

LORD HAILEY: An African Survey

R. L. BUELL: The Native Problem in Africa, 2 vols.

L. P. MAIR: Native Policies in Africa

O. F. RAUM: Chaga Childhood

D. W. BITTINGER: Black and White in the Sudan

M. FORTES: Social and pyschological aspects of education in Taleland

Report of Commission (1937): Higher Education in East Africa

Report of visiting Commission (1938): Achimota College

Reports of the Phelps-Stokes Commission on Education; 2 vols.

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

1.-Indigenous Education

Until recently writers on education ignored the fact that African ever educated their children. Read Smith's paper (in MS) on the subject; also Fortes; and at least Raum's first (A and B) and last chapters. Ask: What are (a) the values and (b) the limitations of African indigenous education. What features of it would you seek to conserve?

2.- The purpose and mode of modern education:

Certain questions arise; see Hailey, 1207.

What is to be the content of instruction? How far and how fast can the process go? What is to be the life ahead of the

educated African? We can wisely adapt means to an end only if we know what goal we desire to reach. What is it we are aiming at in Africa? What do we deisre that the Africans should become? Is it our aim to make them more useful servants and instruments of Europeans? Or to prepare the citizens of the future self-ruling nations of Africa?

On this read The Golden Stool, especially pp. 293-295. Would you agree that the aim should be to develop the African's personality on all sides and to the fullest extent to which it is capable - a completely integrated personality rightly related to the society from which it is inseparable?

The answer to such questions depends on three things at least:-

a. Our valuation of the African: Is he an inferior being, or is he capable to learning all the world has to offer?

b. Our valuation of the African's culture: are there elements in it that are worth perpetuating?

c. Our conception of the African's future.

Three modes are open to the educator. See Higher Education in Africa, pp. 9 ff.

a. Africanization: education on purely indigenous lines. Impossible and undesirable. Why?

b. Foreignization: education on purely western lines leading to assimilation.. Educationally unsound. How?

c. Synthesization: a blending of the best in the African and western cultures. How to be attained?

"....plan an educational system which will give to Africa the opportunity to fashion an indigenous culture which would be no less African because it represented a synthesis of both African and

European elements". "....nothing in indigenous culture should be destroyed or condemned unless it can be proved that it does in fact obstruct the progress of the culture". Read all the Introduction to Higher Education in East Africa, "Africa in transition', pp 7-12. Do you agree with this point of view?

3.- Christian Missions and education in Africa

Apart from Muslim Africa (the north) where Arabic script and literature were introduced by Arabs, and apart from the ancient Copts in Egypt, and Christian Ethiopia, -Africans owe what literacy they have, in the first place, to Christian missionaries. These reduced upwards of 300 African languages to written form, prepared the first books, opened the first schools. Even today the immense majority of schools are run by missionaries. They have impressed a religious character upon the schools.

Read the British Memorandum on "Educational Policy" (in Buell, ii, 958-964) and especially the paragraph on Religion and Character Training (p. 960) Read also The Golden Stool, 285-293. Note the reasons for attaching importance to religious training and moral instruction. Would you add to those reasons? Do you agree with this insistence upon religion in schools, or would you prefer for Africa the secular education given in U.S.A. and in the state schools of French Africa? How can religious training be ensured in the schools run by government and Native Administrations? See the discussion in Hailey, 1235 sqq.

NOTE: Now review the educational systems under the various European governments in Africa, keeping always in mind the points raised in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 above. The best brief account is in Hailey, chapter xviii, pp. 1308; read also chapter iii on the

Study of African Languages, pp. 68-102. For fuller descriptions of the work look into the Phelps-Stokes Reports, remembering the date, 1922 and 1925. Read also the passages in Mair (see index): she is critical.

4.- Education in French Africa.

Read Buell, ii 49-64; 352 ff. Hailey, 1260-1269. Mair, 213-217 Also article in AFRICA, July 1943, by M. Perlstein, "Education in French Equatorial Africa".

According to Hailey, education in French Africa is "characterised by precision of objective and unity of method" (p. 1209) "Education has a definite place as a factor in the policy of association", (p. 1261).

See table of school attendance in Buell (p. 64); and notice that in French Africa there are fewer pupils than in British Africa.

Note the following points in Buell:

a.- insistence upon French as medium of instruction from the earliest grade, and absence of the vernacular; 57-61. On this see also Hailey, 1262. For signs of a change in this respect, see Mair, p. 216.

b.- Adaptation to the needs of Africans, 61 ff.

c.- relation to Christian missions, 68 ff.,356 Hailey, 1261. 1265

d.- the Dakar Medical school, 38 ff.

e.- expenditure on education, 208, 358.

Note the following points in Hailey:

a.- no color bar, 1262

b.- state education free throughout, 1263

c.- kinds of schools, 1263; for girls, 1265; for chiefs, 1265;

vocational, for training the elite, 1266.

5.- Education in Belgian Congo

Read Buell, ii 591-600 See list of laws, 679 ff.; Hailey, 1269-1276.

Note these points in Hailey:

a.- great reliance upon Roman Catholic missions, which are given the advantage over Protestant. The latter have (1935) 253,841 pupils in school, the Roman Catholics 213,463, but Protestant schools have almost no assistance from the state. See also Buell, 592, 594-598.

b.- three grades of school; schools for medical assistants, etc.

c.- schools maintained by industrial enterprises, taught by Roman Catholic missionaries. Seek to train African mechanics.

d.- Unlike the French, Belgians go in little for training African 'auxiliaries' for the technical departments of government.

e.- Belgians show distrust of purely literary education.

f.- medium of instruction is vernacular; but French is obligatory in middle schools. See also Buell, 594-595.

Note also these points in Buell:

a.- Schools in military camp: training of mechanics by the Katanga railway.

b.- the government's program (1924).

6.- Education in Portuguese Africa

Hailey, 1277-1278. Mair, 259, 260.

Note these points in Hailey:

a.- kinds of schools

b.- Portuguese the normal medium of instruction; vernacular only in primary schools for oral teaching.

c.- In Mozanbique a limited free and compulsory education.

d.- teaching largely in hands of Missions; only Roman Catholics receive state-aid. Some state schools.

e.- notice the numbers of schools and pupils; Angola, 124 native schools with 6,537 pupils.

7.- Education in British Africa

A.- The Union of South Africa: read Hailey, 1209-1223; Buell, i,118, 119. Mair, 52-54.

Note these points in Hailey:

a.- largely in hands of Missions, subsidized by grants-in-aid (no distinction between Protestant and Roman Catholic schools); a few government schools.

b.- Liability for all expansion placed on the native population not on general revenue.

c.- Free primary education in Cape Province only.

d.- Notice figures on p. 1215; schools, 3,133; pupils 324,649. Over 70% of native population receive no education.

e.- Higher education: Fort Hare.

f.- the content of Native Education; controversy as to what it should be.

g.- the linguistic problem: the mother-tongue as medium of instruction and as subject; English or Dutch taught and used as medium after early stages.

h.- Agricultural schools in Transkei.

B.- Southern Rhodesia: read Hailey, 1224-1229; Mair, 72-76

Note these points in Hailey:

a.- majority of schools provided by Missions, subsidized by government; two government schools for training in crafts.

b.- instruction of adults in house-building, agriculture, etc.

c.- Jeanes teachers

d.- pupils (1935) 105,466.

C.- British Colonial Areas: read Hailey, 1229-1260. Other data, for separate colonies, in Buell, vol. i: consult the index. Do the same with Mair.

Note these points in Hailey:

a.- Declarations of policy formulated by the Advisory Committee.

b.- Position of missionary societies and their schools: schools largely financed and controlled by government.

c.- Native Administration schools.

d.- Secondary education.

e.- Vocational training.

f.- Higher education: Makerere in Uhanda; Yaba in Nigeria; Achimota in Gold Coast; Fourah Bay in Sierra Leone. See the Report on Higher Education in East Africa, with its proposal to establish a Higher College (to become a university). See also Report on Achimota. For the story of the founding of Achimota, and the leading part taken by an African, read Aggrey of Africa. Note that a Commission has been appointed by the British government to study the question of a University in West Africa.

g.- Teacher training. Education of women and girls.

h.- The language of instruction: use of the vernacular.

For other information about education in Nigeria, see Perham, 278-289. And for an American experiment in Nigeria read Bittinger.

8.- Statistics

Finally, examine carefully the tables of statistics in Hailey 1308; and prepare totals for each of the areas, French, Belgian, Portuguese and British.

9.- Education in Liberia: Read Buell, ii, 754 ff.

Note what Buell says about Liberia College and the Missions. Collect what other information you can about education in Liberia.

E.W.S.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

POST-WAR PLANNING

Of the many schemes put forward we may select four for discussion, two American and two British, viz.:-

1. World Federation Plan by Ely Culbertson (cited hereafter as "C".
2. The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American standpoint. (cited "A.C.")
3. (a) Native Races, the War and Peace Aims; and (b) An International Colonial Convention. By the Anti-slavery and Aborigenes Protection Society (cited "A.P.S.")
4. The Colonies: the Labour Party's post-war policy for the African and Pacific colonies (citied "L.P.")

OUTLINE OF STUDY:

1.- Territorial redistribution

A.-Enemy territories. What is to be done with the Italian territories: Somaliland, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Libya? Ethiopia has been restored to the Ethiopians, and this question may be regarded as settled. Should not Eritrea be also handed over to them and so provide them with an outlet to the Sea? Ethiopia has historical claims to Eritrea.

With regard to the other lands there are five alternatives: (a) restore them to Italy; (b) divide them among the Allies in full sovereignty; (c) give mandates over them to some of the Allies; (d) restore Libya to Turkey; (e) hand Libya to Egypt; or divide it between France and Egypt.

(b) and (c) are ruled out by the first point of the Atlantic

Charter. If the mandate were allowed by the Charter, would U.S.A. accept it for Libya and Somaliland?

A.C. would place Libya and Eritrea under "some form of mandate control (p. 55). Declares that U.S.A. "has no desire to annex any African territory" (p.32). Does this rule out a mandate? In any event the Second Point of the Charter applies.

B.- General redistribution.

A.P.S. lays it down (p. 11) that "it is essential that the old conception of colonies as national 'possessions' should be abandoned and that therefore they cannot be 'given' as compensation to unsatisfied nations". On certain conditions A.P.S. is prepared to allow some re-parcelling; but would not entrust Germany with any part of Africa while Germany holds to its racialist doctrines.

A.C. agrees that Germany (also Italy and Japan) cannot become a Mandatory Power so long as Nazi racialism prevails (p. 57).

C has a large plan for World Federation involving division of the world in eleven regions each consisting of one or more sovereign states together with their colonies. Africa is to be redivided: Germany and Austria to have Belgian Congo, Angola and southern Sudan; the Latin European bloc to have Libya, Liberia, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia; Mozambique, Djibuti, Ethiopia Somaliland are to be added to the British Empire which will retain East Africa; Egypt and northern Sudan are to be sovereign states in the Middle European bloc. C is convinced (it seems) that the 'sprawling' British Empire cannot long survive (p. 61), so cuts up sections of its corpse in advance, assigning a large part of it to America. According to C, 'colonies' are purchasable.

"a fair purchase price, based upon actual value," is to be paid to the country which surrenders a colony.

Are C's proposals in accordance with the first two points of the Atlantic Charter? It does not appear that the inhabitants are to be consulted.

L. P. is against redistribution (p.4). See its reasons. It advocates adjustment of frontiers where necessary.

3.- Internationalization.

Proposals can be grouped under three heads: (a) international control; (b) international administration; (c) international cooperation.

(a) International control. Is some body like the League of Nations, acting through an ad hoc commission, to control or supervise (i) all African dependent territories, or (ii) some African territories mandated to certain nations?

C. regards a proposal to transfer African territories to a world organization as 'unrealistic' (p. 20) See reasons. Colonies should be administered by the blocs under supervision of the World Federation government "which shall have full power for the protection of the native populations".

A.C. believes that "all colonial areas in Africa should be under some form of international inspection and report" (p.56) It calls for "some form of international organization" to include U.S.A. to carry out the provisions of the Atlantic Charter (5,31).

L.P.: all backward colonial territories to be treated as if they were Mandated Territories (p.5), i.e. brought under international Colonial Commission with larger powers (including

inspection) than the old Mandates Commission, pp. 6,7.

A.P.S. proposes an International Colonial Convention to be drawn up by an International Conference and to from part of the Peace Settlemant. A.P.S. provides suggestions for a draft of this convention. Study this draft in connexion with the pamphlet Native Races and note:

1. mandatory principles to be extended to all dependent territories and the mandates system improved;
2. supervision to be exercised by an International Colonail Commission, with more powers than the old Mandates Commission.
   (a) colonial peoples to be directly represented on the Commission; (b) right of inspection and investigation; right to receive petitions and to hear petitioners in person.
   N.B. the right of inspection and investigation by the Commission is omitted from the Draft though embodded in Native Races.

(b) Government (administration) by means of an international Civil Service and Colonial Office.

A.P.S. is opposed to this for reasons stated (Native Races, pp. 9,10) but advocates increased employment of foreign nationals in the service of the administrations. Responsibility for the administration of a colony must remain with its Metropolitan State (Convention, p. 3)

L.P.: "It is extremely doubtful whether... a transference ... from national to international government would promote the interests of the inhabitants", p.6.

A.C. believes that international administration should be introduced in some areas (56,57)

(c) International co-operation.

A.C.: people of U.S.A. should be willing, both through philanthropic and missionary societies, to devote more attention and more financial aid to Africa than in the past, p. 107.

3. Self-government

C.: all pooled colonies (i.e. all colonies under any of the blocs) "shall have self-rule" (p. 20) But administration to be conducted by the regional government. "The granting of immediate independence to the African people, of whom the great majority are totally illiterate, would simply result in their ruthless exploitation by native caciques or inherently fascist politicians of the worst breed" (p.20) Is this consistent with "self-rule"?

A.C.: the goal of ultimate self-government should be definitely accepted in every colony (p. 105). Lays down four stages to reach the goal (p. 38). This will take "some decades for realization" (p. 40).

A.P.S.: self-government to be regarded as the goal to be reached as soon as competence for it is attained. Peoples to be made fit for it. (Convention, p. 8)

L.P.: government to make it a continual object of their policy to educate the people so that they will be able at the earliest possible moment to elect members to the Legislature (p.2)

4.- Access to raw materials

A.C.: principles of Congo Basin Treaties to be extended to a

broader area. (pp. 28,42) L.P.; recommends the same (p.5)

A.P.S.: is against preferences because they violate the idea of trusteeship (p.9).

On the Congo Basin read Hailey, 1340 ff.

5.- Color Bar

A.C.: all forms of industrial color-bars are as indefensible in Africa as they are in the United States; such as exist should be eliminated (p.106). Also all forms of racial discrimination (p.105)

A.P.S.: No discrimination in law or practice against anyone on the ground of color, race, language, creed, or stage of development (Convention, p. 6)

L.P.: absolutely opposed to the color bar in political or economic spheres. See measures to be taken (p.8). Will the Labor Party in South Africa pay heed to what the British Labor Party says?

6.- Economic Development.

Study the plan proposed by L.P. Note that this includes "to some extent the imposing of planned agriculture and production upon the inhabitants", p.9. Is this "imposing" compatible with the demand for the total abolition of forced labor?

7.- Social welfare: education.

Study the sections devoted to these subjects in these documents. Note the unanimity on various points.

E.W.S.

February 28, 1944

19-32-43

Mr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter of February 11 found me in the north on a lecture trip.

The question of the cost of the African Institute depends on just what you have in mind. The most effective effort would be to bring together a dozen teachers and students of Africa at some central place like Wilberforce, and have them study Africa for a month or six weeks with their expense of travel and board paid. Another method would be to have such a group or even larger come at least partially at their own expense, they might pay travel and be given board and tuition; or pay travel and board and be given the other expenses. This would call for a small over-head sum, but would not make as carefully selected personnel. A third method would be simply a general invitation with perhaps a group of teachers who would receive expense and some remuneration. The total sum involved would depend on which type of conference you have in mind. Personally I am inclined toward the first.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Fisk]

March 9, 1944

Mr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I am writing to invite you again to the second conference of the Social Science of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges. It will take place as I now plan April 18 and 19, although I may have to change this date; however I think not.

I know that it is not probable that with your commitments you cannot get away, but I hope so. We will get a real start this year. We are of course paying your travel and board.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-27-91

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

April 3, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-32-39

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will remember that at our Conference, 5 Nov. 1943, we passed a resolution in favour of African Studies leading to the Bachelor's degree; and asked the cooperating institutions to prepare a course of study leading to the Master's in this field.

Fisk has been giving some attention to this matter. I am now sending for your information, a section that will be printed in next Bulletin of the University. I think you will be interested in the undergraduate curriculum. But I want especially to consult you about the Post-Graduate course. If in this paper the wording is indefinite, it is because we have not yet heard the result of your deliberations about the M.A. We should prefer to say something more definite especially as to what subjects each university will specialize in. It will still be possible to change the wording in proof if you will let us know your decisions. I think it might be advisable to issue identical notification as to the M.A.

You will also remember that it was proposed to hold an Institute this Summer and I was asked, (a) to arrange for the place, (b) to seek funds. I have ascertained that Wilberforce would be prepared to house the Institute. The Education Board, I am told, might be willing to finance the Institute, but I was not able to give them an estimate of the cost. I hope to have more to write you after my visit to New York and Wilberforce next week. With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith.

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:bps

enc.

[Fisk]

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

19-37-43

April 19, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It has come to my attention that you may retire from the faculty of Atlanta University this year. If by any chance this should mean that your research program with the Land Grant Colleges would be interrupted, I should like to extend to you an invitation, with the interested concurrence of President Jones, to continue these activities, and such others as you desire, in the Social Science Institute at Fisk University for the coming year.

We can provide ample office and research quarters, secretarial assistance, some research personnel aids and, of course, the full facilities of the Institute in its general informational services.

Perhaps you might also be willing to offer a lecture course, for which there could be provided compensation.

Nashville may not offer all of the general cultural attractions of Atlanta, but we have very good libraries, research files, an interested faculty and students. Living arrangements on the campus are possible.

This invitation is extended by the Institute in the spirit and hope of being of practical assistance to a distinguished scholar in the field of social research.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

April 24, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

10-23-40

Dear Sir:

In regard to the African Institute which was proposed at our Conference last November, I am now able to report that Dr. Charles Wesley and Faculty will very cordially welcome the members to Wilberforce. He thinks that the most convenient time for them will be August.

They tell me that the cost of board for 10 people during 3 weeks would run to about $300. What the traveling expenses would be I am not able to estimate with any certainty but I imagine these would not exceed $300.

I was asked by the Conference, as you will remember, to arrange for a place and also to secure some financial help. I hoped that I might induce the General Education Board to grant us a sum to cover at least the boarding expenses but I regret to say that the Board is not prepared to make us a grant. I should think that the Universities concerned could very well pay the traveling expenses in view of the advantages that the Institute would bring to them. For the rest, I will try again and see if money can be secured from some other source.

It will not be possible for me to attend the Institute if, as I hope, a passage will be available for me to return to England in June.

No provisions were made, you remember, for planning the course of study to be carried on by the Institute. This was not part of my assignment. Perhaps you would wish to intrust the program to our secretary, Dr. Ira Reid.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

gwh.

Edwin W. Smith

April 29, 1944

19-36-98

Mr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Smith:

I have your letter of April 14. I am sorry to hear of your return to England. I hardly think it would be worth while to attempt the institute on Africa unless you could be there.

The universities concerned could probably pay the expense of travel, but we need an outstanding authority on Africa to be the pivotal point. I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 2, 1944

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

19-36-96

I am still thinking of your statement that you might return to England this Spring. As you know, I have been working with all my spare time on that handbook on Africa which we proposed. I think it could be finished in June or July, but I am wondering now whether it is worth while doing it. What do you think? Have you any funds on hand or prospects to publish such a book and do you still think that it is needed? I should be very glad to have your frank opinion. My best regard to you and Mrs. Smith.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Fisk]

May 2, 1944

19-38-117

Mr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have your letter of April 19 and thank you for it. I have been retired by Atlanta University, as you will see by the enclosed statement. I should be strongly inclined to accept your offer and that of President Jones, but before making final decision, there are certain things that I will have to consider: First, any action taken by the Land Grant Colleges; I am presenting the matter before the conference of presidents. The difficulty that they will encounter is the matter of my salary and that of at least one assistant. I know they have thought of this before, but I do not know how far they will be able to get definite action. I could not carry on the work with the small pension that I shall receive.

The person that I should like to have assist with my work is E. Irene Diggs, who has been my secretary for five years. She is at present studying at the University of Cuba and will probably get her doctract in Anthropology this summer or next fall. I am wondering if it would be possible to bring her with me to Fisk.

Atlanta University now furnishes $1000 a year toward the expense of the coordinator's office. If the office should be changed to Fisk, this contribution would of course be cut off as the President has never been in favor of it. Would there be any chance of Fisk duplicating this contribution?

Third, you speak of conducting this work "for the coming year". Of course, there is always the question as to how long I shall be able to work, but if my work was re-established at Fisk and went on satisfactorily under my supervision, I should want to be assured of continuing it as long as I am in good health.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson

Finally I think I should say that another institution has made me an offer, but it does not include the Land Grant College Project. In any decision that I might have to make between the two institutions, I need hardly say that I would greatly prefer Fisk. At the same time, I must give thought to the other offer, which includes a salary.

While I am getting in contact with the Land Grant College, I would be glad to have you write me frankly about the things I have brought up, and consult with President Jones. I hope to write you something more definite sometime this month. I am deeply appreciative of your attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

May 9, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-36-97

Many thanks for your letter of the 2nd received yesterday. As you know, we came to Fisk for 1 year. I should like to stay longer so as to see this African work well established but I am so thoroughly tired that I am sure the time hascome when I must retire.

Quite unexpectedly an offer has been made of a passage to England and I am leaving Nashville tomorrow morning. We shall be sailing very soon. I should like to have visited you again but that is now out of the question.

I certainly hope that you will finish the book you started. A certain amount was allowed in our budget for publications. I do not know whether there will be any balance, but if so, I would recommend that it be used for the publication of your book.

Please excuse this hasty note. I am in the midst of packing.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith (G)

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:GWH

[Fisk]

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, 8, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

May 26, 1944

19-37-34

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

There was some delay in replying to your letter in response to our invitation to come to the Institute of Social Sciences at Fisk University next year, due to the fact that a conference with President Jones on certain details was not possible until today. Unfortunately, we have not been where we could confer until the present. However, I was certain enough about the general proposal to drop you a line from Chicago, as an interim note indicating the general disposition of the University to the invitation, and our ability to provide the facilities that you would require.

I am now in position to say, with reference to the questions raised:

That President Jones is extending in writing a formal invitation on behalf of the University;

That if it is agreeable to the Land grant colleges to transfer the base of operations of your research program with them, we can assure you support, through our departmental resources, of $1,000 a year as a minimum;

That it will be agreeable and desirable to have as your secretary Miss E. Irene Diggs, and that we can offer as a minimum the salary which she has been paid, that is $1800;

That although I used the expression "for the coming year" that was on the assumption that if the arrangement proved satisfactory and workable to you, and our facilities continued to permit it, it would, as in the instance of other scholars who associated themselves with our general program, go on. I had looked forward to a much longer period of profitable association.

Although I was not at the time in position to make commitments regarding lecture courses, I can say that we would very definitely like to interest you in giving a course of lectures in connection with the Program of African Studies, and in the Department, which would make only moderate demands on your time, but which would yield a minimum of $1,000.

I have mentioned definite provisions that can be made within current and available resources. I feel rather certain that with a definite prospect of your presence here, and some further knowledge of the things that you would be interested in doing, there would be inducement to more substantial planning, over a longer period, for the support of these activities, either from the University or outside sources.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

19-37-35

[Fisk]

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 29th 1944

10-37-46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Upon my return from an extended absence in Philadelphia, in connection with the United Negro College Campaign, I found your letter of May 11th.

I have had a conference with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, and am happy to invite you to Fisk University during the year 1944-1945 as a Visiting Lecturer in Sociology. You will be enabled to continue your Land Grant College study and give such lectures in the Department of African Studies and the Department of Social Sciences as you and Dr. Johnson may agree upon. I understand from Dr. Johnson that he has some limited funds which may be available for these lectures; and that he has office space which can be used for your secretary in case she finds it possible to come to Nashville.

In going over housing possibilities for the coming year, I wonder if you could let us know your needs in this regard. As you know, housing opportunities at Fisk are quite limited, but we will do our best to meet your needs.

Looking forward to having you with us next year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Jones

Thomas E. Jones
President.

TEJ w

[Fisk University]

19-33-25

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, 8, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

August 14, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Motebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Md.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I regret that you will not be with us next year, but I am pleased that there was among the many proposals made to you one that you seemed to find agreeable as a next post to engage your activities. I shall look forward with interest to the results of your studies in this new field.

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

[Fisk University]

21 November 1944

My dear Dr. Turner:

I have not heard from you beyond the telephone conversation which we had concerning talks at Fisk on Africa. It is, of course, too late to consider these for November. I am writing to suggest that I shall probably be on a lecture trip in March and that I might lecture at Fisk during the third or fifth weeks of that month.

I should be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Lorenzo Turner
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

November 26, 1944

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to thank you for your letter of November 21 in which you suggest that you will probably be able to give us the lectures on Africa during the second or fifth week in March. The second week is more suitable for us because our mid-semester examinations fall within the fifth week. I suggest March 13 and 14 if these dates fit well into your schedule.

19-17-14

The speakers in our series usually give one evening lecture in the Memorial Chapel and two talks on the day following -- one at the Social Science Building in the afternoon to students and teachers and one at the Faculty Club in the evening. Any subjects on Africa you wish to discuss will be suitable to us. Among the fields from which subjects are being chosen are Anthropology, Education, Political Administration, Missions, etc. Since students interested in Africa will probably wish to confer with the lecturer, we usually ask him to set aside an hour or two for this purpose (say the morning of the second day between ten and twelve). If you should wish to send a list of readings or an outline of one or more of the talks, I shall be glad to have copies of such material made available to those persons who will attend your lecture.

President Jones will write to you in a few days concerning the honorarium and your expenses.

Those of us who are responsible for administering the Curriculum in African Studies are most grateful to you for consenting to come.

Very sincerely yours,

Lorenzo D. Turner

Lorenzo D. Turner, Acting Director
The Curriculum in African Studies

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Director
Dept. of Special Research, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

4 December 1944

19-17-15

My dear Mr. Turn r:

I shall be glad to speak for you in accordance with your letter of November 26. I will try to make the dates March thirteenth and fourteenth. I will let you know definitely as soon as I hear from some other engagements. Also a little later I will go into the matter of subject with you.

I should be glad to hear from President Jones.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lorenzo D. Turner
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Fisk

Fisk University

[FISK, 1944?]

Inter-Departmental Curriculum

in

African Studies

The Inter-Departmental Curriculum in African Studies has a three-fold objective. Firstly, it forms a part of the University's purpose to widen the student's social and intellectual horizon by introducing him into a world inhabited by people who differ from himself in custom and belief. Africa is the main historical background of the Fisk student's life and therefore should be of peculiar interest to him. Secondly, the aim is to provide experience in the scientific investigation of cultural, psychological and biological data for which Africa offers so rich a field. Thirdly, the vocational aspect of these studies must be emphasized. Opportunities will be increasingly offered for American Negroes to share with Africans in Africa those advantages which they have gained in the United States. Medical men and women, social-workers, agriculturists, teachers, missionaries - there is room for all these in Africa. All such workers need, in addition to professional qualifications, specific training in African sociology, economics, linguistics, and religion if they are to fit into the African environment and render effective service.

To these ends, Fisk offers courses of study leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees, majoring in African Studies.

Undergraduate Curriculum

The major student is strongly urged, in preparation for the basic and advanced studies in this field, to arrange his programs of the first three years in such a way as to include the following courses: Biology 101-2, 205: Economics 101-2; History 101-2; either French 101-2, 103-4, 201 or German 101-2, 103-4, 105; Psychology 101, 231, 246; English 275. A thorough grounding in French or German is particularly important since

47-11-9

much of the literature on the anthropology of Africa is written in those languages.

The major in African Studies leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree consists of major courses and of limited electives in supplementary fields, determined in consultation with the head of this curriculum, to make a total of 40 to 50 semester hours of credit. The student majoring in African Studies would not normally have a minor subject.

Required courses:

Anthropology	205	Introduction to African studies	3 credits
"	206-7	African cultures and institutions	6 "
"	352-3	The New Africa and its problems	6 "
"	393-4	Study of some African vernacular	6 "
Economics	301-2	Economics of Pre-literate peoples	6 credits
History	237-8	Ancient and Medieval history of Africa	6 credits
History	239	Modern history of Africa 1415-1944	3 "
		Total	36 credits

Elective Courses:

Anthropology	201	Introduction to Anthropology	3 credits
"	204	Primitive religion	3 "
"	305	General linguistics	3 "
"	306-7	General Phonetics	6 "
"	354-5	Survivals of African culture in the New World	6 "
Education	208	Indigenous African education	3 credits
Music	396	African music	3 credits
English	386	History of English language	3 credits
French	209-10	French anthropological texts	6 credits
German	209-10	German anthropological texts	4 credits
Religion	251	The Christian approach to Africans	3 credits
"	252	The Christian mission in Africa	3 "
"	301-2	Psychology of Religion	6 "

Graduate Curriculum

Graduate studies leading to the Master of Arts degree are essential

47-11-10

to any satisfactory extent of adequacy in the preparation either for professional work in Africa or for research. At least a year of study is necessary, the general requirements for which are set forth on pages 51 to 53 of the catalog. The following basic courses are required:

Anthropology	391-2	African folk-lore	6 credits
"	394	African technology - arts and crafts	3 credits
"	395	Techniques of research - comparative method, case study, statistics, life history, social survey, the interview and questionnaire	3 credits

In addition to the basic courses mentioned above, the student should concentrate on one of such subjects as the following or others to be selected: Physical anthropology (anthropometry), Social institutions, Linguistics, Culture contact, Government, Economics, or Education.

Plans are being made for the co-operation of Atlanta, Fisk and Howard Universities in a programme of African Studies. This will enable post-graduate students to specialize at one of these (or other) institutions in their particular area of interest.

47-11-11

19-32-4

May 16, 1944

Mr. Thomas J. Flanagan
165 Ashby Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Flanagan:

I have been meaning for sometime to write you and thank you for the poem which you wrote and published concerning me. I deeply appreciate your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

814 2nd Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah
May 1, 1944

19-36-25

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois;

We are now completing arrangements for a list of lecturers for a forum series that is to be inagurated in Salt Lake City this summer and next fall. The speakers on this series will be men of National and International repute, constituting men of all races.

I am most anxious to have you head the list of this series and would like to know if it might be possible to work out some plan that would make this possible. I will arrange time to suit your convenience.

May I have an early reply?

Respectfully yours,

M. H. Fleming

[M.H. Fleming]

Lectures

814 2nd ave
Salt Lake City Utah
May 23rd 1944

Dr W.E.B. Dubois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.

19-36-26

Dear Dr Dubois:-

to bring into salt lake noted lecturers and poets of national and inter-national repute we have organized a forum series (interracial) for next season beginning in septimber through next april. We are very desirous of having you head this list. Please inform us as to whether or not you plan to come next season and if so would it be possible to come this far West.

Thank you for early reply

M.H. Fleming

Lecture - 1945

June 7, 1944

19-36-22

Mr. M. H. Fleming
814 2nd Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I can probably arrange to speak in Salt Lake City next fall. My charge would be $100 per lecture and expenses of travel round trip from New York. If there are two or three lectures, near each other, I would of course charge travel expense only once.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[E.M.H. Fleming]

19-36-23

814 Mt Ave
Salt Lake City Utah
June 25, 1944.

Dr W.E.B. Dubois
223 Chestnut St S.W.
Atlanta Geo

Dear Sir;—

We are very happy to have you head the list of our forum series here next season. Kindly advise as to the time desired for your appearances here as we hope to have circulars printed with names, dates, and subjects of each speaker with their pictures. Send me about Three (3) of your Pictures with any other Material that you might wish to be used on this circular. We are beginning to have many requests for the speakers

That we are bringing to each one from schools in the city to make short talks before them. Can you make a special rate for schools for short talks. (about 45 minutes)

There will be about three schools I am sure.

Thank you for a early reply

Respectfully

M. H. Fleming

19-36-24

19-25-36

814 2nd Avenure
Salt Lake City, Utah
July 5th, I944.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Dr Dubois:

We are trying to contact a miss Eusebia Cosme dramatic reader of Cuba who I understand is now living in new york city relative to presenting one of her dramatic recitals on our forum series in salt lake next season.

Miss Cosme who made her American debut on Sunday Dec. 4th I938 in Carnegie Hall is a most outstanding performer in this particular field of art, having made appearences in privite recitals in Haite before President Stenio Vincent and and members of his cabinet and also at the Pro- Arte Musical in Havana.

I have been informed that she is now giving a series of concerts over the columbia broadcasting company under the sponsorship of the United States Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs Nelson Rockefeller chairman.

She is also a friend to the editor of the spanish paper called "Pueblos Hispanos" there in New York.

We are very anxious to get in touch with miss Cosme and will appreciate it so much if you with this information relative to her can help us.
Our forum series will consist of eight attractions and we hope to have printed brochures with a short Biographical state-ment and picture of the lectuer. Please send me this material of your self to be used in these printed brochures.

I am selecting the most noted personalities that we have availabl in America to day and very happy to have the foremost of all to head the list. I hope nothing prevents you coming to us this time a pleasure I am sure salt lake will not forget any way soon.

Thank again for any help you find it possible to inh helping us locate miss Cosme.

Very Sincerely Yours,
M. H. Fleming
M. H. Fleming.

July 7, 1944

19-36-27

Mr. M. H. Fleming
814 Maryland Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

My dear Mr. Fleming: I am leaving Atlanta University and shall take my vacation and continue my work in New York after September 1. I am not sure that I shall be available for a lecture tour until October or November. I can be reached between now and then at my home:

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14
Maryland

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[Fleming]

8I4 2nd Avenue
Salt Lake City 3 Utah
July 23rd, I944.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore I4, Maryland.

19-C-2-91

Dear Sir:

We are very happy to be informed that you will return to the N.A.C.C.P.. in New York..
I am sure that the association will greatly benefit because of your return as well the members through out the country. I for one wish you the best of luck in your future work there.

Now about the planed lecture here that was to be gevin by you..
Should it appear that you wont be able to come to us will you kindly let me know immediately that I might try to get some other outstanding speaker to come to us.

I would like Walter White or Dr Lock or Horace R. Cayton of Chicago.

The first attraction of the ~~series~~ series will be presented by Marcus Hall the noted baritone September the 20th and I would like the lecture about the same time in October just before election take place.

Should you still find that it will be possible to come please send me one of your pictures that I might have a cut made to use in the printed brochures that I am now getting ready for the printers.

Let me know as soon as possible how things appears

yours truely

M.H.FLEMING

[M. H. Fleming]

814 2nd ave
Salt Lake city Utah
August 3rd 1944

Dear Dr Dubois:— I am having many phone calls asking whether or not you will be brought to Salt Lake for a lecture. Will appreciate a statement from you as to just what the possibilities appear to be that I might so inform my inquirers.

Respectfully,
M. H. Fleming

19-36-29

[M. H. Fleming]

Kindly let me hear from you as to whether you will be able to come. Others are asking also. Will appreciate an early reply M.H.F.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

FRANKLIN STEWART HARRIS, PRESIDENT

PROVO, UTAH

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
HERALD R. CLARK, DEAN

July 31 - 4X

19-36-28

Dear Mr Fleming

Will you please tell me what the present outlook is for bringing that distinguished poet Du Bois Out - ? (am not sure of the spelling)

Saw Mr Behymer at Salt Lake and understood he was to look you up for a conference and I hope you get together OK or something good

We arent announcing yet but for your information I have signed for there with more pending

1. Pinza
2. Albanese
3. Firkusny
4. Adolph Busch
5. and Soloists
6. Hart House Quartet
7. Efrem Zimbalist
8. National Operatic Quartet
9. Jan Mischel Cherniavsky
10. Egon Petri
11. Sigrid Schultz
12. Alexander Kerensky
13. margare moffet
14. Walter Damrosch
15. Erika Mann
16. Mme Sodor
17. Roger Baldwins
18. Mary Hutchinson
19. Knut Singer

This Symphony our best number

Best wishes + Success to you

Hal Clark

[B. P. Forbes]

3743 West 36th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

2/12/44

Dr E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Lectures
1944

Dear Dr Du Bois:—

Mrs. Forbes and I listened with great interest to your address before the city club today. It is becoming something of a habit to tune in on this fine program every Saturday.

19-36-50

We like the way you answered the last question- and are heartily agree with you that the solution of the color question will come when a gentleman the world around will be recognized for what he is rather than by the color of his skin.

For years I was ready to fight for my rights at the drop of the hat- but I feel now that to forfeit our own rights for the welfare of others is a much greater privilege, and so we are determined to do what we can to bring about better race relations in whatever group we find ourselves.

With Sincere regards

B. P. Forbes

March 3, 1944

Lectures 1944

19-36-49

Mr. B. P. Forbes
3743 West 36th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind words concerning my Cleveland address.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK 21

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

January 28, 1944

19-38-53

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received through Mr. René Pleven, Commissaire for Colonies in the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, a copy of a letter from M. P. O. Lapie, former Governor of Tchad and member of the French Parliament, commenting on your article in the July issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Mr. Pleven asked that I send it to you, and I am glad to do so herewith. I think it fair to say to you that Governor Lapie's letter has evidently been translated from French by someone not thoroughly familiar with English and that I am not sure that it therefore accurately represents the nuances of his point of view. I am sure, however, that you will find it interesting. In case you wish to send him any reply, you can address him in care of Mr. Pleven at Algiers.

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

enc.

[Enclosure]

Algiers, September 29, 1943

c o p y

Governor P. O. Lapie
to
The Editor of "Foreign Affairs"
45 East 65 Street
New York City

Sir,

I was deeply interested by the article "Realities in Africa" which I read in last July's copy of "Foreign Affairs." Maybe your readers will be interested by the ideas this paper happened to suggest to me. I should be grateful if, after reading them yourself, you would be kind enough to transmit them to the author, Mr. Burghardt du Bois.

I would like first to point out a rather important omission in spite of a very wide survey of the subject. The author never even mentioned Islam. Well, Islam presents a real problem in Africa; even, do not let us forget it, in Negro Africa, where groups of Arabs are found as far south as the Congo (for instance, in Stanleyville) and are numerous on the Eastern and Western coasts.

I do not care to remark on a rather rude and deeply unjustified reflection on A.E.F. I am bound, however, to draw your attention to the section in which the author declares: "The Fighting French actually do not only use Negro troops, they put them under command of a Negro governor."

I wish to point out that in the French revival which took place in Africa the recruited Negroes were deeply convinced that by fighting on our side they were defending their own country. In fact, the Saras of the Tchad, born on the shores of the Logone, had seen their fathers placed under German domination in 1911, and did not want to see the Germans again. In the North, our troops were mostly Lybians, whom we have reëstablished in their native country seized by the Italians. Therefore, the author's statement is

[Enclosure]

much too sweeping. We have given all these Negro soldiers a deep sense of the Black Fatherland and this accounts for the enthusiasm with which they fought and particularly for General Leclerc's victories in Africa.

It is the same trend of thought which makes France feel deeply gratified to have placed a black governor at the head of one of her largest colonies. Governor-General Eboué was born in Guyane from African descent; he was educated at the college in Bordeaux exactly like a white boy, took the same degrees and took part in the same sports (rugby champion). He then went back to his ancestral country, has commanded in Oubangui for 23 years, and is now head of A.E.F. Thus was translated into action the French ideal which (in spite of what Mr. Du Bois imagines) is to give back to the Africans a country which they will have contributed to civilize with French help.

19-38-55

We must even go farther, and here we come to the core of my letter. This same governor prompted a trend of reforms in the pure French tradition, which are summed up in his instructions of November 8, 1941. Looking at them, we find that their principles are the same which Mr. du Bois reaches by another way: "We shall make sure of the balance of native society by taking care that the native is treated in his own way. We shall do it by taking into account his natural aspirations. To make or re-make a society on the pattern of our mental habits would lead us to most certain defeat. The native's ways, laws and country are not the same as ours. If native institutions have, by contact with ours, degenerated, we shall reorganize them in a new form, but keeping them near enough to the native mind to keep him loyal to his own country and keen to serve it before anything else."

One ought to read the whole chapter on political institutions, on customs, and the alterations of custom and on the influences of Christianity

[Enclosure]

to understand the tremendous effort France has made since 1940 to conceive Africa again so as to make it the land of the Africans. This is why the reform in teaching has been one of the most important.

On the economic role of the native, I wish to cite the chapter of the instructions which shows clearly the desire of France not to exploit the native but to protect him and to raise his standards: "The policy which we have laid down here supposes that the native stays attached to his own soil and lives amid his own traditional collective institutions."

I hope this letter will be able to correct the rather unfounded views of Mr. du Bois and show him that, in spite of his ideas on the subject, if there is any place where the principles of the Atlantic Charter are being applied in Africa, it is in the first French colony which rallied to the side of the Allies.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) P. O. LAPIE

19-38-56

May 15, 1944

Mr. H. M. Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

19-15-

My dear Mr. Bond:

I am deeply touched by your very kind letter of May 11, and in other circumstances it would be a pleasure to work at Fort Valley. But it happens that both Fisk and Howard are considering the possibility of fostering the Land-Grant College project and naturally, I must give them first choice because of the facilities which they could furnish. I have made no decision as yet and I am corresponding with the executive committee of the Land-Grant College. I shall let you know the result.

In the meantime, may I again express my deep appreciation of your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

(46)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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NBP80 DL PD=FTVALLEY GA 21 300P

1944 NOV 21 PM 4 48

DR W E B DUBOISE=

69 FIFTH AVE=

HAVE ASKED PERMISSION OF HARCOURT GRACE AND CO TO REPRINT STORY THE SECOND COMING FROM DARK WATER IN XMAS ISSUE OF GEORGIA NEGRO TEACHERS JOURNAL STICTLY NON COMMERCIAL=

H M BOND FTVALLEY STATE COLLEGE=

19-36-33

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

27 November 1944

My dear President Bond:

I have written Harcourt, Brace assenting to your reprinting the story from Darkwater. Most of the publishers are making a new rule charging for all reprints. The author can do nothing about it. Of course as far as I am concerned I would gladly give you permission without charge.

I am going to be in Atlanta in December and it is barely possible that I may be able to get down to Fort Valley on the twelfth and return on the thirteenth. That would depend upon the available transportation. How is the baby?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Horace M. Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 5, 1944

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3
New York

19-15-2

Dear Dr DuBois:

I appreciate your position regarding a reprint of The Second Coming. We are using it anyway.

You know that one of the arguments of the Chicago meeting was the Resolution stating that the transfer of the Social Studies Project from Atlanta University to Howard should be assisted by a committee including the president of the Conference. Please inform me as to any steps I could take in assisting in this transfer.

I will be in Atlanta December 5 and 6, and in Orangeburg December 7 and 8. I will probably be in Washington on December 13, and at this time, my plans are not definite as to my whereabouts between the Orangeburg meeting and the Washington date. If your Atlanta visit is in connection with the transfer of the project, I might plan to see you there.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H M Bond

H M Bond,
President.

HMB:MBW

(Signed in Dr Bond's absence)

[Mrs. H. L. Fox]

Bay City, Mich.

Jan. 4, 1944

Mr.

19-26-13

Dear Sir,-

I just finished reading your book "Dusk & Dawn" and enjoyed it so much, I am so glad to see the Colored Race attaining their rightful place in the World through perseverance, which is the way all Races have and will continue to do. I was also thrilled to find the name of a cousin of my Ancestor's mentioned in your book one Jehudi Ashmun, Colonization Agent to Liberia another Ashmun, one coming later, one George Ashmun

was Chairman of the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. my grandmother on my Fathers side was Mary Ann Ashmun, whose ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War and later moved to Canada, where she was born, but came to Michigan when she was 17 yrs. of age, some members of my branch of the family kept in touch, through correspondance with the Eastern branch of the family, they being more distinguished, but not more loved. I hope to look them all up somewhere, sometime. Maybe we can meet some time in the Great Beyond, also meet many others interested in up-lift work. There is still much to do among the Chinese and "Brittian India" I think that is what

19-20-14

this awful War is for, to bring all Nations
closer to-gether and work out better conditions
for all. I have neighbors of your Race that
I think much of, by the name of Powell, I took
your Book over for them to read and they
are also enjoying it. Mr. Powell said he
met you somewhere Detroit or Cleveland (they
have relatives there) when you lectured there.
White men were slaves once and it is as Melville
Herskovits says, that it is through contact that we
arise and gain culture, each contributing something.
I think the African being brought here was part of a
great Plan, as I think the children born of the
white planter and a colored mother was also
part of the Plan for the Colored race, for the
Mulattoes fought for a place in the Sun

for the Colored Race, am I right? The Mills of the Gods grind exceedingly slow, but they grind exceedingly fine and all will be well, in time. The white man was a long time coming up, he just got a little head start and to his shame, took advantage of it.

Wishing you well, I am

Sincerely

Mrs. A. L. Fox

1704 Park Ave.

Bay City, Mich.

19-20-15

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 18, 1944

Mrs. H. L. Fox
1404 Park Avenue
Bay City, Michigan

My dear Mrs. Fox:

I thank you for your kind letter of January 4 and for its interesting information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:ol

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 22, 1944

M-38-113

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Under separate cover I am sending to you a paper entitled, "History -- Weapon of War and Peace" which I should like for you to consider for publication in PHYLON. I appreciate any consideration which you may give to this manuscript.

It was a pleasure and a privilege to have had the opportunity to talk with you during your recent visit to Durham. I hope that when I get to Atlanta we shall be able to continue our conversations.

If you have any suggestions for the improvement of the manuscript, please feel free to make them.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin

19-33-11h

April 29, 1944

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Franklin:

I have received your paper and shall be glad to read it with view to publishing it. If you come this way, I shall be glad to see your.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OID

19-38-115

May 4, 1944

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Franklin:

I meant to publish this article, but I have been retired from Atlanta University and the editorship of Phylon. You can of course submit it again to my successor.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 17, 1944

Southern Railway
57 Luckie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Will you please reserve me a lower berth from Atlanta to Washington at 4 P.M. Wednesday April 20. If you cannot arrange this, reserve me a seat on the train leaving at 8:15 P.M. I will arrive in Atlanta and take up the reservation Wednesday morning.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

19-20-12

F R E E D O M H O U S E

5 West 54th Street, New York

THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Hotel Commodore

November 28, 1944

* * *

S E A T I N G L I S T

A

Name	Table No.
Abramson, Mr. H. A. & Guests	82
Achelis, Miss E. & Guest	91
Ackerman, Mr. & Mrs. F. L.	64
Agar, Mr. William	Dais
Agar, Mrs. William	22
Akins, Mr. William L.	58
Akston, Mr. Joseph J.	45
Alfange, Mr. Dean	94
Allen, Mr. William	92
Alland, Mrs. Leon & Guests	32
Amberg, Mrs. M. W. & Guests	96
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Appleton, Mr. Charles & Guest	83
Arnaud, Mr. Leonce	113
Arnheim, Dr. Ernest E. & Guest	93
Arnoff, Mr. & Mrs. Ellis	43
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Atterberg, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick	113
Austin, Mr. & Mrs. Louis L. & Guests	32
Austin, Cpl. Theodore	32

B

Name	Table No.
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Ball, Hon. Joseph H.	Dais
Ball, Mrs. Joseph H.	24
Bame, Mr. Joseph	20
Bandler, Mr. A. E. & Guests	103
Bangs, Mrs. Grace Allen & Guest	17
Barach, Dr. & Mrs. Alvan	16
Barber, Miss Leila C.	11
Barber, Mrs. S. Morgan & Guests	113
Barell, Mr. W. J.	9
Barlow, Mr. & Mrs. S. M.	2
Barrows, Mrs. Ira	64
Barst, Mr. Louis I. & Guest	65
Baruc, Mrs. Edgar & Guest	38
Bauer, Mr. Paul	63
Bauman, Mr. & Mrs. Lionel R. & Guests	93
Baumgarten, Mrs. Edward	72
Beals, Sareta Lee & Guest	8
Beer, Mrs. George	63
Behrens, Mr. Leo F. & Guests	89

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Name	Table No.
Behrke, Mr. & Mrs. Paul	16
Belfer, Mr. A.	68
Benjamin, Mr. Robert	24
Bensley, Mrs. Charles J.	117
Bergal, Mr. Geo.	17
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Berman, Mr. Moe & Guests	87
Bernhard, Mr. I. C. & Guests	105
Bernheim, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred	22
Bernheim, Mr. & Mrs. James G.	22
Bernheim, Mrs. Julius	22
Bernheim, Mr. Leonard Hanley	17
Bernstein, Mr. & Mrs. Allen	71
Bernstein, Mrs. Helen & Guest	65
Bernstein, Mr. Henri	19
Bernstein, Mr. & Mrs. Henry	33
Bernstein, Mr. Louis & Guests	98
Best, Mr. Marshall	36
Bissinger, Miss Lenore	37
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Blaufarb, Mr. & Mrs. Jacob	46
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Blitzer, Mr. & Mrs. M. D.	59
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Bloom, Mrs. Florence & Guests	70
Bloom, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	70
Blossom, Miss Margaret	91
Bobe, Mr. Harold A.	92
Boden, Miss Florence & Guests	117
Boden, Mr. I. M.	117
Borenstein, Mr. & Mrs. J.	82
Borkman, Dr. & Mrs. Arthur	63
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Bouton, Miss Elizabeth	60
Brandt, Mrs. Robert Lee	29
Brawer, Mrs. Henry & Guests	117
Brown, Mrs. Curtis	18
Brown, Lt. & Mrs. John Mason	36
Brown, Miss Susan	58
Bucholz, Mr. & Mrs. I.	88
Burke, Mr. Jay	74
Burger, Mrs. J. P. & Guests	43
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C

Name	Table No.
Campe, Mrs. Emanuel N. & Guests	110
Cane, Mr. & Mrs. Melville	110
Canfield, Mr. Cass & Guests	27
Carson, Miss Margaret	99
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Casademont, Mr. Henry	74
Caskey, Mr. & Mrs. John	4
Casper, Miss Teresa	105
Cavanagh, Mr. John J.	90
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Chibnik, Mr. & Mrs. Harry & Guests	110
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Chivian, Mr. & Mrs. Louis	72
Choper, Mrs. Morris & Guests	33
Cigelman, Mr. A. & Guests	114
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Cone, Dr. & Mrs. Arthur	77
Conlon, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E.	74
Connally, Mrs. Walter	77
Connor, Mrs. Blanche	70
Connor, Miss Patricia	70
Connors, Mr. Tom C.	14
Cook, Capt. & Mrs. John	36
Cooper, Miss Frances	34
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. George & Guests	34
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. Harry	34
Cornell, Dr. & Mrs. Jay M. & Guests	9
Costikyan, Mr. Mihran N.	113
Courtney, Mr. Ralph	60
Cowen, Gertrude F.	110
Cramer, Mrs. E. Stuart & Guests	97
Cromwell, Mrs. Frederic & Guest	51
Cullman, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.	95
Cutler, Miss S.	66

D

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Davidson, Mrs. Adelaide H. & Guests	111

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De Haven, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh	58
Delano, Mrs. William	25
Dembinsky, Mr. W.	68
Denison, Mr. & Mrs. Merrill	112
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Despres, Mrs. Martha	110
Detweiler, Miss Dorothy	65
Diamond, Miss B.	70
Dimmock, Mrs. Sally	33
Ditton, Mrs. F. E.	65
Doft, Mr. & Mrs. Max	84
Dolbin, Mr. B. F.	50
Dorn, Mr. & Mrs. M. Robert	37
Down, Dr. & Mrs. Winfield S.	32
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Dub, Mrs. Melanie	111
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Dudley, Dr. Harold M.	90
Dunn, Mr. Arthur	57
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E

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Eberstadt, Mr. & Mrs. Ferdinand	29
Ebin, Mr. Benjamin	45
Ebin, Mr. Emanuel	45
Edelman, Mr. & Mrs. I. H.	73
Edelstein, Mr. Murray	42
Ehrlich, Dr. & Mrs. M. L.	111
Eising, Mrs. E. B.	40
Eisner, Mr. J. Lester & Guests	108
Elias, Mrs. Henry H. & Guest	108
Elikann, Theresa	45
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English, Mr. John B. & Guest	114
Epstein, Mrs. Lionel	104
Esquerre, Mrs. Henri	39
Everitt, Mr. C. Raymond	36

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Fairchild, Mr. Henry Pratt & Guests	17
Feigin, Dr. & Mrs. Samuel	58
Ferris, Miss Amy	91
Fidell, Miss Martha	9
Field, Mr. George	Dais
Field, Mrs. George	49
Field, Mr. Herman	37
Field, Mr. Phil	42
Finch, Mr. & Mrs. L.	89
Finkel, Mr. J. Manfred	51

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Name	Table No.
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Flattau, Mr. & Mrs. Henry L. & Guests	72
Flax, Mr. Emanuel & Guest	56
Fluegelman, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur	114
Fonnesbeck, Miss Lujah	131
Ford, Father George B.	Dais
Forman, Miss Edith	33
Fox, Miss Fanny	94
Frank, Mrs. Albert	48
Frankle, Mr. & Mrs. Max	49
Franklin, Mrs. Esther J.	54
Freedom House Womens Committee 48 & 62	&60
Freeman, Mrs. Alfred & Guests	71
Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. H. Gordon	108
French, Mr. Andrews	106
Freudenthal, Mr. & Mrs. David	22
Fried, Mr. Philip & Guest	114
Friedlander, Miss Dorothy	92
Friedman, Mr. Elisha M. & Guest	108
Friedman, Mr. & Mrs. H. & Guests	88
Friedman, Mrs. Ruth	88
Friedman, Mrs. Sylvia	88
Fuchs, Mrs.	67

G

Gabriel, Mrs. Betty	8
Gambee, Mr. A. Sumner	4
Gans, Mr. Kurt & Guest	115
Garb, Mr. & Mrs. Gerson	78
Gardner, Mrs. Isaac B. & Guests	112
Gaston, Mr. & Mrs. George	74
Gelberg, Mrs. Anna & Guest	112
Genkins, Arcady S. & Guest	65
Gerry, Mrs. Henry	47
Gerstle, Mr. & Mrs. Henry S. & Guests	112
Gesell, Dr. & Mrs. Charles L.	74
Gibson, Mary E. & Guest	78
Gideonse, Dr. Harry	Dais
Gildersleeve, Miss Virginia C.	Dais
Gildesgame, Mr. & Mrs. L. L. & Guests	104
Giles, Dr. H. H. & Guest	15
Gimprich, Mr. David	98
Gimprich, Dorothy	98
Gimprich, Mr. Marvin	98
Gjemre, Miss Rosa & Guest	115
Goldberg, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	37
Goldberg, Mr. & Mrs. Leo	84
Goldin, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel	34
Golding, Lieut. & Mrs. Benjamin	125
Goldsmith, Mr. Arthur J. & Guests	24
Goldsmith, Mrs. Edwin	115
Goldstein, Atty. Gen. & Mrs. Nathaniel	19
Goll, Miss Margaret	90
Golub, Mr. & Mrs. Barney & Guests	52

G (contd.)

Name	Table No.
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Goodman, Mrs. Edwin & Guest	54
Goodman, Jacob & Libby Foundation	121
Goold, Mrs. Esther	60
Gordon, Mr. Benjamin	105
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Mildred, Countess of Gosford & Guests	25
Gotters, Mr. Ralph	42
Gottesman, Mr. C. A.	59
Gottesman, Miss Elsie	131
Gottlieb, Mr. & Mrs. Eli	57
Gottlieb, Mr. Harry	21
Gottlieb, Mr. Samuel & Guests	21
Granowsky, Mr. & Mrs. A.	91
Green, Mrs. Gertrude M. & Guest	40
Green, Mr. & Mrs. Louis & Guests	38
Green, Mr. Sedgwick W.	38
Greenberg, Mr. & Mrs. D.	88
Greene, Mr. & Mrs. E. Milo	48
Greene, Mr. & Mrs. Michael & Guests	85
Groskin, Mr. & Mrs. Mark	52
Gross, Mr. S.	112
Grossberg, Mr. Sol & Guests	131
Guinzburg, Mrs. Harold K. & Guests	26
Gulick, Dr. & Mrs. John D.	52
Gumble, Stella E.	10
Gutman, Mr. & Mrs. Albert K.	52

H

Haber, Mr. & Mrs. Conrad	87
Hale, Mrs. Edward	15
Halil, Mr. Mustafa & Guests	90
Halkin, Dr. & Mrs. I.	70
Halkin, Dr. Z.	70
Hall, Patricia	67
Halpern, Corp. & Mrs. H.	119
Handler, Mr. H.	68
Happel, Miss Ericka	92
Harrison, Lieut. George	64
Hart, Mrs. Percy G.	113
Hass, Mr. & Mrs. G.	87
Haven, Mrs. G. G. & Guests	115
Hay, Mrs. Clarence	25
Helm, Mr. Carl	50
Henkel, Mr. Robert	83
Henry, Miss Margaret	62
Hess, Mrs. Alfred & Guest	54
Heyman, Mr. & Mrs. David	35
Heyman, Mr. & Mrs. I.	111
Heimerdinger, Mr. & Mrs. H.	52
Herz, Mrs. F. F. & Guest	106
Hilfman, Mr. Kenneth	92

H (contd.)

Name	Table No.
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Hirsch, Mrs. Charles & Guest	90
Hirsch, Mrs. Richard	40
Hirsch, Mrs. Walter A. & Guests	63
Hoffmann, Jean	8
Hoge, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. D.	106
Hollander, Mr. & Mrs. Louis & Guests	9
Holzman, Mr. James M. & Guest	40
Horne, Mr. Hal	14
Horrman, Miss Ellen & Guests	61
Huntington, Mr. Howard	113
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I

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Laundry

Bring Sunday

Sandwiches

Fountain

Cigarettes

Library research

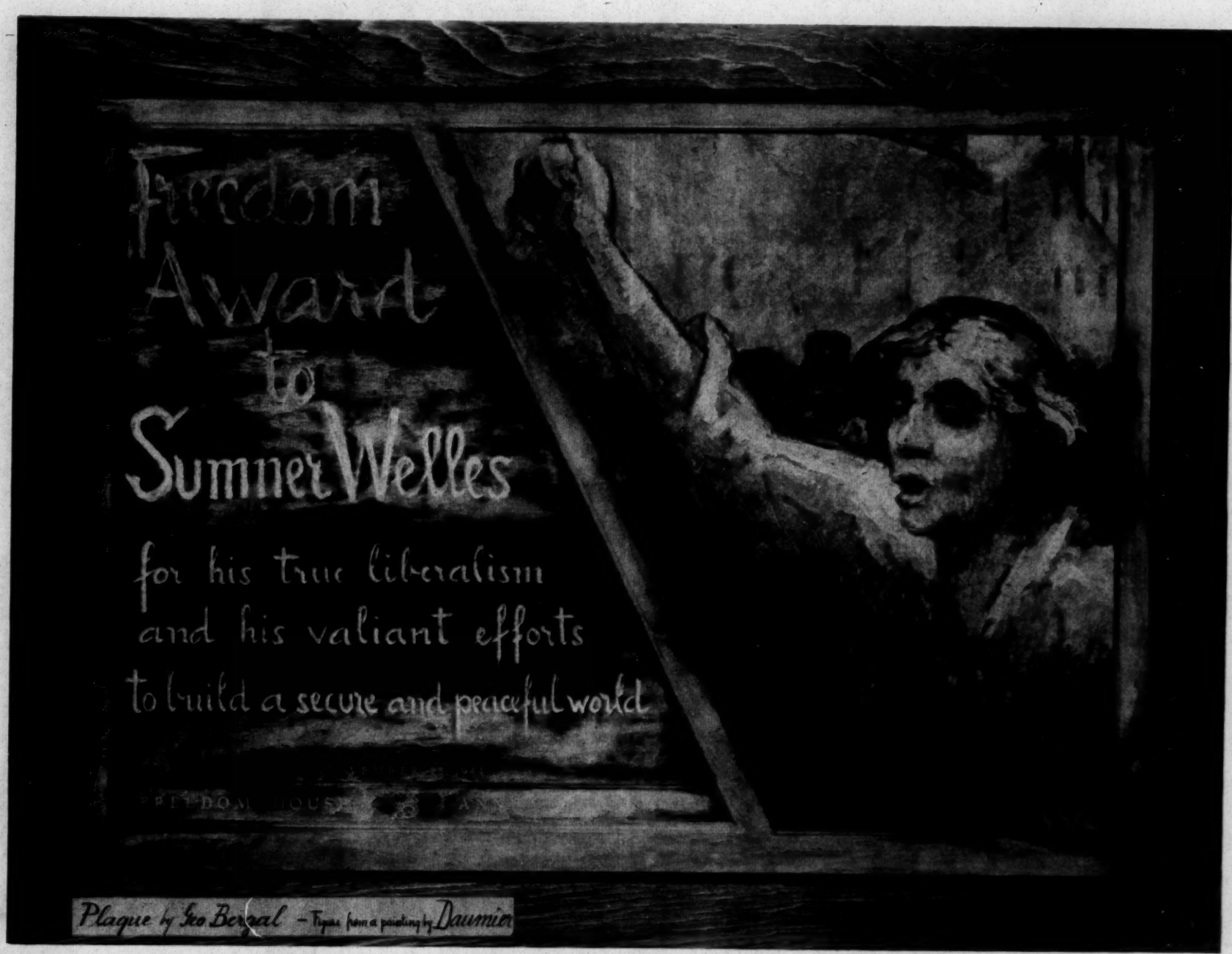
Food

- Cream Cans
- Rolls
- Jam
- Oranges

White Defender

Censorship in Colonies

19-15-3


Freedom
Award
to
Sumner Welles
for his true liberalism
and his valiant efforts
to build a secure and peaceful world
Plaque by Geo. Bezzal – Figure from a painting by Daumier

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

NORTH 1401

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20-4-02 8/1-68

November 2, 1944

Colonial Conference

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City 3, New York

Dear Friend:

C. Reed Cary of the American Friends Service Committee has very kindly forwarded to me a copy of your letter to Clarence Pickett, dated October 21, in which you write as director of the Bureau of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which you quote the statement regarding the failure of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to deal with the question of colonies. I have been very much concerned at the same point as well as several others. I would like to know if I might quote from your statement.

I am enclosing a copy of our last newsletter, written just after the release of the proposals and merely summarizing them. In our next newsletter, which we will send out soon after Congress convenes November 14th, we hope to deal editorially with more of the limitations of those proposals.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation is devoting its November 28th meeting to a detailed consideration of the proposed United Nations.

I would like to keep closely in touch with you, because I want to do anything I can to help.

Sincerely yours,

E. Raymond Wilson

E. Raymond Wilson

ERW:dd

Enc.
Cc: Reed Cary

[Howard Fuller]

Butler College
Tyler, Tex.
Oct. 28, 44

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. DuBois:

May I ask, do you have any modern history on the present?
Would like to have any types concerning the negroes and their crisis of to day.

May "God" bless us, and guide us, in righteousness and happiness.

Yours truthful
Howard Fuller
Butler College
Tyler, Tex.

05-82-19

9 November 1944

(5-22-61)

My dear Mr. Fuller:

I think you might be interested in my book Black Folk: Then and Now. It is published by Henry Holt and Company, New York and can be ordered through any local bookstore.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Howard Fuller
Butler College
Tyler, Texas

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

September 25, 1944

19-33-04

My dear M. et Mme. Fussman:

May I thank you for the Sunday at Kenscoff and also for the bit of Haitian music which we enjoyed afterward. I hope also to have the pleasure of seeing you both again and I am especially anxious that Mme. Fussman have the opportunity of developing further her interest in Haitian art.

Ever sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

M. et Mme. Max Fussman
Avenue Charles Sumner
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

WEBD:elj

19-38-62

February 9, 1944

President Buell G. Gallagher
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

My dear President Gallagher:

I hope this will reach you before you leave Talladega or be forwarded to you. I have learned of your resignation with deep distress. You have done a fine job for the American Negro; but that kind of courage costs a great deal today. My best wishes to Mrs. Gallagher and you in your new work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION
1798 SCENIC AVENUE
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS
BUELL G. GALLAGHER

Feb. 17,1944

19-38-63

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I am pleased to get a note from you. In a way, it means more than almost any other letter of this sort has meant, as I leave Talladega.

Ten years ago, when I accepted the presidency of Talladega, I was an unknown quantity--and quality--and the Crisis ran the following notice: "The new president of Talladega College is Buell G. Gallagher. He is a white man." That was all; but it spoke voluminously to me. I have hoped that the lack of enthusiasm carried in that news note might have been partially corrected by the record of the decade. Your note therefore helps to resolve my doubts. Thank you for it.

Here in Berkeley, I am finding it possible to add other strings to my bow--or to play again on some which, for strategic purposes, were muted during the Talladega decade. In addition to matters of race, I can work on the economic and international patterns. It gives a sense of release....And at the same time, race still is well to the forefront of interest. Mrs. Gallagher and I are charter members of a church which has a joint Negro and white ministry and membership. Race tensions never were tighter than on the West Coast at this moment. There is much to be done. The trouble is that a man has but one short life.

Ever,

Buell Gallagher

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

[John M. Candy]
March 22, 1944

19-27-150

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

It has come to my attention that some effort is being made to put you on the retirement list without providing for you an adequate retirement fee. Since this came to attention I have heard from Principal Banks of Prairie View State College and he tells me that he has taken matter up with the officers of the General Education Board and will stick by them until some favorable and satisfactory statement has been agreed upon.

The event you to know that in our opinion your case is very different from that of most of us in that you are mentally alert and active and are prepared still to do a fine piece of literary work and there should be kept in contact with the various studies that are being made throughout the country.

I was in Atlanta and at the University during the Month of October or November. I had hoped to see you but in passing around I presume did not see you. I want you to know that you have our very best wishes for your continued success. When you are passing this way by all means stop in to see Mrs Candy and me. We have a house on the Campus and can take care of you. Do let me know how you are getting along and what some of the people there at Atlanta University are trying to do to you. Whatever you say will be treated confidentially.

With my very best wishes for your Continued Success,

Very cordially yours,

John M. Candy
President Emeritus.

June 13, 1944

1941-22-149

President John M. Gandy
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

My dear President Gandy:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of March 22. I have as you know been retired, but I have some very interesting offers for work next year. My address will be 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. If it is altered, I shall let you know.

The experience here did not have the pleasant feature which accompanied your retirement. Nevertheless, the number of staunch friends which it brought to my notice was very pleasing. My very regard to you and Mrs. Gandy.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Amy Jacques Garvey]

19-37-78

Garvey's African Communities League

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

MARCUS GARVEY,
Founder.

AMY JACQUES GARVEY
Widow of Marcus Garvey.
Successor and Director of
All Allied Garvey Associations and Societies.

Slogan: Africa for the Africans,
At home and abroad.

Object: Cultural and ethical development of people of African Descent.

53 Mountain View Ave.,
Windward Road P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

.....January 31st.....1944...

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Ga.
U.S.A.

Dear Professor;-

Knowing your life-long interest in Africa, and Africans, at home and abroad, I write to bring to your attention the appeal of Dr. Harold Moody, written from England. You will pardon me if there is redundancy in so doing, as I have been bottled up here since I left England, just before the outbreak of war, in consequence of which, I am unable to keep up with the activities of all of my people in America, as there is a dearth of American reading matter here. Anyway Dr. Moody has made such a splendid resolve for service for this year that he warrants your encouragement and suggestions. He writes;- " I am Chairman of the London Missionary Society ..... I am of African descent ..... During this year I should like to do something which would be of positive and permanent value to Africa, and I now write to you for guidance. " He goes on to point out Europe's indebtedness to Africa per se, and to Africans at home and abroad; that in view of past and present obligations Europe should feel constrained to make amends for exploitation of our lands and labor. Dr. Moody very rightly feels that such settlement of a long overdue account, should take the form of an African Charter, embodying freedom economically, socially, educationally, politically and spiritually. Finally he sounds the rallying song of "Get together one and all". He says, "If Africa is to be fully liberated, then we Africans and persons of African descent must play our part fully in this great task".

We are depending on you to help frame this African Charter of Freedom for Africans at home and abroad; it must be comprehensive to be effective. Collective bargaining is forceful. All people of African descent must be included. A copy should be sent to President Roosevelt and one to Premier Winston Churchill, as the two big representatives of the United Nations, so that an African Regional Council could be formed, to work under the international set-up of the United Nations in the future.

Your experience and matured judgment fits you for statesmanship, and that is what our people want right now, not local petty politicians, or job-seekers, thank God you have sneered at that all along. We want Patriots, and Statesmen, We want you to fill one of the gaps.

P.S. Please send me any Newspapers, Magazines, or Books about Africa, Africans, or peoples of African descent, (commonly called Negroes.)

19-37-39

Why should I above all people, write to you as I do? Because personal feelings must be forgotten in the Unity of effort that is being forged for Africa, and our people.

We are like lost links in a broken chain of sterling worth. Many links have been dumped in the Western World- dwarfed, reshaped and misnamed, until they no longer knew they were links of a priceless chain. Used, and misused by others for their own personal vainglory. But God, in his own good time has revealed to us ~~that~~ the hidden secret- My people you are no longer Negro rings to strengthen the fingers of your exploiters; you are no longer Negro studs to cover the sinful breasts of alien persecutors. you are precious African links of a mighty chain. Separate and apart you lose your intrinsic worth; you are easily used by others. Reshape yourselves! Back to your cultural pattern! then re-link yourselves, with Africa as your pendant of precious stones. What a wonderful setting! What a priceless treasure! What an ensemble! What a powerful array! To be used for God's glory, and the brotherhood of Man.

Now may we all say in the soulful words of Marcus Garvey;-

Oh Africa awaken!
The morning is at hand,
No more art thou forsaken
Oh bounteous Motherland.

From far thy Sons and Daughters
Are looking back to thee,
Their cry rings o'er the waters
That Africa shall be free.

Yours for Service to the sons of Ham,

encl.

Jacques Garvey

address:-
P.S. Dr Harold Moody.
164 Queens Road.
Peckham.
London, England.

HEAD OF LONDON MISSIONARY SOCY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Dr. Harold Arundel Moody, West Indian native, whose ancestors were slaves brought to Jamaica from West Africa, fills the unique position, this year, of Chairman of the London Missionary Society—the oldest British missionary society and the first to elect a coloured man to this high office.

"Livingstone would have been pleased", Dr. Moody is reported to have said when he was told of his election. He was alluding to David Livingstone, the African explorer, founder of the London Missionary Society, who when lost in Darkest Africa sixty-two years ago, was found by Henry M. Stanley sent out to search by Gordon Bennett, New York Times proprietor.

David Livingstone gave his life to bring the Gospel to the people of Africa. Harold Moody is a living symbol of the success which blessed his labours.

As founder and President of the League of Coloured Peoples, he has probably done more for them than any other man of his race. Dr. Moody is also a member of the Council of the Save the Children Fund, and Vice-Chairman of its Child Protection Committee, which deals with the welfare of children of the non-European races.

But all these public activities do not exhaust the versatility of a unique personality. Dr. Moody is by profession a physician. He graduated from King's College in the University of London and he has one of the largest practices in that city. His patients include many of the poorest denizens of South London, and when people ask him how they like having a coloured man for their physician, he replies, "There is no colour bar among the poor." This is a remarkable side-light on the British mentality. I think it is significant too that two of Dr. Moody's children should have been given commissions in the British Army, his daughter Christine being the first coloured woman to be commissioned. She is a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Mrs. Moody, by the way, is an English woman, a true help to the Doctor in all his activities. Far away in Jamaica his ninety-year-old mother follows, prayerfully and admiringly, the progress of her famous son.

It may even be that this West-Indian physician, who for years has been healing the physical ills of the people of London and helping its new lives into the world, will be a great healing influence for some of the world's wounds and will help to bring to birth the new world for which we all hope and pray. In a letter which he recently addressed to people of his race in Africa, a letter that reads rather like a Pauline Epistle to one of the young churches of the early days of Christianity and yet is a brilliant essay in statesmanship, Dr. Moody says:

"Dear Friend: Greetings in His name!

"May I introduce myself by saying that I am the Chairman of the London Missionary Society. This is the first occasion on which a member of the younger churches has thus been recognised, and as I am of African descent, coming as I do from Jamaica, I felt that it would be of special interest to you and your Council.

reply as soon as possible. I also ask you to pray for me that God may give me vision, inspiration and grace that I may be able to do what He wants me to do during this year of office. I am more convinced than ever that my accomplishments will be the direct results of the prayerful co-operation of my friends in the Church of Christ the world over. I believe that God is calling His church to a great task today. May that part of the World Church in Africa play her part to the very full!

"This is the prayer of your friend and fellow Christian,

HAROLD ARUNDEL MOODY."

Dr. John R. Voris, Executive Director of the American Save the Children Federation, which is the sister organization of the British Save the Children Fund and which is doing an extensive wartime work among British children, met Dr. Moody on a recent visit to England and has this to say of him:

"I am proud to have met this man —proud that our Save the Children movement should be able to number him among its friends and colleagues. He has the large outlook without which mankind cannot be saved from disaster, and that spirit of co-operation which is essential to the realisation of our dreams of a better world. My own particular concern, as Executive Director of the Save the Children Federation, is with the children who in a few years will be citizens of that world. But I realize —and none more so—that all the best brains of all the peoples must make their contribution to its planning; and in that planning men like Harold Moody will have a great part to play."

I therefore ask you to consider this prayerfully and let me have your

Sentley A.J. Garvey

clared the said building opened for Social, Educational and Recreational purposes, for the continuation of the educative work his father was engaged in during his lifetime on behalf of his race.

Very appropriate addresses were given by Mr. Vaz. Mrs. Garvey, and Mr. Sicard. The Hon. Campbell in his opening remarks, congratulated the members and officers of the Division. inclusive of Mr. Edwards who was directly responsible for the leadership of the Division's business which reflected the creation of the building and centre. In Mr. Campbell's comment, he spoke highly of Mr. Edwards' efforts in creating the Jamaica Socio Economic Society Ltd. which he felt was the practical demonstration of Mr. Garvey's programme. Mr. Edwards in his oral report of the history of the St. Andrew as from 1930 in particular, said he was very pleased and satisfied to know that the confidence placed in him by the officers and members of the Division of which he has been a member since his arrival in Jamaica in 1929, has enabled him now to look back with pride on the constructive work the Division has been able to do, as the direct result of the co-operation given to him by the Officers and members from time to time. He was quite certain that the St. Andrew Division will never suffer loss of this property, as has been the experience of other Divisions of the U.N.I.A.

The Hon. Dr. Anderson who should have opened the building, could not do so, due to his late arrival, he having had to attend other functions the said evening. He however gave a very warm and inspiring address, wishing the continuous co-operation of the members and friends of the organisation, and bear creditable fruit in memoriam of one of Jamaica's greatest sons—the Late Hon. Marcus Garvey.

At Myrtle Bank Hotel

Over the Christmas week-end the Caribbean Room proved its popularity with the large number of luncheon and dinner parties that were held there. The novelty of dining and dancing in this room was enjoyed each evening. Dinner parties on Christmas night included Mrs. Allan Harty and party of 14, Dr. and Mrs. F. Baillie in a party for 6, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lyons and party of 6, and several of the officers of the ...sh Fusiliers and their wives.

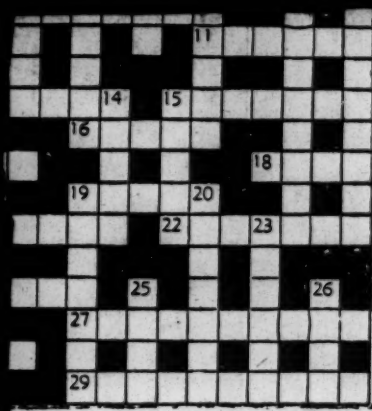
On Sunday night His Excellency and Lady Huggins were seen dining.

On Monday evening dances included Mr & Mrs. Vicens Oliver and party of 4, Hon. and Mrs. R. Ehrenstein and party of 6, Capt. and Mrs. Paiba and party of 4, Mr. & Mrs. R. Burns. Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Desnoes and party of 4, Mrs. B. Cornes and Mr. R. Dixon. Dancing was enjoyed after dinner in the Ball Room.

The dance and midnight supper on New Year's Eve promises to be the big social function of the season. Reservations should be made in advance by phoning 3681.

Simpson Memorial

The Committee (of which Mr. Vivian Durham is the moving spirit) arranging to procure a memorial portrait of the late Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, which would in turn be unveiled and handed over to the Institute of Jamaica. regrets that it



is Puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue

8 Down, and unable to rise to the occasion (two words—7, 3).
12 Home-country lovers are never without it (10).
13 Unable to keep even a twelve-sided threepenny piece (10).
14 It comes straight from the heart (5).
15 May be a higher feature in plain view (5).
19 Where to put things for keeps (7).
20 A quarter division (7).
23 One of those little things handy to slip on that the war has made scarce (6).
25 Room for several allotments here (4).
26 Where meridians meet (4).

1, Miscount; 5, Wrench; 9, Gumboots; 14, Plagiarism. 18, New country; 22, Was-5, Disraeli; 26, Degree; 27, Intrigue. DOWN 4, Native land; 6, Reappear; 7, Neurotic; clad; 16, Twisting; 17, Dovecote; 19,

QUICK CROSSWORD

cheques should be made payable to "Literacy Campaign." Literacy Campaign by Anseli Hart, Chairman, Finance Committee, 71, Barry Street, Kingst

19-38-86

February 9, 1944

Mrs Amy Jacques Garvey
53 Mountain View Ave.
Windward Road P. O.
Jamaica, B. W. I.

My dear Mrs Garvey:

I thank you for your letter of January 31, and I am glad to know of Dr. Moody's plans for Africa. I shall be glad to cooperate with him or you in any way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Amy Jacques Garvey]

Garvey's African Communities League

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

MARCUS GARVEY,
Founder.

AMY JACQUES GARVEY
Widow of Marcus Garvey.
Successor and Director of
All Allied Garvey Associations and Societies.

Slogan: Africa for the Africans,
At home and abroad.

Object: Cultural and ethical development of people of African Descent.

19-38-87

Pan African Congress

53 Mountain View Ave.,
Windward Road P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

.....April 4/44.....194....

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.
U.S.A.

My Dear Professor;-

Your favor of February 9th received. Our efforts to influence the United Nations to declare for an African Freedom Charter etc., goes on apace. Our world-wide representations to them, are having effect, and the questioning of world-Leaders regarding the"depth and breadth" of the Atlantic Charter, are soundings that augurs of a "something must be done" attitude in our favor.

I know only too well, that it takes continuous and sustained efforts to bring about such international reforms, when we have no Material Power with which to enforce our demands. All we have are Righteous Arguments, levered by the exigencies of a World-war; the duration of which creates opportunities, and also prepares us for greater opportunities.

Not being able to get American reading matter here, unless mailed by friends, I only saw your column in "The Amsterdam News", which carried Dr. Moody's letter; but I feel sure that, in view of your interest in Africans (100% and 1%) you, in your own inimitable way, have used many openings - written and spoken- to present the case of Africa et al for a restoration of manhood rights, and a cessation of the ruthless exploitation of lands and labor of Africans.

Our efforts in this grave matter, has reached the stage of progress, where Statesmanship, as also strategy of Leaders at focal points, and an awareness and appreciation of each others' efforts are showing splendid results.

However, our Race, lacking a cultural and ethnic background, is not able to fully appreciate the intrinsic worth of Leadership, when perforce,

P.S. Please send me any Newspapers, Magazines, or Books about Africa, Africans, or peoples of African descent, (commonly called Negroes.)

it moves on and on, without broadcasting its manoeuvres. Bear with us Professor, we are just emerging.

Enclosed are two clippings that may prove thought-provoking for your articles.

I may mention that Bermuda, although a British Colony, having to exist mainly from tourist revenue, caters to Southern tastes and habits, even to segregated schools.

I recall that in 1929 M.G. was prevented from landing at Hamilton, Bermuda by a detachment of soldiers, who would not even allow a Committee of Bermudians to go on board ship to interview him. Fortunately, I was permitted to land there two weeks before, for health reasons, and was able to make a survey of the unhealthy conditions affecting our people. So I was proxy for M.G. in his scheduled speech. I sailed next morning, before government Reporters could transcribe their notes of my speech.

88-88-19

Did you get a copy of the West African Memorandum, for self-government for Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and N, and S. Nigeria? I have a copy of same. It is comprehensive in its survey of areas, exports, and imports, suggestions for improvement of all phases of government, finally asks for Self-government within the British Commonwealth, by stages of course, being ten years of Representative government, and five years of Responsible government.

I will be glad to give you excerpts, if you let me know under what heading you want, as the document is long, and I have to combine housework, the support of my boys, and my work for my Race. I am not permitted to, even print a circular letter out here, due to war restrictions.

Please instruct your Secretary to send me any used copies of magazines, etc, as I can't get many American magazines, of literary and political worth out here. I have never seen a copy of your University Magazine, please send me a few old ones. I can pass them on to others here, and in Africa.

Best wishes,

Yours very truly,

encls.

A. Garvey

P.S. By the way, I was surprised to hear that M.G.'s Ex-wife "Amy Ashwood" is in America, from 1920 she has lost no time in villifying him, and ridiculing his Movement, now blossoms forth as his widow, and the Brains of the Garvey Movement. Professor now we realize that the dead has no power.!!!

A.G.

[Amy Jacques Garvey]

Garvey's African Communities League

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

MARCUS GARVEY,
Founder.

AMY JACQUES GARVEY
Widow of Marcus Garvey.
Successor and Director of
All Allied Garvey Associations and Societies.

Slogan: Africa for the Africans,
At home and abroad.

Object: Cultural and ethical development of people of African Descent.

53 Mountain View Ave.,
Windward Road P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

April 5/ 44 194....

Dear Professor;- Re African Freedom Charter.

Before mailing my previous letter I received this cable from Dr. Moody;-

"Thanks letters, please draft Memorandum acceptable authoritative Negro Organizations, America, West Indies, Africa , for discussion Conference London, July.
Moody.

While we will draft our Memorandum, covering the abovementioned areas, and embodying the Six Freedoms;- Economically, educationally, socially, politically, spiritually and morally. I do want you to draft one too. Send Dr. Moody a copy direct , he is at;-
164 Queens Rd. Peckham, South East 15, London, Eng.
Please also send me a copy, which I will consider one of your greatest contributions to our people's effort to rise in the might of their Manhood, and to provide for posterity equal opportunities with others.

Your experience, your calm, calculating judgment, your knowledge of international affairs, admirably fits you to send in a one-man Memorandum. I wish I knew Mdme DuBois personally, I would try to get her busy, making you see what a fine opportunity presents itself, for you to serve, those whom you have, all your life served, but who, as I explained in my previous letter , are so unmindful of real worth and service.

I know that Mdme DuBois, has many a times been sacrificed on the altar of "Service to Race", but still, I feel sure, that she feels that an opportunity like this for international Service, may well be given to adorn and cap the long list of Services rendered freely and cheerfully.

Thank you Professor, and don't forget to autograph my copy.

Yours very truly,

Amy Jacques Garvey

P.S. Please send me any Newspapers, Magazines, or Books about Africa, Africans, or peoples of African descent, (commonly called Negroes.)

19-88-61

April 8, 1944

19-38-92

Mrs Amy Jacques Garvey
53 Mountain View Avenue
Windward Road P. O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

My dear Mrs. Garvey:

I am enclosing the proposed form of a letter which would call together a Pan African Congress after the War. I do not insist upon the name "Pan-African" but suggested it as imboding a certain continuity in our efforts and also for establishing our claim to the name, since there is a tendency in certain parts of the world to use this name for an organization dominated by white folk.

I am writing to the other proposed conveners to get their assent. Just as soon as I hear from them, I will write you again. Meantime let me have your reaction and suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Enclosure]

19-38-84

The undersigned persons, namely Dr. Harold Moody, Chairman of the London Missionary Society; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Executive Secretary of four Pan-African Congresses, 1919-1926; Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey, widow of the late Marcus Garvey; Mr. Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council of African Affairs and Mr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council, hereby join as conveners of the Fifth Pan-African Congress to be held in London as soon after the war as possible.

The conveners will seek cooperation from the following sources: His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia; His Excellency the President of Haiti; His Excellency the President of Liberia; The leaders of the Congress of Western Africa; The African leaders of the Aborigines Protective Society; the leaders of the Native Congress of South Africa; Such Negro leaders as may be found who will represent the Belgian Congo, Southwestern Africa, Portuguese Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; His Excellency Felix Eboue, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa; Leaders of French Senegal and French West Africa and other French Colonies; Negro leaders of Tanganyika and the Rhodesia; The Garvey Organization of Jamaica; Selected members from other West Indies Islands; Selected members from South and Central American countries with large Negro population; American Negro leaders of the Baptist Associations; N.A.A.C.P.; Urban League; The March on Washington Movement; and the Negro Congress.

The object shall be for consultation and information so as to set before the world the needs of African Negroes and of their descendants overseas. No political changes in the relation between colonies and mother countries will necessarily be contemplated except in cases where it is evident that no freedom of development is possible under present circumstances. Economic emancipation, a voice in government, education and the introduction of peoples of Negro descent into modern life will be the main object of this congress and of its ensuing activity. It will however demand enough of international control to enforce these main objectives. To this end we ask the cooperation of colonial governments, colonial peoples and the United free nations of the world.

[Amy Jacques Garvey]

Garvey's African Communities League

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

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ions and Societies.

Slogan: Africa for the Africans,
At home and abroad.

Object: Cultural and ethical
development of people of
African Descent.

12-38-93

Personal

53 Mountain View Ave.,
Windward Road P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

April 24, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
Atlanta University.
Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A.

My Dear Professor;-

Yours of the 8th inst by air received. I am very busy on a Memorandum correlative of Africa, West Indies and America, as cabled for by Dr. Harold Moody, and mentioned in my previous letter to you. I pause to rush you this letter, hoping it reaches you before you have any printed matter relative to publicity prepared.

There are a few things that you must take into consideration when you read this letter. First this is a war-time letter. Second, I am bottled up here in this small Island with two small boys to support etc. the sword of Damocles that hung over M.G.'s head is hovering around mine. That , notwithstanding all the attendant disabilities , consequent on the points I have mentioned, I am one hundred per cent African, devoting all the strength of my being, to the end that all Africans and people of African descent(as a whole,- a mighty whole too,) reach a standard of self-assertion and self-reliance, comparable to other Races.

My preceding paragraph, will enable you to realize that your esteem and confidence in me, in asking me to be a Co-convener of the proposed Congress, will be helpful to those whom we serve, and in turn our collaboration will encourage others to submerge personalities and close ranks for the common weal.

I agree with the name "Pan-African", bearing in mind your reasons stated and inferred.

Anent the"proposed form of letter" -- My Dear Professor, you must avoid any reference to the word "Negro". Regardless what white Scientists say, in order to have the hearty co-operation of all, and we will, we must not use the word. To the mind of the African it is synonymous with slavery, serfdom, it is just as if it were spelt with two g's.

P.S. Please send me any Newspapers, Magazines, or Books about Africa, Africans, or peoples of African descent, (commonly called Negroes.)

We must respect the peculiar psychological reaction of our people in all the different parts of the world, were language etc., tends to divide us, and our opposition uses these peculiarities to drive a wedge further between us; thank God I know my people in every nook and corner of the world, and will, from time to time, point out these things to you and others, so as to solidify our Union.

19-38-94

White America has abused the word "Negro", its reference means a low person to be kicked about. No don't use it. Except where an Organization bears the name. That is why M.G. later organized the African Communities' League.

In the West Indies, many of our people feel insulted to be referred to as a Negro. In Central America the word is tabooed. Even in registering "The Universal Negro Improvement Association" we had to eliminate the word Negro", before many of the governments would consent to registration.

We , in this year 1944, want a direct ethnic affiliation and cultural development, that must have Africa as a background etc.

The Africans would be horrified to read your reference to "Negro Leaders of Tanganyika" Those brave Bantus are intelligent and dignified, notwithstand- oppression and repression etc. The African in his hut still feels that he is not "the descendant of slaves," in his mind he is unbent, not broken, he looks over the vastness of his continent, and feels the freedom that one breathes when one is so near to nature. He laughs with the sun, because he knows that God did not make white bodies to do the same and live and procreate his kind in such climate,; so he continues to gather inspiration from the bush, and the heat and broiling sun, these elements are saving tropical Africa for him. We must put ourselves in his place, then and then only can we interpret his feelings and understand what he understands as the omniscience of his being.

Many thought Gandhi silly, after his experience in South Africa, he discarded European dress forever, and lived as the parians of India live. He Gandhi, the scholar, the brilliant Barrister, accustomed to the amenities of a European gentleman, living like that? But he was right. European dress represented to him sham and pretence in the eyes of the untouchables. He got others of his kind to follow his example, he became a saint to the masses, who are the ones who needed leadership most. It was a psychological feat, and it had, and has tremenduous effect on his people for unification. The weaving of home spun was only secondary.

I cite all this, Professor to prove my points, as I cannot come to America to talk, heart to heart with you. In doing this great work, we must detach ourselves, at times , completely from our surroundings, and feel as Africans in Africa feel,. Do you wonder that Paul Robeson can play "Othello" with such realism?.

You must try not to be bored with the length of my letters. I want you to thoroughly understand my thinking regarding our people, so that in your plans will be implemented my thoughts, that are worth-while, even if hazily expressed by letter.

Now, here is how I would recast the second paragraph of your "form letter";

The Conveners will seek cooperation from the following sources;-

Africa;
The Emperor of Ethiopia
His Excellency , the President of Liberia.
The West African Leaders, that comprized the Press Delegation, the Sponsors of The West African Memorandum for Self-government(I will suppli names and addresses if you haven't got them.
Governor- General Felix Sylvester Eboue, of Fr. Equatorial Africa.
African Leaders of;- Senagal, Fr. West Africa, Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika,, North and South Rhodesia, The Union of South Africa, The Protectorates, of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland in South Africa. The Protectorate of the Sudan, Eritria, Somamiland; Angola, (Port. West Africa) Mozambique, (Port. East Africa;) etc.,
London The Aborigine Protective Society.
George Padmore, African News Service Bureau.
African Students Union, known as "Wasu".
America National Association for the Advancement of Colored peoples; Urban League, March on Washington Movement; Negro Congress, Church Leaders, especially the Baptist Denominations. The Negro Press Association. The African Academy of Arts etc.
West Indies Negro Progress Convention of British Gutana, Peoples National Party of Jamaica, West Indies National Committe, Headquarters in N.Y.
Captain Cirpriani of Trinidad. etc.
His Excellency the President of Haiti
Central and South America Representatives of peoples of African descent such as Editor Young of "The Panama Tribune",
British Honduras, Editor of "The Clarion", I am not so certain if the gentleman I have in mind is still Editor. Can let you know later on.
French Islands of Martinique Guadeloupe. West Indies

This only gives you an idea as it how it should be set out, in the proper groupings.

As I remember it, please do not refer to Africans or West Indians as "natives" it is just as offensive to them as the word "Negro". White people in Africa are called "White Settlers" or "Alien Settlers". Africans argue, and rightly so, , that one does not refer to the natives of England, or the natives of France why then are they called natives, with the inference of contempt for their condition of handicap and suppression.

In the third par. of your "form letter", you state;- "The object shall be for consultation and information so as to set before the world the needs of African Negroes and of their descendants overseas." Please delete everything after the word African, and substitute- "all Africans and peoples of African descent, the world over."

Further down in the same third par. you state, -- " a voice in government, education, please delete the balance, the objectionable word " Negro" is again used, further, it is not clear as to what is meant, it is a rather feeble objective, in that if I understand what you mean, the other objectives cover that, and in a more manly fashion.

I feel that the broadest objectives should be stated and nothing more, it is best; I have learned that in my dealings with men of big affairs in Europe, to say little, and do more, in matters of this kind, as the slighest word can be misinterpreted , purposely of course, to upset a magnificent effort for the future of our Race.

I notice the Statesmanship of the United Nations adopt the same policy of having a rather general thin outline, and as they go along they weave in the pattern.

This is best, you feel your way, you know what will be accepted, you know what will be opposed, and who will oppose it, you can refer to your thin outline, and say, I never meant that, I meant something else, your thin outline, becomes a safety line, it is vague, it is elastic enough to emobdy any decent, Righteous, just effort for all our people everywhere.

In view of the fact that the "Pan African Congress" will be a culmination of our(I mean the Conveners and others) efforts, and it is regrettable that it could not be held before the war is over, so that United Africa would speak, as never before, I suggest, and strongly so, that our co-ordination of efforts be permanent, and call it a "Pan-African Union", so that all the work of the calling of the Congress, would be under the heading of the "Pan-African Union."

That, during the war, we continue , under "The Pan African Union, to watch over the interest of our people the world over, and to present Memorandums, as the exigencies of the planning of the United Nations warrant, so that, although our Pan African Congress will not convene until the war is over, we will not have lost opportunities, we would not anyhow, as individual Organizations etc., but it is so much more dignified to have visualize a Definite Union. Close your eyes and think, and you will be able to visualize all the benefits to be accrued, now and in the future from such a Union.

I had not planned to write so much today, but since I have said so much, please rush me back a letter letting me know if you concur re the Pan African Union, so that I can use that name in sending my Memorandum to Dr. Moody, and he will then be our accredited Ambassador in London.

Give this matter immediate, and deep thought. We want to lay the foundation of a great World Union of our people, and all of us must be represented, our children can build and expand on same, as fitting United Nations, comprised with people of African blood.

Let me know if you are free from Atlanta now, etc., as we can better plan, as we must have a central point for you, as your Secretariat, and to continued work, in publicity, and expose of grievances etc., as also to get all the world-field properly represented, and registered with the Union, as Organizations, Socities, Leagues etc., working for the betterment of our people anywhere, or everywhere. Each to his own form, or locality, but all united toward the one grand aim of Self determination and independence as a Race.

Before closing may I ask you please, to refer to me as "A. Jacques Garvey, and omit the Christian name of "Amy", as M.G.'s Ex-wife, is in America , impersonating"the widow", and she has a bad rep, for rackets and schemes. I would never like to be further mistaken for her, as unfortunately our christian names are alike; and she purposely misleads the public so as to exploit them with her schemes and rackets. I am very sensitive on this matter, as I have caused my family much pain, by the conduct of this person.

Please read my letter over twice, so that you can catch the unexpressed references, in matters of moment to our people, and the great work that we are carrying out.

Best wishes for good health, and strength in the task that lies ahead.

Yours fraternally,

A Jacques Garvey

96-33-19

[Amy Jacques Garvey]

Garvey's African Communities League

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

MARCUS GARVEY,
Founder.

AMY JACQUES GARVEY
Widow of Marcus Garvey.
Successor and Director of
All Allied Garvey Associat-
ions and Societies.

Slogan: Africa for the Africans,
At home and abroad.

Object: Cultural and ethical
development of people of
African Descent.

19-38-41

Personal

53 Mountain View Ave.,
Windward Road P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

Pan African Congress

.....April 26,..1944...194....

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A.

My Dear Professor;-

In continuation of my letter to you, of the 24th inst., I think it is of vital importance, from all angles that you include a born African, as one of the Conveners of "The Pan African Congress". I suggest Nmandi Azikiwe, M.A. Editor in Chief of "The ~~African~~ West African Pilot" Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa,. He is also Editor-in-Chief of three other newspapers namely;-

"Eastern Nigerian Guardian" of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
" Nigerian Spokesman", " Onitsha "
"Southern Nigeria Defender" " Warri "

He was the Chairman of the West African Press Delegation that visited England, last year at the invitation of the British Government, and before leaving presented The West African Memorandum for self-government, by stages. I brought this matter to your attention last month.

Mr. Azikiwe attended Lincoln University also Howard. If you met him, perhaps you may not like him personally, but we have long ceased to allow personalities to hamper unity of efforts, in this great and wide-spread work. The West African Memorandum is a practical, informative, well-balanced series of reforms leading up to self-government, and bespeaks the minds of Statesmen, worthy of the most progressive Races.

Now my dear Professor, perhaps you may misunderstand the tone of my letters, as I have been so accustomed to talk with M.G. and take part in Conferences with men, as "man to man", that I don't think or act , as if I " were just a woman".

By the way, established governments, such as Liberia and Ethiopia

P.S. Please send me any Newspapers, Magazines, or Books about Africa, Africans, or peoples of African descent, (commonly called Negroes.)

could not send Official Representatives, but their Representatives would be called "Observers".

Please send Mr. Azikiwe's letter by Trans-Atlantica Air-express, via Trinidad, and it will reach quickly, by going across from Trinidad to the mainland of W. Africa.

Best wishes,

Yours fraternally,

A. Jacques Garvey

[Amy Jacques Garvey]

Garvey's African Communities League

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

19-38-98

MARCUS GARVEY,
Founder.

Slogan: Africa for the Africans,
At home and abroad.

AMY JACQUES GARVEY
Widow of Marcus Garvey.
Successor and Director of
All Allied Garvey Associat-
ions and Societies.

Object: Cultural and ethical
development of people of
African Descent.

53 Mountain View Ave.,
Windward Road P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois.
c/o "The Crisis",
69 Fifth Ave. N.Y. U.S.A.

October 17, 1944. 194....

Dear Professor;-

Enclosed is a circular letter of the "African Study Circle of the World", which is another phase of my work, or rather I should have said, our work, as we are all more or less engaged in the great task of placing Africa and its peoples in the right perspective before a selfish, jostling world.

Best wishes,

Yours truly.

A. Jacques Garvey

encl.

P.S. Please send me any Newspapers, Magazines, or Books about Africa, Africans, or peoples of African descent, (commonly called Negroes.)

REV. HERBERT W. GATES
38 KENWOOD AVENUE
NEWTON CENTER 59, MASSACHUSETTS

December 20, 1944

Dr. William E. B. DuBois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor DuBois:

19-36-91

A coincidence which occurred the other day prompts this letter. Some time ago I was asked by the Pilgrim Press towrite lesson notes for its High School Quarterly on the Uniform Lessons. Inasmuch as I had consistently opposed the use of these lessons during my term as Secretary of the Congregational Education Society, I hestitated. I finally yielded to their urgent request on the ground that they wanted something that would give the pupils, so far as possible under such a system, a chance to find out what the Bible really means, how it was written, and so on.

I had just finished trying to translate the idealizing of Jacob into terms of reality and pointing out some things that could be learned by contrast with his actions. Then I went down stairs to get the mail and found the copy of The Talladegan with your commencment address. When I read your comments on Jacob and your statement that did not see "how possible he could be made the hero of a Sunday School lesson", I was moved to express myself in slang: "You and me both".

I greatly enjoyed reading your address with its fresh and suggestive application of this old folk tale. I sometimes wonder how we have ever been able to accomplish as much as he have in church school work when we hand out stories designed to be taken literally, about such a cheat as Jacob, or Joseph while blandly ignoring the manner in which he cornered the wheat market in Egypt and introduced a system of land tenure comparable to share-cropping in the cotton states, and ever so many others.

It will be strange if the Pilgrim Press does not get horrified protests from some of our ultra-conservative brethren when they read these notes that frankly recognize that the biblical writers were not always accurate in their descriptions, but I cannot write them any other way.

A prize lesson in the series I have just finished is entitled by the Lesson Committee "God's Promise of a Nation". It is a late priestly story told to account for the origin of circumcision, which was not unique for the Hebrews. Can't you imagine a nice young girl with a class of boys having to answer the question "What is circumcision ?" And can you imagine a class of boys that would not have at least one who would ask that ?

Do not feel obliged to answer this letter. You have enough to do. It is just a bit of appreciation of a kindred spirit. I believe that one of our important responsibilities toward young people is to give them an intelligent understanding of the Bible before they finish high school. Nothing would do more to counteract the complaint, "They lose their religion when they get into college". I am glad you are doing this. A Happy New Year to you.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert W. Gates

EDWARD GAULKIN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
[redacted]
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
[redacted]
60 PARK PLACE

19-38-64

Zone #2 March 8, 1944

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

It occurred to me that one way that the colored race could help itself, would be to use its collective purchasing power to create a co-operative corporation, for the purpose of buying up existing housing facilities to be operated by them and to be thrown open to colored tenants. Dr. Milton R. Konvitz of the N. A. A. C. P. told me that you have given considerable thought to a project along this line and suggested that I write you.

Can you give me the benefit of your thoughts and experience along this line? Perhaps I should state that I have no personal interest in the matter. I am not seeking to organize such a venture myself, nor do I have any desire for employment by such a corporation if one is organized. The thought came to me as a result of my interest in the welfare of the negro and my experience in the practice of law, through which I discovered that white people were buying up real estate at low prices, for the express purpose of exacting exorbitant rents from colored tenants, giving them a minimum of service for their money. Collective purchasing power would also be effective in breaking down the barriers which confines the negro population to small congested areas in all our large cities.

Very truly yours,

Edward Gaulkin

EG:MK

May 4, 1944

19-38-65

Att. Edward Gaulkin
60 Park Place
Newark 2, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Gaulkin:

Before answering your letter of March 8, I took the opportunity to write to friends in Newark concerning you and your work. The answer is very encouraging. I have for a long time urged colored people to join cooperative efforts, in Consumers Cooperation, Cooperative Housing and even Cooperative Production. You must realize however that we Negroes have been trained in American indivisualism in our industrial life and we are rather slow to realize that cooperation is the next step.

I hope that despite any discouragement you may meet, that you will persist in your plan and I rather think that in time you may accomplish something. My friend, Dr. T. B. Bell of 340 Belmont, Newark will give you valued advice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches]

THE CHURCHES AND THE POST-WAR WORLD

Adopted unanimously by the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 27, 1944

The next years will be a time of decision for our churches, our nation and our world. If the decisions are right, the door will be opened for a more Christian society. If they are wrong, we shall face a more pagan society and greater obstacles to every Christian and humane endeavor. While victory by the United Nations will facilitate the development of a better world order in our time, victory of itself will not bring about justice or durable peace. It can provide only a favorable opportunity for the construction of a righteous peace. To help gird our Congregational Christian churches for their task, we summarize some of the cardinal post-war issues.

I. THE CHURCHES AND THE WORLD

Many failures have brought about the present world conflict – political, economic, moral, and religious – but the greatest of these is religious. The secular spirit is rampant everywhere in our modern world in part because of our moral failures and religious disunity. Secularism seeks material comfort and ignores or denies that this is God's world. Consequently, the development of truly good life is neglected. Since no civilized country is wholly free from this outlook, secularism constitutes a primary problem of the post-war world.

The present war is also an international and civil struggle of opposing ideas. It is a struggle between a civilization influenced by traditional Christian principles, and a fascist paganism which deifies the State. The defeat of the Axis will not eliminate the peril of pagan dictatorship, though it may weaken the danger for a time. The necessity to secure a moral and religious foundation for international life will remain.

A third inescapable issue is that of international organization for security and welfare. The war has revealed the tragic consequences of inadequate international organization. It has also brought together a nucleus, the United Nations, for a more effective international organization. The great political issue of the peace is whether the United Nations will stand together after victory and move forward to the establishment of a sure system of collective security, mutual aid and international justice. Agencies of collaboration are needed also for relief and reconstruction, for the protection of human rights, the promotion of social welfare, and the achievement of economic cooperation.

To think that an entirely new world can be built after the war would be utopian, for no complete discontinuity with the past is ever possible; but it *can* be a better world. Our denominational agencies, congregations and individual members need to work on many fronts to help towards this end. These seem to us particularly important areas for devoted action in the years just ahead:

1. Religious Rebirth

Firmer, more solid foundations, are necessary for world order. No better world can be established without better men and women. The lives of men must be spiritually transformed, the sinful human will must be subjected to and become one with the righteous will of God, if the dominant policies of states are to be changed. This is fundamental.

The Christian churches should provide the main channel for religious rebirth. Other spiritual forces are at work in the world, but our chief concern is our Christian responsibility. We have a Gospel of love, understanding and forgiveness, which removes hatreds and the desire for revenge, and which we must preach throughout our own land and every country in the world. Men need ever more urgently a Sanctuary where they may experience the wholeness and true direction of life, a Covenant which sends them forth into creative work, a Communion which binds them together in a world-wide fellowship. These are the mission of our congregations.

2. Education

A better world order must be rooted in moral convictions, and these convictions must be reinforced by religious education. In every land, Chrisitan educa-

tion should be intensified for old and young alike, to reassert Christian principles in no uncertain terms, and to provide constructive leadership for the churches in this time of crisis. The entire educational system, moreover, needs to be rethought, since secularized education obviously goes hand in hand with secularized culture and modes of living. In countries with a predominantly Christian population, the schools should provide greater opportunity for youth to secure adequate training in the meaning of life, according to the Christian world view. A Christian order cannot be produced without Christian nurture and education.

3. Support for International Organization

In fulfilment of the World Order Compact, our churches should support American participation in an international organization for world cooperation, composed at first of the United Nations, but as soon as feasible of all who are willing to abide by its covenant. The organization should work for the protection of international order through the delegation to it of adequate authority and resources to make and enforce decisions on controversies between nations, without requiring unanimous consent; prevention of war by international supervision and control of armaments; revision of treaties wherever justice and common sense demand it; cooperation for world trade, employment, currency stabilization and equitable access to raw materials; and supervision of the treatment of all subject peoples, that ultimately they may achieve nationhood and autonomy or voluntary full participation in a larger political unit. It is not our task nor within our competence to draw detailed blueprints for the new international and social order. But it is of supreme importance to us that the programs to be adopted should conform to elementary Christian principles, and should be supported by an enlightened public opinion.

4. Aid for Devastated Areas

Our churches should give generously, of money, food, clothes and trained workers, to help the victims of war to re-establish their uprooted lives. Mass relief needs to be carried on by agencies of government like UNRRA, which correlate relief work and apportion its cost according to the financial ability of each participating nation. Inter-governmental relief deserves our full support. Yet it is no substitute for the special ministry to the religious and material needs of countless war victims, which our congregations should develop, maintain and support. Christian relief and reconstruction form an essential road to world order. Our boards and service committees, working with the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, offer special channels for such help.

5. Freedom and Cooperation with the State

Our congregations should further to the fullest extent all endeavors calculated to establish the principles of freedom of religion, of intellectual convictions, and their defense by the spoken and written word, in all nations irrespective of race or color. With renewed determination to see the freedoms guaranteed in our Bill of Rights fully extended to Negro, Oriental and other minority groups in the United States, we should seek an international bill of rights, arrived at by mutual agreement, for every human being.

The basic problem of freedom involves the relationship of Church and State. Our Congregational Christian tradition holds to the cooperation and not alone to the separation of Church and State. The dependence of both upon the will of God is the ground of cooperation. The State needs to safeguard the elementary rights of the churches. The churches in turn need to help the State perform its true duty as a member of the family of nations under God.

6. Christian Cooperation and Unity

In order to serve God and man more effectively and to present the Gospel more convincingly, our Christian churches must realize more clearly than ever, the need for spiritual unity and ecumenical cooperation. We need to strengthen fellowship with churches of our faith and order in other countries. We need to make our full and distinctive contribution to the World Council of Churches. We need to cooperate with members of all faiths who share our convictions on moral principles. Particularly, do we need to develop all possible aid to and

cooperation with the Younger Churches, in China, India and other mission lands. Their task of bringing the Good News to the people and of applying it to education and social reconstruction is an insistent call upon our best efforts. In close consultation with their leaders, we should help to furnish literature, equipment and specially trained personnel, to serve our common cause.

II. THE CHURCHES AND THE NATION

The danger that the United Nations will fall apart is matched by the danger of disunity at home. Conflicting group interests, if uninfluenced by Christian social principles, will obscure our common interest in national welfare and in democracy.

International insecurity and national disunity could pave the way for some form of fascist dictatorship, rooted in the fears and greed of privileged people and fed by the fears, frustrations and prejudices of under-privileged people. Such a regime would exploit every fine tradition, every dissatisfaction to get into power, and would rely upon bigotry, bribery, conquest and terror to stay in power. Victory over fascist aggression abroad may delay this peril but will not banish it. Nor can we rely solely upon the spiritual heritage, educational tradition and pioneering spirit handed down to us. The democratic way of life must be understood, lived, and enriched to be preserved. Our churches have a high calling to further this end. To renew the heritage of America, we need to work along several lines:

1. Training in Christian Vocation

Many of our churches, not to mention secular society, have failed to find or have lost sight of meaningful goals of living. Fear, indifference, cynicism, superficial pleasures obscure for countless individuals God's purpose for the nation and for themselves. To fill this vacuum we need to recapture and apply a full concept of Christian vocation to every walk of life. A greatly expanded program of Christian education needs to be organized to prepare youth and adults for the Christian ministry as laymen and pastors.

Especially do we need to prepare now to help returning service men, through support for a well-conceived national program of training for civilian life, through institutes on Christian vocation, and through counselling programs on problems of readjustment.

2. Furtherance of Fellowship

The ties of family and community have been weakened by the dislocations of modern life, the competitive economic struggle and the clash of group loyalties. Loneliness in the midst of crowds often produces frustration and disunity. Our churches need to advance every opportunity for genuine fellowship. The congregation itself should seek a more inclusive fellowship, where every person can feel at home. The training of young adults for Christian family life should have a more important place in the church curriculum. Wholesome recreational facilities such as those provided for service men should be extended to urban and rural communities in post-war America, with the direct or indirect aid of the churches. Special and continuous efforts should be made to achieve both justice and friendly cooperation in relation to people of other racial and religious groups. These efforts are urgent, since racial discrimination, particularly anti-Semitism, has been the spearhead of fascism in every country.

3. Steps towards Greater Abundance

Too many are harassed by insecurity and burdened by a poverty, now made unnecessary by scientific advance and economic development. An inadequate material basis for health, family life and cultural pursuits is not conducive to a sense of divine vocation or to democratic strength, either for those who suffer or those who tolerate such a condition. Consequently, we need to serve the needs and promote the rights of working men and women, and to further democratic collaboration among workers, managers and owners. We need to support national and regional programs calculated to help farm families make a less burdensome living on the land. Special training in rural rehabilitation should be given to rural pastors. We need likewise to be concerned for the economic well-being of unorganized professional people and small business men.

In particular do we need to prepare for the problems of economic demobilization; to serve shifting groups in the transition period; to urge and support voluntary planning for full production, employment, and stability where possible, and government planning where necessary; to arrange for supplementary economic aid by congregations to ease the consequences of depression or inflation. To help returning service men to find creative jobs must be a primary concern.

4. Training in Christian Citizenship

Ignorance of our democratic inheritance and of the opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship often stands in the way of a finer political life. In the post-war world, we need a truer evaluation of the importance of political action, and a clearer understanding of effective methods for individual and group participation. We need to organize training in Christian citizenship, to help adults and young people understand their social heritage and obligations. As Christian citizens we have a special task to uphold the true general interest above the pressures of narrower and partial interests.

III. SUMMARY: TEN GOALS FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

During the next years of decision, our congregations need particularly to work for these goals:

1. **A deeper religious experience in our churches, which shall strongly reinforce moral principles and convictions.**
2. **A more adequate Christian education in our churches and in our schools, to seek and to teach the will of God for social life.**
3. **An effective expression of support for an organization of the United Nations and as soon as feasible of all nations, with enough delegated power to maintain security, extend justice, and promote welfare.**
4. **A sacrificial participation in government, private charitable, and church programs for the relief and reconstruction of war-torn areas.**
5. **An effort to secure by mutual agreement an international bill of rights for all men everywhere.**
6. **A greater cooperation with churches around the world, with those of our own faith and order and all others, particularly with the Younger Churches working on Christian frontiers, and with the World Council of Churches.**
7. **A program of Christian vocational training to help laymen and ministers to serve God in daily life.**
8. **A richer fellowship within the family, church and community, that every person may feel included.**
9. **A persistent support for voluntary and government planning to demobilize the war-time economy and to raise standards of production and of living for the people.**
10. **A program to train young people and adults in the rights and responsibilities of Christian citizenship.**

In the anticipation of victory for the United Nations, purchased at a great price of life and treasure, we call the people of our Congregational Christian churches and the leaders of our nation reverently to accept the challenge and responsibilities of Christian leadership and cooperation which the victory will bring to us.

With victory and power in the hands of our nation and of her allies, we would pray for wisdom, courage and fidelity that through us the labors of our honored dead might be fulfilled. Where they have died in violence on our behalf, may we be given the will and strength to live daringly in peace; binding up the wounds of the world in the spirit of Christ and furthering his ministry of reconciliation among all men.

General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches

287 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

[GIBSON]

Copy

19-37-51

May 19, 1944

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear President Clement:

In accordance with the pledge originally made, I am enclosing herewith check for $50.00 for the Ware Memorial Fund. Permit me to state at this time that during the current the United Negro College Fund Campaign, in which Atlabta Univeresity is a participant, I have been serving as Co-Chairman, and at a Southside rally held this week, we not only made a personal gift, but there was presented on behalf of our Company checks and cash subscriptions from our Company alone amounting to $1300.15.

My activity, I say very frankly, was done with a heavy heart in view of the recent involuntary retirement of Dr. DuBois, who in the opinion of many friends of Atlanta University deserved better treatment than was accorded him. It is my earnest conviction that Atlanta University, [illegible] and aspiring Negro youth will be the great losers in this unfortunate situation.

Very respectfully yours,

TKG:B
Encl.
Check

T. K. Gibson, President

[Bernice M. Ginsberg]

1855 East 26th Street
Brooklyn, 29, New York
April 12, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are students of James Madison High School who have become deeply interested in the Why's and Wherefore's of race hatred, And we have determined to play our small part in combating this hatred.

We are able to reach hundreds of fellow-students and those adults with whom we come into contact, and to these people we can spread the knowledge we have learned. Naturally then, we must have the knowledge to spread.

We have read a great deal about the minority races of America, but we have found that in addition it is helpful for us also to know or communicate with actual people of these minority races. We ask you to help us in this respect. We would like to know your personal experiences, and most of all we would like your suggestions on what we can do for this effort.

19-207-24

Lastly, we would like to thank you and assure you that we would greatly appreciate any word from you.

Gratefully yours,

Bernice M. Ginsberg

Elsa V. Ebeling

Howard H. Layfield

[Bernice M. Ginsberg]

May 4, 1944

The Misses Bernice M. Ginsberg and Elsa V. Ebeling,
and Mr. Howard H. Rayfiel
1855 East 26th Street
Brooklyn 29, New York

Dear Friends:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 14 and I am glad to know of your efforts on behalf of minority groups in America. You will find some of my personal experiences in my book "Dusk of Dawn", published by Harcourt Brace and Co. I am afraid I can hardly give you any suggestion as to efforts for betterment; this you will have to work out in your own surroundings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-27-25

[Hugh M. Gloster]

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

USO

U S O Club
Box 628
Fort Huachuca, Arizona
February 23, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

After Macmillan decided that my American Negro Fiction 1890-1940 might not be a profitable venture at this time, Dr. Oscar Cargill (my research advisor at New York University) and I began a search for another publisher. Thus far the best proposition which we have been able to obtain has come from the Dryden Press, publishers of The Negro Caravan, who agree to manufacture the book for $1,375.00 (2,000 copies printed and 1,000 copies bound). While the manufacturing costs would have to be met by my sponsors and/or myself, the Dryden Press would hazard at least $1,000.00 for such regular publishing services as design, editing, manufacturing direction, promotion, marketing, and the routine efforts involved in keeping the book on sale as an active item. Income from the sales would be shared on a 50-50 basis with the Dryden Press.

9-15-9

I would be grateful to know what you think of the proposition of the Dryden Press. Being inexperienced in dealing with publishers, I am not exactly sure whether I have received a good offer.

I would also appreciate it very much if you would furnish me a list of the names and addresses of foundations that might give me financial aid in publishing my book. Since my draft status is one that convinces me of my nearness to induction, I feel that I can not, in consideration of the difficulty that I would have in supporting my family on an enlisted man's salary, undertake to bear the publishing costs without assistance. I have already approached the Educational Foundation of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, but this body furnishes a maximum of one-half of publishing expenses.

I am happy to note that Phylon is faring well. My article on Griggs has evoked several favorable comments. I wish that I could have had the opportunity to work with you on Phylon during the current school year.

I am enjoying my interlude with the U S O as program director at Fort Huachuca, but I am eagerly awaiting the opportunity to return to teaching in order that I may write the book on American Negro poetry for which I have already gathered material. I also have several other projects in view.

Mrs. Gloster and little Alice, who have been with me since November 15, join me in warm wishes for your health and happiness.

Yours cordially,

Hugh M. Gloster

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS · THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE · THE SALVATION ARMY
THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS · THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD · THE NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

March 6, 1944

Mr. Hugh M. Gloster
USO CLUB, Box 638
Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Dear Mr. Gloster:

I know very little from personal experience of contributions to the publishing of books. Fortunately, all of my books have been taken by publishers at their own risk. The one partial exception was "Black Reconstruction", but in that case the Carnegie Fund contributed $700 to pay for the large number of notes.

One thing you must remember that when a company is paid for publication, that its services will be confined to manufacturing. You can depend very little upon them for anything in the line of promotion or sale. To sell the book therefore you will have to push it yourself, and that is often done successfully.

The price given you by the Dryden Press is higher than I have known to be offered in normal times, but it is quite possible that the price is fair in these times. Of course the best funds to apply for aid would be The Rosenwald Foundation, General Education Board, and the Carnegie Fund, but all of these are overwhelmed with applications. Nevertheless, it would do no harm to try. I am sorry not to be able to give more specific advice, but I hope that the book may be published.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-25-35

June 23, 1944

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Mr. Gomillion:

One of the gentlemen who attended our conference at Tuskegee, an instructor I think in Agricultural Economics, has a thesis which he promised to send me for looking over with view to publishing. Will you urge him to get it to me immediately? I have forgotten his name. I will take the utmost care of it and return it to him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Charles Gomillion]

July 12, 1944

Mr. Charles Gomillion
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Mr. Gomillion: You spoke to me while I was in Tuskegee about the study of voting that you were making. May I ask if it is finished, and if not, when it will be. I am thinking of the possibility of including it in our Second Report of the Land-Grant Social Studies.

Please let me hear from you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[Norman Cecil Gowens]

437 Grant St.
Akron 11. Ohio.
May 15, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-25-31

Respected Dr. Dubois:

It has been advized that I would do well to get in touch with you relative to stating a problem and purpose for consideration and for which you might afford me constructive advice and a possible guidence.

It is very important that young people and the unexperienced seek assistance from those persons who by way of advanced qualification, special knowledge, and high attainment, will afford a measure of interest to the problem.

I am 27 years old and therefore have a long way to go with much to learn by way of knowledge and experience. I feel that I am on the right track but to make sure is a necessity.

I believe that the city for social adjustment will be of foremost and complicated significance projected to the post-war future. I also believe that there is ever a new way to serve society in view of social, civic, and economic remedy. To state the problem and purpose is to say that, by way of unprejudiced conceiving, working out, and testing, I believe that I have composed a possible and practical system or detailed idea which I call the Right Action to the good of service to establishing harmony between the minority races, promoting interracial cooperative association to an extent as far as basically possible.

The Right Action as a social system and working plan for remedy is of scientific nature and to a further degree, synthetic and projective.

A first step regards solution and connection to the Negro problem for position progress to greater achievement and advancement. Can this be done? The Right Action projects to simplify the problems and therefore remedy. Under the systematics of the composed idea, social remedy is highly probable.

Right Action connects with social - civic, educational, and fraternal Sociology in principle of activity for adjustment.

The System projects to industry, Business, and Civics as a ways and Means to serve for modifying Democracy and Perfected Quality to Americanism.

As a working plan, the Right Action seeks a serviceable manifestation by way of organizing and association and affiliation with existing racial and interracial Agencies and Societies.

My interest and energy is concerned with remedy to the broad Sociology and I hope that some day I may be worthy to serve I believe that the Right Action is right for application and proper to dedicate to the American society.

I would like to communicate a further particular to you, relative to the composed idea and I will indeed be grateful if you will show me away.

Very truly yours,

Norman Cecil Stevens - (20th C.)

P.S. Several established Organizations have encouraged me relative to my interest in minority race harmony and Interracial relations for establishing activity to the manifestation of remedy. The several Agencies include the American Academy of Political and Social Science, The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, American Free World Association, Philadelphia Ethical Society and these Organizations are giving me assistance relative to making definate preparation for Organizing.

I have contacted many Negro sources but unfortunately I have not been extended the opportunity to submit my material. Probably this is because I have no recognition in the register of accomplished persons but this should not be the reason.

19-25-32

19-25-61

June 12, 1944

Mr. Norman Cecil Gowens
437 Grant Street
Akron 11, Ohio

My dear Mr. Gowens:

Answering your letter of May 15, May I say first of all, I think that a person who wishes to go in for social reform ought to try so far as possible to work with some agency already established and not seek to establish a new one, unless of course, there is absolutely nothing that will forward its program even in part.

In the case of American minorities and especially the Negro, I believe there are several organizations where you would feel at home and could work along the lines which you have in mind. I would look them up if I were you and evaluate their program.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Graham]

3111 Broadway, Apt. 1 J
New York, New York
February 24, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

19-15-25

This is a beautiful, spring-like afternoon - after the most dismal and dark weather. Also, after many backbreaking and brain bursting days of futile effort today I've managed to accomplish a few things - such as spending two hours at the library! No doubt it's the "spring in the air" that's giving me ideas - -

1. Isn't it about time for you to make an early spring tour up this way? Surely you have many invitations from which you can choose.

I read with great pride of you being elected to the Academy of Arts and Letters. True they honored themselves by electing you, but it's very inspiring to run across such an item in the New York Times. I never quite get over the miracle of being able to say to people - Oh, so quietly and with a great deal of dignity - "Yes - I know Dr. Du Bois." The fact that many of my new literary friends up this way think I'm talking "big" doesn't faze me in the least. (I've recently been taken into a rather important writers club - me being the only and first of the darker brothers.

2. Don't you think I might be able to attach myself to some kind of writing job? I believe that I am rapidly getting into place where I can live in New York on a comparatively small regular salary. I WANT TO WRITE! And writing or even reading is simply out of the question on any kind of job such as I am now or have been holding.

The Junior Litery Guild is bringing out "Dr. George Washington Carver" April 1st with quite a bit of fan-flare. I'll see that you get an advance copy. One of the reasons for my gloom these past months has been the holding back of this book. It does seem to me that by this time Rackam Holt has had all the opportunity to cover everything - radio and screen, included. Forthermore she knows all about my book. I don't appreciate the editors, Julian Messner, Inc., having allowed her to read the galleys some time ago. It seemed to me that this was a little too much. I may be wrong, but the fact that in a recent radio script based on "Rackam Holt's book" material was used which was barely mentioned in hers and highlighted in mine, would indicate that I may be right.

Everything I want to write about is being written about while

I do something else. Carlton Moss' "The Negro Soldier" is being acclaimed as a great film. It is being released by the War Department. I attended an affair at the Barbazon-Plaza last Sunday when writers of stage and screened talked of ways and means to force producers to accept material "about something" The excellent play "Decision" which after being refused by every manager was privately financed and is now a Broadway hit - provoked the meeting. Material on the Negro was freely discussed and the difficulties of presenting it considered.

19-15-26

Now is the Time!

Graham is at March Field, California. He writes very glowing letters about everything out there. My young brother was recently inducted into the Navy. Robert has just been reclassified A 1. He's tickled! Meanwhile, he's still in Indianapolis.

My work is staggering! Did you see PM's full page about us last month? A reporter just dropped in one night. I was quoted at length in a very informal and folksy manner. I have become an expert on the much discussed "Springfield Plan". Have recently been called into the southern part of New Jersey to assist with relations in the schools. Speak down there again next Sunday. I'm using up my passionate protest in speeches rather than in writin g.

I've lost weight and I have to fight discouragement and depression. I am not able to join in diversions and therefore at times forget the awful "struggle". I am fully aware of the fact that I can't keep this up. But, without getting out entirely there's no way to modify or plan time for myself. It's simply impossible.

Hope this finds you enjoying the best of health and all good things. I do hope that you have business up this way very soon. Meanwhile -

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Shirley

March 3, 1944

19-15-24

Miss Shirley Graham:
3111 Broadway, Apt. 1 J
New York, New York

My dear Shirley:

I thought you had quite moved out of the picture and so was simply waiting patiently until you decided to write. I passed through New York briefly in February but did not disturb you. This business of lifting a race which you are engaged in takes a lot of time. I am glad to know that The Guild is bringing out your book on Carver. I am glad to hear about Graham and Robert.

I did not see P. M's article about you, but I am still not enthusiastic about your work although of course I do not know much about it. What became of the great Carnegie Exibition for January? I waited for it but got no work. Speaking is all right in a way but writing is better. I hope you will keep me in touch with your work and programs.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Graham]

3111 Broadway, Apt. 1J
New York, New York
(Actually I'm in Brooklyn)
March 6, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter, received this morning, cast me into a deep and very dark valley. At this moment I am sitting under a weeping willow, dolefully and wholeheartedly feeling sorry for myself.

19-15-27

To think that you "passed through" New York and never said a word to me! At a time when the smallest, shortest and scarcely heard word would have meant more than I can possibly express.

It just happens that the two months which have just passed over my head - January and February - were weighted down almost beyond bearing. I started letters to you several time. Then, tore them up. Therefore, the complete justice and logic of your conclusions on my long and ill-timed silence fail to lift my gloom. Apparently the absorbing details of "my work" had cut me off from every human desire and companionship. It's perfectly true that I have lost contact with the few friends I had in this vicinity.

Unfortunately, I too was born "with the veil of work" drawn over my face. But, more, I am cursed with the conviction that I must "carry my own burdens" and "work out my own salvation".

Just as the New Year dawned I learned that Robert was seriously involved in a very bad and disgraceful situation. All these years I've had to be both mother and father. At this point a father was very much needed. I guess mothers' hearts have a way of breaking rather easily. In the role of father I couldn't let mine break. By the first of the year, also, I had come into the realization that this job was pretty hopeless. Yet, I didn't dare simply drop it. One doesn't do such things in New York City - in the middle of the winter! I had thought it necessary to replace the fur jacket with a fur coat. Imagine! There was another consideration. My "job sheet" was beginning to look rather bad - what with my changing jobs and employers so often. I felt it necessary for me to accomplish something constructive in spite of the ever mounting difficulties. Added to these two factors was the fact that my mother was with me from the first week in January to the middle of February. She was under the doctor's care - taking regular treatments. I was doing all I could to keep my own problems from her. This was nothing new. I assumed that attitude along with papa when I was about ten years old. Practically all my life I've been older than mamma.

Well, I lost several pounds.

Last Sunday's mass meeting at Golden Gate Auditorium where a chorus of five hundred young people drawn from this Bedford-Stuyvesant area brought forth the enthusiastic praise of Mordecai Johnson, our chief speaker, carried some elements of compensation. My letter to you was a sort of flippant twirling of my sails in attempt to capture a strong, northeastern breeze - a wind which

might carry me out of these troubled waters. The unforeseen delay in my book coming out has delayed some possibilities which might have come for further writing. I've presented several attempts for a new book, but so far nothinghas turned. Meanwhile, Rackam Holt has about exhausted all the possible sources for further outlets on George Washington Carver. I was forced to sit idly by until the book appeared. People don't know one can write until they see something written.

The fact that April 1st is set for release had sort of renewed my spirits with hope.

I may go home tonight, crawl in bed and stay there for a long, long time. There must be something radically wrong with me.

I do think Embree has done a good job with "Thirteen Against the Odds". What is your opinion?

19-15-28

Sincerely,

Sherley

April 10, 1944

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apt. 1J
New York, New York

My dear Shirley:

I have been away on a long trip by airplane and train, covering 2500 miles and 13 states. This explains my silence. I am dropping this breif note to assure you that I am back at my desk. Don't take that other visit too much at heart; as a matter of fact I was undergoing one of my periodical examination at the direction of Dr. Louis Wright and consequently could do no visiting. If I had been able to, I should certainly have seen you. I am quite all right at present. The gossip by Bibb was partially true. I may be retired in June but the details will not be settled until the board meeting the last of this month. I think you are right to hold on to your present job while looking around for something more permanent and more satisfactory. I hope your mother and the boy is well.

Your's with love.

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 20, 1944

19-15-29

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apt. 1J
New York, New York

My dear Shirley:

I hope you got my telegram. I found I could not get reservations in order to get to New York in time for the Saturday Matinee. I will be in simetime Saturday afternoon, probably at three or four o'clock. I shall stay at the hotel until I hear from you and we will have dinner together.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Graham]

3111 Broadway, Apt. 1J
New York, New York
April 24, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I do hope you found better weather in Atlanta than you left in New York. The rain here continues. Do not neglect that cough. You were pretty well wetted Sunday.

19-15-20

Although your visit was so very short (I didn't finish anything) every moment you were here was and is a source of strength and courage. Did I ever tell you that you are a truly great man? All adjectives sound a little silly when applied to you.

The circus was wonderful! I was somewhat annoyed about those tickets. When, at the box office, the man quoted the top price I took for granted they were loges. The price was printed on them, but at that I have the vague feeling I was slightly jipped. Not that I mind looking at the elephants backs . . but then, why so many backs?

I managed to find a wonderful bed lamp for Robert today. It is a spot, easily adjusted, can disturb no one else and gives an excellent light. I'll take it to him tomorrow.

I'll be interested to know how the pending situation at the college develops.

Having enjoyed the monkeys and elephants we will now return to "our people" - God bless 'em! Rest until that cold has gone.

Lovingly,

Shirley

April 29, 1944

19-15-19

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apt. 1J
New York, New York

My dear Shirley:

The weather in Washington was fair and here it is warm and beautiful. My cold is quite gone. I think I slept it off in Washington. I spent a day at home and found the family well and the home looking beautiful. There were six or seven hundred people at the lecture and I talked an hour and answered questions an hour. I think it was quite successful on the whole.

It is very difficult to express adquately sympathy for a person who has had to meet so much misfortune and hard luck as you have; but I know you feel my deep sympathy. Give my love to the boy and wish him all good luck. I enjoyed my brief stay in New York whither I had but one excuse for going. I have no news for you yet, but will have perhaps next week.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 10, 1944

19-15-17

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apt 1J
New York, New York

My dear Shirley:

Will you have dinner with me at Frank's Thursday May 18 at 6? We will leave the evening open.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Graham]

3111 Broadway, Apt. 1J
New York, New York
July 4, 1944

19-15-22

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Noma and I have just returned from the hospital. Robert is about the same.

I'm really awfully glad that Noma is home. Returning from the hospital has lately been pretty difficult. I never had a sister. Noma is certainly a vast improvement over any of my sister-in-laws.

I know you'll forgive me for reminding you immediately of that letter to Dr. Wright. Being able to be assured of that fact - that you will forgive although you are so very busy - is warm comfort.

Sincerely,

Shirley

[Graham]

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19-15-23

July 5, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Please send me "John Brown" if you can possibly put your hands on it. I wrote you last night, but this is a big business note.

Sincerely

Shirley

July 8, 1944

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apartment 1-J
New York, New York

My dear Shirley: Your two letters have left much to be desired. I am so glad that you welcome the return of Noma, and that Robert is no worse. Enclosed is the letter for Dr. Wright and I am writing him directly.

I regret to say that my copy of John Brown has been packed, but when I go to Baltimore I think I can find a copy there. If so, I will rush it to you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosure

19-15-13

July 8, 1944

19-15-21

Miss Shirley Graham: Your two letters have left much to be desired. I am so glad that you welcome the return of Noma, and that Robert is no worse. It goes in the letter for Dr. Wright and I am writing him directly.

I regret to say that my copy of John Brown has been packed, but when I go to Baltimore I think I can find a copy there. If so, I will rush it to you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apartment 1-J
New York, New York

WEBD:hhs

[Graham]

"LET MY PEOPLE GO"

FREEDOM ROAD

by HOWARD FAST

"At last! The Great American Novel -
The book that will send every American to the polls - to vote."

July 24, 1944

REPRESENTED BY:
W. B. GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES, Inc.
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NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK
CHICKERING 4-3997

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I-9-15-15

I hope you received FREEDOM ROAD as ordered. I know you are busy, but I am also hoping you were impelled to read it. I am laying out a really intensive campaign, and need your assistance.

Do you know that when the announcement was made at the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. convention concerning the fact that you were returning to the Association - the audience cheered? Which gives me a better opinion of average human beings! I am really so very happy you are coming to New York. I believe you will find much of genuine enjoyment.

I should like to write you a real letter tonight. There is much in my heart to say. Time, however, governs my days and nights.

I saw Dr. Wright. He was deeply concerned. He assured me that under Max Pinner - head of chest at Montefiori Robert was getting the best possible medical treatment. Things do not look too encouraging at this time. I am holding myself to my job, seeing that Robert has everything love and money can provide and constantly telling myself that as long as there is life there is hope. Last week I sent for Graham. He arrived Saturday and spends every afternoon with Robert. This is a wonderful help.

Where will you be after August 1st?

Sincerely,

Howard

[Graham]

August 10, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois,

19-15-14

This is the first letter I've written. Graham has been writing personal notes for me and I've dictated dozens of business letters to a stenographer.

I've tried to thrash myself back into work. There is so much to be done, and there is Graham to consider, but Graham

leaves tomorrow for California and I am suddenly realizing that I simply will have to go away and lie down for a while. Now its utterly impossible to think.

Lake Cobbosseecontee sounds like a delightful place - also you are there. It is far enough from N.Y. not to be bumping into people.

Do you think you could locate a room for me some place in the neighborhood? I'd bring my typewriter - Perhaps after three or four days slush I could get at some writing. Will you please let me know the possibility and what it would cost.

True I haven't much money.

It sounds very ignorant and shiftless to acknowledge that Robert had no insurance. This is, however, true.

However I have little to need money for now.

Please write your answer. I'll be ready to leave immediately. I don't mean to burden your vacation.

But Lake Cabbagetown does have a lovely sound.

Sincerely

Shirley

Un 4-0796
3111 Broadway
Apt 1-J

29 November 1944

Dear Shirley:

Will you have breakfast with me Sunday morning, December third, at ten thirty, at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apartment 13-H?

Please bring along some bacon and eggs. I will pay back the cash but you will furnish the stamps.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apartment 1-J
Juilliard Apartments
New York City

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

August 3, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I cannot help but believe that you are feeling a little as I am feeling today, that is that you, too, are horrified over the agony of Germany, and its fate;-at the "thumbs-downism" shown by the Allies, who you know, as I do, are no more "democratic" than the Germans, and who are only waging an Imperialist War.

19-31-14

I am bringing out as my next collection a volume of Letters from Europeans: - Russians (a Russian Jewess among them) Germans, Portuguese, Swiss, Dutch and Italian and French. I have never really lived in Germany and so have no very close German friends (except one who left Stuttgart in 1930, and who has been an American citizen for about ten years) I regret now very keenly that I never made my home in Germany, but I love dearly the German land and some few Germans whom I did grow to know well, and I am very glad that I did have these few letters which I could use.

I took the manuscript of these European letters to the Waverly Press in May. But owing to priorities,

to labour conditions etc. the delay has been very great I am not even promised the galley proof until November 15th. and the book itself will not be off the press until January 1st. and I am not guaranteed that it will be even then.

And I am very, very greatly distressed because I hoped to have especially the German and Russian parts before the public before another ghastly Versailles began. I tried to get the Peace Now Movement to bring out these pages, which are the "Afterword" to the Germsn letters and an appendix to them, as a pamphlet, and though Dorothy Hutchinson, who is co-chairman of the Peace Now Movement with Dr. George Hartmann, wished to have them made into the pamphlet the Executive Secretary did not think the expense possible. Just now the War Resisters League is considering doing this and Dr. Evan Thomas is in favour. But I do not think it will, for it takes courage to bring out anything which does not join the hue and cry, and even Peace Societies are very cautious. So, since I cannot afford to print them myself and print them again in the book, I am making carbon copies and asking those whom I think might be willing to read these pages carefully and - perhaps talk, or themselves

write something in the same vein (only better) something which might help even a tiny bit in shaming away another trampling on a fallen foe, another kicking one who is down, by those who have been doing just that for three hundred years: - the British and the Anglo-Saxon Americans.

19-31-15

Would you be good enough to read these pages carefully and then to tell me what you think. You may take your time in reading them, but when you have really finished would you return them, so that I may send them on to others.

Very sincerely yours. Anne Melissa Graves

P.S. I wish I could believe that there was reason for hope that the bright eyes of your little granddaughter would look out on a fairer juster world, but I fear I see only a worse time coming - not a good time. Certainly the misery in Africa grew steadily worse after 1918 as did that of the Chinese and Japanese and Indians. Was there any improvement in share-cropper America?

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

November 20, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I know that you will be careful of these manuscripts (type-scripts) for they are the only copies I have. I made carbons but they are long since gone.

I find that I cutt my own paper out of the volume giving the exact and unabbreviated versions of all the various papers sent to the Argentine Congress. (I was sent four of these copies. One I had bound in cloth, and although it was rather bulky I thought I would keep it. But in two rooms one's library space is limited and I have periodical weedings. In one of the weedings I sent the bound copy to Howard University. One copy I tore up in order to get out of it, this copy of my own paper, for filing, and the other two unbound copies I gave away. One I sent to Madariaga - an old friend - who, I am sorry to say, has been quite taken possession of by the Imperialist "Allies", so evidently reading what I sent him, did him no good!)

19-15-37

I think you will find also some material - or the same point of view presented from a somewhat different angle in this speech of mine given at the Rassemblement Contre la Guerre et le Militarisme in Paris in 1937. It was well spoken of, and the discussion after it, was revealing in more ways than one!

The summary in French is only a summary, and not, as in the case of the Spanish translation of the paper sent to the Argentine, a full version, so naturally reading the paper instead of the summary will give you more. And also, though the Spanish translation of the paper sent the Argentine is a full version, I think you will find the English version better than the Spanish, for a translation is never exactly what one wants it to be. I am, however, sending you the condensed French version of one, and the full Spanish version of the other, as "documents in evidence" of the papers' having actually been given.

So you will find enclosed: (1) type-written copy of my speech at Le Rasemblement Contre la Guerre et le Militarisme, Paris 1917, (2) French summary of preceding, (3) Paper sent to the Argentine Congress Against Racisme and Anti-Semitism, Buenos Ayres 1938 and (4) Spanish translation of the preceding. Please take good care of these and return them when you have finished transcrib-

what you need. The other paper on German letters - rather the afterword and the appendix to be added, I hope you can find. But if it should be mislaid it would not matter so much, for the book in which it is to appear is to be out in January. I should, however, like very much to know what you think of it. But these papers, I am enclosed in this envelope are not coming out in book form, and I am sure you will take good care of them.

I am also sending you by the same post four books: S.O.S. Indo-Chine by Andree Viollis, Les Secrets de l'Afrique Noire by Marcel Sauvage, Souvenirs sur le Colonisation by Felicien Challaye and Keep America Out of War by Norman Thomas and Bertram Wolfe. (The latter only to show the note on page 152, in which they acknowledge the reading of my paper sent to the Argentine, and they borrowed from me the books from which they quote, the quotations call-forth the note.) You will, also take care of these I am sure, and return them. I keep a real lending library!

The other books I suggest, but which you surely know, are The White Sahibs in India by Reginald Reynolds, How Britain Rules Africa, by George Padmore, and the books on British East Africa by Dr. Norman Leys. You surely know Andre Gide's Travels in the Congo, and Africa Dances by Geoffrey Gorer. You see Felicien Challaye touches on Tunis, but French Northern Africa is as sorry and sordid as French Central Africa or Indo-Chine. I have some unfiled and unsorted clippings, but nothing in shape to send you. Reginald Reynolds is devoting himself to the Arab-speaking colonial countries at the moment and collecting data for a book which will be as final a word as his the White Sahibs in India. Of course superficially India has changed since he wrote his books but not the spirit of the White Sahibs, and nothing he says in his book on Arab India is really out of date. I touch on the question in my But the Twain Do Meet: Letters from the Near East, as I touched on the situation in African colonies in my book of letters from West Africans. And it is because I believe these letters reveal more than a journalist can usually reveal that I am pub-

publishing them. They are both documentary and unconscious revelations. and so, it seems to me, especially irrefutable.

The next time you are in Washington go to the National Woman's Party Headquarters and ask to see Mrs. Caroline Babcock, and ask her to tell you the story she told me, which she said she got from an eye-witness. Two American Negro soldiers were walking down the street of a North African town, with two white women. All were perfectly dignified, and walking quietly, not either h noisily or demonstratively making themselves conspicuous in any way. I believe not even arm in arm. An American (doubtless "Southern") officer came round the corner, saw the couples, pushed the girls away, who ran, ordered the men against the wall, and with his revolver shot them both dead, no questions having been asked or trial even hinted at. What I cannot understand is why the Intelligentsia, the Liberals and even Labour are so fooled, why even Norman Thomas is not where Debs was, and why on earth the Colored Peoples of the earth are trusting Roosevelt and Churchill and Truman! Why even Mr. Walter White did not learn something from the Odell Waller case, and did not see that he was very strange in rushing to England. Layle Lane is my great comfort. She does see through

9-15-38

it all. Do you really? Do read again carefully the paper on Germany I sent you, and tell me what you think. I confess I am as hopeless as if the whole world were watching two peoples fight like gladiators in an arena and every thumb was down.

Very sincerely yours

Anna Melissa Graves

22 November 1944

19-15-40

My dear Miss Graves:

I am returning the printed copies of the French and Argentine speeches also I am glad to say that I have found the other matter which you sent me. It is of tremendous interest and I hope that you may be able to publish it but I doubt if you will be able to get it into print. If you do not succeed, I hope you will let me have a copy for quotation. Of course, I shall give you due credit.

I understand that I may keep the carbon copies of the two pamphlets which I am returning. If so, I shall be under great obligation. If not, let me know immediately and I will return them. I have also received the books and will send them back within a week or so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Anna Graves
P. O. Box 308
Westminster, Maryland

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

December 1, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Yes, you may keep the carbon copies of the two papers I sent (the one given in Paris in 1937 on Colonialism and War, and the one sent to the Argentine on the sins of the "Allies" which might be called beams large enough to prevent their being able to attempt to cast out the motes, or even the beams, in others' eyes.) And I should like to know what you think of them.

9-15-41

In a week, or perhaps a few days, I can send you a copy (to keep) of the paper you returned - the paper or rather the pages which are to be the appendix in my book to appear this January, made of letters from Europeans. While waiting for the book itself to appear I made eight carbon copies of these appendices and sent them to persons I wished to see what, I thought, should be known. I recalled all the eight, in order to send them out to others. But there are only about five more to whom I especially wish to send a copy, and as soon as the sixth copy of those already lent, returns, I will send it to you to keep in your files. I shall be able to get it printed, but it will be as an appendix, and you know that

appendices are often not read. I also made two copies from Russians of the Russian part of my book, the letters and the foreword and afterword I wrote to the letters. I sent a copy to Bert. Wolfe and a copy to Wm. Henry Chamberlin has read Bert Wolfe (and also "Jim Cork") the copy I sent to though I have not the anti-Stalin obsession, he has Bert. and commented favorably. I have not heard from Wm. Henry Chamberlin, but hope to see him at the Institute the Quakers are holding tomorrow. If Mr. Chamberlin returns his copy I will send that to you with the other paper. I am sending the one B.W. returned to Professor Robinson (Geroid Robinson) of Columbia, who was working on his thesis (The Attempts at Peasant Revolution during the interval between the March 1917 and the Nov. 1917 Revolutions) when I was in Moscow, and who for a while had a room in the same house in which I had a room (The Maison des Savants) Though I shall not wish you to to return the paper which I may call The Three Appendices the one you have already had (which you may keep, as you are to keep the Argentine and Paris papers) the Russian paper when I send it I will ask you please to return after you have read it, for I want Scott Nearing to see it. I knew him also pretty well in Russia.

I am just about as hopeless as it is possible to be, for

it seems to me that the "Allies" are both mad bulls and cunning foxes. They are destroying all the beauty of the world, as mad bulls would, but with malice prepense, as foxes. And the tiny sops of "liberalism" they permit in the countries where they happen to live to choke the criticisms (any effective criticisms) of their starving all India and China and Africa and Africa are only proofs of their fox-like character. And all the Liberals have their thumbs down as much as the Tories.

19-15-42

One has to keep on, but I fear the bright eyes of your little grandchild will not see a fairer world as you hoped in your dedication of Black Folk Then and Now. My "keeping on" consists in writing these books. I think you will be interested in the European one as a whole. Do you remember in the Afterword to my West African Letters I told of being in Brazil and of receiving a letter from a French adopted daughter of mine, who had married a Mulatto from French Guiana, but living in Paris, and that I gave a picture of her two children ? She is the one I have chosen as my French correspondent, and her letters tell her whole life.

Very sincerely yours

Anna Melissa Graves

July 6, 1944

19-25-37

Mr. John Temple Graves
The Birmingham News-Herald
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir: Some time ago you published in your paper a statement concerning the part which your father, John Temple Graves, played in the Atlanta Riot. I am enclosing postage and asking that you send me a copy of that article, if possible.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosure

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THE SOUTH'S GREATEST NEWSPAPERS

EVENING - MORNING - SUNDAY

BIRMINGHAM 2, ALA.

July 6, 1944

42-18-11

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I make haste to enclose the column I wrote about my father and the Atlanta riots. Mr. Edwin Camp, now of The Atlanta Journal, has written me that he was city editor of The Georgian at the time and that my findings are correct. He adds that the same citizens committee which investigated the riots and condemned The News (and in part The Journal) praised my father and The Georgian for their sober and constructive behavior throughout. I enclose another column in reference to it. Also Robert Quillen's comment which went all over the world. Dr. Wade, who wrote the original charge in the Dictionary of American Biography, has admitted his complete error and written an apology to be published in The New York Times and other leading newspapers. Virginius Dabney has written an editorial admission and apology in The Richmond Times-Dispatch for his part. You may be interested, too, in a reference to my boyhood experience with the riot, in my book "The Fighting South."

With high regards always,

John Temple Graves

OWNERS OF RADIO STATION WSGN — 610 Kc — THE BLUE NETWORK

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

25 May 1944

There is no rhyme for this column today. A lie has gone into history. It is about my father, and how am I going to get it out? It has traveled so long and far that even though I ran into documentary proof of its absolute falsity when I was in Macon a few days ago I am afraid it will go on. John Donald Wade put it into a sketch in the Dictionary of American Biography. Virginius Dabney picked it up there, handed it on in his "Liberalism in the South." The late W. J. Cash got it from Mr. Dabney, put it into "The Mind of the South." And last year Thomas Sancton, of The New Republic, resurrected it in that magazine without naming names.

* * *

The lie is the statement that my father, as editor of The Atlanta News, was responsible for the Atlanta race riot of September, 1906. The News had played up highly inflammatory (and, some said, false) stories of criminal attacks on white women by Negroes, and a New York newspaper blamed my father on this score afterward. That is where John Donald Wade got his information for the Dictionary of American Biography. If only Wade had checked the facts!

* * *

The facts are that my father was not connected with The Atlanta News in September, 1906, when the riot occurred. After four years as its editor he had left the paper in January of that year because of a quarrel with its publisher, Charles Daniel, and had joined Fred L. Seely in establishing a new paper, The Atlanta Georgian. The first issue of The Georgian, with my father much displayed as editor and co-proprietor, appeared on April 25, 1906, five months before the riot. I have a copy of that paper in my possession as I write this. There is no doubt of the date, and it is proof absolute. My father was not only gone from The News when the inflammatory stuff was printed but was bitterly at odds with its publisher over certain editorial and personal matters.

* * *

After the riot Maj. John Fletcher Hanson, who had become one of the financial backers of The News, refused to have anything more to do with it because of those headlines and extras. The paper was sold to The Georgian.

These facts came to me in Macon when I discussed the matter with Charles J. Bayne, of The Macon Telegraph. Mr. Bayne, one of the South's most distinguished newspaper men, had been associate to my father on the old News and had gone over with him to The Georgian in the same capacity after the quarrel with Daniels. When he told me he and my father had left The News months before the riot I couldn't believe him. For years I had presumed they were still on The News at the time and had defended my father by saying he probably had nothing to do with the news policy but merely handled the editorials (as many editors do today). I said this in my recent book, and told how a group of Negroes had come to put themselves under his protection during the riot because, they said, he was the best friend the Negro had in Atlanta. But when Mr. Bayne told me this I looked up the first issue of The Georgian, which I had had in my possession for years without ever noticing the exact date. And there it was—April 25, 1906. I shall remember that date forever.

* * *

Fortunately my father never knew of the resurrection of this fake charge. It was not until after his death that John Donald Wade's sketch appeared and the error went into history.

* * *

That the New York newspaper which inaugurated the lie should have made the mistake was natural, perhaps. My father had been editor of The News a number of years prior to his resignation nine months before the race riot and was nationally known in that capacity. The New York paper could have been honestly unaware of the fact that he had left The News. Whether denials were entered against the monstrous accusation, I do not know. Probably they were but coming after the story was no longer front page news had no such publicity as the accusation. My father must have thought them sufficient, however, for I know he was not aware afterwards that the lie about him had had any general acceptance. It hadn't, and would never have had, I believe, if Dr. Wade had not picked it up so carelessly after my father's death and put it into the authoritative Dictionary of American Biography where Virginius Dabney found it and launched it on its infamous career.

* * *

If I give my entire column to this matter today my excuse is that it means a world to me, whether it does to anybody else or not. I want to spread the truth as far as I possibly can. I believe my friend Virginius Dabney will want to help. My father was as gallant and clean a man as ever lived. His wealth was his good name. It is a bitter thought that no matter how completely the facts vindicate him now this old charge may never wholly disappear.

The Cost Of Error

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

Let us forget the world's woes today and do our part to help overtake and scotch a lie that defames the memory of a gallant gentleman who was a great and good friend of colored people.

My most highly prized set of books is the Dictionary of American Biography. Its thousands of sketches were written by painstaking and scholarly men who spent countless hours in research and winnowed bales of material to get the simple truth, whether good or bad. Until recently these books seemed as dependable and infallible as Webster's itself, but now it develops that one of them contains a defamatory and inexcusable falsehood.

It is inexcusable because it is obvious that the author of it accepted a rumor as truth and made no effort to investigate it or examine evidence that was available to anybody in search of facts.

The falsehood is in the biography of John Temple Graves—written after his death, for nobody is mentioned in the dictionary until his record is completed. Thus he was given no opportunity to challenge it or have it corrected.

It charged him with being chiefly responsible for the Atlanta race riot, years ago, which raged for days and brought death to numbers of innocent people and injury to many more.

It said that inflammatory headlines and reports in The Atlanta News, of which he was editor, supported and encouraged the rioters. That isn't the exact language, but it gives the idea.

Now the truth is that Mr. Graves had been editor of The Atlanta News, but he had quit it because of its policies, and he and his chief aid had established The Atlanta Georgian five months before the riots occurred. There is no question about it, for the files of the paper establish the date beyond doubt. Mr. Graves not only had no part in inciting the rioters, but gave asylum to innocent colored people who came to him for help.

Yet the falsehood, having been given the sanction and authority of print, will live on forever despite all efforts to kill it. In fact, it has already been reprinted in several other books, whose authors had complete faith in the accuracy of the dictionary.

Historians and famous commentators differ from village gossips only in their choice of subjects. They all repeat what they are told. And others repeat the same story, with or without quotes, until it becomes "common knowledge" and nobody knows where it started.

Nobody can investigate the truth of everything he reads, in books and magazines and newspapers. We've got to trust print in order to learn anything at all. The one morally responsible is the writer who first puts a story in print. He is the fountain head, and he must know he is right.

(Publishers Syndicate)

THIS MORNING

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"The dignity of history . . ." Edwin Camp, associate editor of The Atlanta Journal, writes me that the facts about my father and the Atlanta riots of 1906, reported here recently, are exactly as reported. Mr. Camp is in a position to know. He was city editor of The Atlanta Georgian at the time. The Atlanta News was printing the inflammatory and partly false stories which did so much to bring the riots on.

* * *

His story is important in the history of an event much discussed in recent years, even though it happened long ago. "The Atlanta Georgian, of which your father was editor," Mr. Camp says, "was congratulated for its attitude by the emergency citizens committee which took virtual control of the city following the riot. . . . I was city editor of The Georgian. Fugitive reports of the assaults had begun to come into our office Saturday morning from several rural neighborhoods in Fulton and DeKalb counties. I sent reporters but they could get no positive information, and our home edition went to press with no more than a short story under a small head telling of the vague rumors. . ." After The Georgian went to press, says Mr. Camp, The News began to "issue extras under inflammatory headlines, although they had obtained no more substantial support for them than we had. . . . My managing editor, Buford Goodwin, a very fine newspaperman but with a chronic weakness for worrying about what our competitors did, upbraided me for being scooped by the extras. I stood pat on the premise that I couldn't go beyond the facts as ascertained by our reporters. . . . The Georgian issued no Sunday editions, and at four o'clock I called it a day and went home. At eight the riot was in full swing. . . ."

On Monday after the riot, Mr. Camp says, "civic leaders at their emergency meeting passed a resolution congratulating The Georgian for its attitude and course of inaction, and condemning The News. You will find the resolution in the bound files of the Atlanta newspapers. It was something of a personal satisfaction to have your father congratulate me."

* * *

I shall write no more about this but I have no apologies for the space given. The false story about the riot has been repeated right up to 1944, and more than my father's name has been involved. Through him the whole class and element he represented in the South have been accused. It should make for good will between races and between North and South to know how false the accusation was.

[Marjorie E. Greene]

Request for information

409 Edgecombe Ave. - Apt 5E
New York City
December 18, 1944

My dear Dr. DuBois —

I am writing to ask if you will critique an article that I am writing on "Negro Congressmen — Past and Present". I am a student in Journalism just beginning to "break into print" and I am exceedingly anxious that my work put forth its best face. Your knowledge of the Reconstruction Period and your keenness of insight on the trends of the Negro in politics generally would be of unestimable help to me if you will & want to examine my own interpretations.

You will perhaps not remember me. I was a student at Spelman for four years, and graduated at the close of three, the last year a boarding to Dr. May. I am in New York now studying and beginning a career in Journalism. This Digest can perhaps tell you a bit about me.

I can be reached during the day at Chelsea 3-1838, and would be pleased to see you at your convenience.

Yours sincerely
Marjorie E. Greene

19-28-44

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
The CROP —
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

12-28-45

22 December 1944

Dear Marjorie:

Dr. Du Bois asks me to say that he regrets that he is too busy between now and February first to undertake any additional work. I am sorry too. I am leaving today for home in Illinois and shall get in touch with you soon after I return for a much needed chat.

With best wishes for a very Merry Christmas and Happy and successful New Year, I am

As ever,

Miss Marjorie E. Greene
409 Edgecombe Avenue
Apartment 5-E
New York City

January 13, 1944

19-15-45

Mrs Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

Dear Emma:

I was sorry not to see you in Washington but as you probably found out, I did not come north for Christmas. The conditions of travel was to difficult and I had been up just before Thanksgiving. I am sorry that I could not join you and Margie in a call on Mason.

I shall be up in February but it does not look as though I will get a chance to touch Boston. Of course I will if I can, and I am definitely planning on next summer. I hope you are feeling better. Write and tell me about yourself and the children.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

May 10, 1944

19-15-46

Mrs Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Boston Mass.

My dear Emma:

I shall leave New York Sunday, May 21, at noon, arriving at South Station, Boston at 4:45. Do not come to meet me unless you feel quite up to doing so. I shall leave Tuesday at 9 A.M. With love to you and Margie.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 6, 1944

8-15-44

Mrs Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

I remember with the keenest pleasure, my late trip to Boston and I hope the festivities did not exhaust you. When I got back to New York, I had some interviews which greatly encouraged and flattered me. I shall probably be much nearer Boston next year than now, but I will not write details until I am certain. I am writing Majory a letter.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 18, 1944 [Emma Groves]

Doctor, dear:

That you may be nearer Boston next year is good news to me. I do hope you'll let me hear as soon as you know definitely.

I am also hoping you will come up this summer. I know not whether it was you or the Planter's punch, but I felt much better when you were here.

Marjorie received your letter and wept bitter tears because she had already accepted the position in New York and she was afraid you would be displeased with her. Just a few days before your letter came, she had a letter from New York asking that she let them know immediately whether she would accept the position. Later in the day I went into her room and she was writing her refusal and crying so bitterly that left a sudden. I had a feeling I wasn't doing right not to let her decide for herself (after all she is 24 years old). So I told her she had my permission to accept. She accepted immediately and was full of joy until she had your letter. Now she's worried for fear she's displeased you.

I feel better about her going

9-15-52

Shaw. I think I would, because she is going to live in Brooklyn with my friend Beatrice Ridgely Hume. (Did you know the Ridgely's Annapolis?) Her daughter and Marjorie are good friends. I know Bea will look after her as she would her own daughter. After that it is up to Marjorie. I am glad however that you met her. I feel your letter will be a steadying influence on her. My blood pressure is still hitting the ceiling so I am going very little — and I don't like it!

Mason came home for Margie's graduation. He looks fine. Dorothy was in Satin School Class of 1898.

Write soon and let me know your plans for the summer

Lovingly
Emma

A-15-53

27 November 1944

Dear Emma:

I met Mason on the train at 125th Street and took him to the Theresa Hotel and got him room and bath as my guest. Then I asked Miss Diggs to take him to Radio City and afterwards they came back to the Theresa and we all had dinner together. I called up Bunnie and made arrangements for Mason to call her Saturday afternoon. We waited for Marjorie Friday night but I had to go to bed before she came. Evidently she came and took Mason over to Brooklyn for Saturday and he changed his dinner date with Bunnie for Sunday. He had dinner with her Sunday and presumably caught the train all right. At least I heard nothing to the contrary.

I think he had a very enjoyable time and he is certainly a very find looking young man in his uniform. I talked with Marjorie over the telephone this morning. She intends to write you but I thought I would hurry up and give you the news.

I hope this will find you better and recovering. The next time you come to New York, you must not go so far and fast.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

June 6, 1944

A-15-43

Miss Majory Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Majory:

I have been thinking over your proposed work in New York and I still do not like it. It is of course natural with your upbringing that you still regard yourself as a child, to be guided by others and by circumstances. But you see that is no longer true. You have just got to take hold of your life and arrange it for your own good and more expecially for the comfort and happiness of your mother. It would be a tragedy to transplant Emma now to New York. Her love for her home and contacts made there are too strong to be carelessly broken.

Then on the other hand, there are several kinds of New Yorks; there is the New York of hard work and the New York of hard play; there is the New York of opportunity and the New York of license. With your pleasant and pliable disposition, I am afraid that in New York you would play a great deal harder than you would work. Moreover, it would not be a simple matter of choice; forces and friends would push you to the late hours and drinking and the temptation that would prove almost irresistable.

The small wage which you would receive would only go a little way in New York as compared with Boston. What I strongly advise then, is a good hard search and fight on your part to get a position in or near Boston which would keep you and your mother and your uncle in the home, thus tremendously reducing expense; preserving a home for Mason and which would give you a chance for such study and perfection in your profession that would eventually bring you real income. Think this over. With all my love.

Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

16 November 1944

10-15-47

My dear Mason:

May I offer my best congratulations on your receiving a commission in the United States Army. I am very proud of you. I hope your Mother is feeling better. They rushed her around too much in New York and she needs rest. If possible, however, persuade her to come back with you and let me give the family a little dinner before you go back to your duties. Give my love to your Mother.

With all good wishes

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Lieutenant Mason Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

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FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

A-15-48

Lieutenant Mason Groves
Train No. 11 leaving Boston ten a. m.
New York and New Haven Railway

Leave the train at one hundred twenty-fifth Street stop

I will meet you there.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Mason Groves]

Emma Groves

UNITED STATES ARMY

Tuesday, 28 NOV 1944

Dear Doctor :-

I hope you wont mind this short note, but I wanted to write to you as soon as possible to thank you for the swell time I had in New York over the weekend. I called up aunt Bunnie Saturday afternoon at 2, as you said to, and arranged to get over to supper Sunday. I was in the Roxy at the time with a sweet little girl named Betty Cochrane in tow.

Saturday evening, as you know, I had to check out of the Theresa and went from there to Betty's home, and had supper with the family - a swell lunch. I slept at Mrs. Hume's that night and spent the morning with Mrs. & Miss Bea and Marge. That afternoon I took the train out to Flushing and met aunt Bunnie for the first time in 17 years. That's two really sweet people in two days.

My only regret, Doctor, is that I didn't decide to spend more time in N.Y. than just that weekend. It looks like the N.Y. bug has bitten me, too!

UNITED STATES ARMY

10-15-50

I got back in camp O.K, Doc, at about midnight, Sunday, so I had a good nights' sleep to set me right. I had called up Mrs. Smith, & sent mother a telegram so everything turned out just perfect.

So, Doctor, let me thank you again for looking out for me on this last trip. I hope I will be able to repay your kindness sometime soon.

Mason

P.S. And thank Miss Diggs for me too, will you please?

[Guggenheim Memorial Foundation]

May 17, 1944

Guggenheim

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
Guggenheim Foundation
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Moe:

Some weeks ago, I called to see you at your office, but unfortunately, found you out of town. I am therefore venturing to write.

I have been retired from active work at Atlanta University and given a small pension. I want very much to use the accumulated material of letters, manuscripts, etc., which I have made during the last fifty years in order to have the gist of them digested, preserved and probably put in print. In order to do this, I shall need to hire an efficient secretary and cannot do this out of my income. My own secretary, Miss Irene Diggs, who has been with me for over five years and was paid by the University, is this year on leave and studying at the University of Havana, Cuba. She expects to receive her doctorate in Anthropology in September. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the first master of arts in Sociology at Atlanta University. I would like very much to secure her services for one or two years depending of course, upon my health and strength.

19-15-13

Would there be any chance of your foundation financing her for that time? She is an unusual person and eager to do this work. She received $1800 while here, but ought to be given $2100 now. I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

May 19, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-15-12

Dear Dr. DuBois:

With regret, I must respond to your letter of May 17 that we do not consider the making of grants to provide research assistance to be within our scope. All of our grants are made in terms of Fellowships and are awarded to assist work independently conceived and independently executed. I very much regret I have no basis for considering your suggestion, much as I should like to do so.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M-ns

P. J. Redouté.

Wilda Gunn

Easter Greetings —

An accident delayed my answer - much better and back in harness - as a "Lucy Stoner" I'm still Wilda Gunn — Chandler has been in the Aleutians 2 years. My Studio does well + I am also publishing a magazine (separate cover unless) to you.

Busy working for the F.E.P.C. Shall be glad to hear from you at the Conference —

Sincerely — Wilda Gunn

2584 East 55th Street 1303

Cleveland 4, Ohio

19-32-5

[Barbara Gutman]

ABINGTON FRIENDS SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1697
JENKINTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

ANNE LOIS RITZ
ACTING PRINCIPAL

Request for information

December 7, 1944

Dear Professor Du Bois,

For our Problems of Democracy class we are required to write a mid-term paper on some minority problem here in our country.

I thought it would be extremly interesting to write on the Negro problem, or to express myself better, the white problem. Within that huge topic I decided to narrow my subject down to what the negro wants. I have already secured for my use the newly published book entitled "What the Negro Wants". Seeing

19-28-61

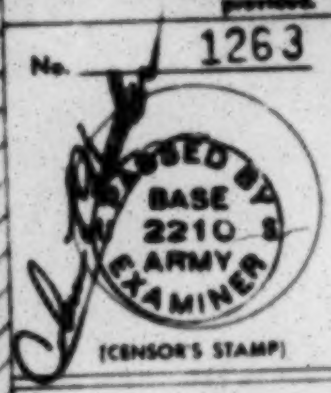
that I would like to use this paper as a potent weapon in the bringing about of better race relations within our class and my school. I realize I must draw my material from many sources and give moving examples, so as to have a wholesome paper to put before their eyes. I will appreciate any material you have concerning our problem. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Gutmann
Frog Hollow Rd.
Rydal, Penna.

Print the complete address in plain block letters in the panel below, and your return address in the space provided. Use typewriter, dark ink, or pencil. Write plainly. Your card will be lost if illegible.

No. 1263



(CENSOR'S STAMP)

To
DR. WILLIAM EDWARD B. DUBOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

From 0407186
COLEMAN, L. RAGNER, 1st Lt.
380th Port Headquarters T.C.
APO. 777 % Postmaster
(Sender's address)
NEW YORK, N. Y.
23 FEBRUARY 1944
(Date)

MY DEAR DUBOIS:

YOU WILL NOT REMEMBER ME BECAUSE WE MET ONLY ONCE AND THAT WAS AT BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE IN DAYTONA BEACH, WHEN YOU WERE ON A SHORT VISIT in 1941. YOU SPOKE THAT AFTERNOON AND I WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING. HOWEVER THAT IS NOT IMPORTANT. THE IMPORTANT THING IS THAT TODAY IS YOUR BIRTHDAY AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT EVEN IN FAR AWAY PERSIA THERE ARE MANY WHO ARE GREATFUL FOR THE DAY UPON WHICH YOU WERE BORN.

TONIGHT I HAD A PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR THE SOLDIERS HERE (MILITARY SECURITY FORBIDS MY TELLING HOW MANY WERE PRESENT BUT THE NUMBER WAS LARGE). WE SPOKE OF WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, DOUGLASS AND OF COURSE OF YOU.

ALTHOUGH WORDS ARE POWERFUL WHEN SPEAKING DIRECTLY TO AN INDIVIDUAL ABOUT HIMSELF THEY CAN BE EMBARRASSING THEREFORE I SHALL NOT REPEAT TO YOU WHAT I SAID TO THE BOYS TONIGHT. HOWEVER THE THING THAT I WANT YOU TO KNOW IS THAT YOU ARE APPRECIATED AND IT IS NOT IMPORTANT THAT ALL OF US MIGHT NOT AGREE UPON DETAILS OR EVEN UPON BIG ISSUES BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT WE ARE ALL WORKING FOR THE SAME THING.

I HAVE READ MANY OF YOUR BOOKS. JUST A FEW NIGHTS AGO I HAD THE PLEASURE OF READING FROM THE NEGRO DIGEST WORDS THAT YOU HAD PENNED ABOUT YOUR LIFE AND WHAT THINGS YOU WOULD EMPHASIZE IF YOU HAD IT TO LIVE AGAIN. IT IS PRIMARILY FOR THAT REASON THAT I SHALL NEVER HAVE TO REPROACH MYSELF FOR NOT WRITING YOU WHEN I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND GREETINGS OF THE DAY AND TO LET YOU KNOW FURTHER THAT AS LONG AS YOUTH CAN LOOK TO THE HILLS FOR A LIGHT YOUR SPIRIT WILL BE A PORTION OF THAT FUEL.

AROUND ME I HAVE GATHERED TEN MEN WHO WILL JOIN ME IN A COOPERATIVE PROJECT IN CLEVELAND, OHIO. THIS WILL BE A FURNITURE FACTORY AND IT WILL BE OWNED BY THE PEOPLE. AS SOON AS IT IS ESTABLISHED I WILL TAKE TO THE ROAD GOING FROM COMMUNITY TO COMMUNITY ENCOURAGING MY PEOPLE TO LOOK TO THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT, NOT AS A SOLUTION TO ALL PROBLEMS BUT AS A PARTIAL SOLUTION ON THE ECONOMIC LEVEL.

SIR I WISH FOR YOU LONG LIFE. IT HAS BEEN FRUITFUL AND WILL STAND AS A BEACON LIGHT FOR ALL OF US. GOD'S RICHEST BLESSINGS UPON YOU SIR.

RESPECTFULLY,
C. LEROY [redacted]
Chaplain (1st Lt.) USA.

19-38-13

19-38-66

March 7, 1944

Lt. Coleman L. Hacker
Asn. 0487126
380th Port Battalion. T. C.
A.P.O. 795 c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Lt. Hacker:

I appreciate your kind letter of February 25 and your reference to my birthday. I hope you will thank the men and wish them all good luck.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

19-33-14

September 25, 1944

My dear M. Dartigue:

I am under obligation to you for an extraordinary experience and I deeply appreciate your hospitality and your kindness. I have never seen so beautiful a country as yours, nor one that is so great a challenge to public service and especially to young men.

I am under special obligation to you for the beautiful painting which you so kindly gave me. I carried it by hand all the way from Port-au-Prince to New York.

I certainly hope that I shall have the opportunity of meeting you again in Haiti or in the United States. I beg to remain, my dear M. Dartigue, your obedient servant.

Ever sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

His Excellency Maurice Dartigue
Minister of Public Instruction
Palais des Ministres
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

WEBD:elj

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

(HAITI)

19-33-10

September 25, 1944

My dear President Lescot:

On my arrival in the United States I want to hasten to thank you for the opportunity which you gave me to see and know something of your extraordinarily beautiful country. I have never had a visit which I enjoyed more, nor seen a country as interesting from the point of view of its physical beauty and the extraordinary importance of its social problems.

I shall hope in the future from time to time to keep in touch with conditions in Haiti and to do whatever I can to further its progress and success. I am, Mr. President, your obligated and obedient servant.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

His Excellency
The President of the Republic
National Palace
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

19-33-08

September 25, 1944

My dear M. Antoine:

I have reached New York safely after a pleasant trip and a most enjoyable stay in Haiti. I am under deep obligation to you for the various courtesies which you showed me. I hope that when you are in New York you will let me see you.

Please remember me to your sister.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

M. Jacques Antoine
Sous Secretaire de l'etat
Relations Exterieures
Palais National
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

WEBD:elj

Le Président de la République d'Haïti

~~et Madame Lescot~~

prient le Docteur W. E. Dubois

à déjeuner

au "Manoir des Lauriers"

le lundi 4 septembre 1944

à 1h 15 p. m.

Palais National

19-33-7

AMBASSADE D' HAITI
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1944

19-26-29

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
The Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Lake Cobbossecontee
Litchfield, Maine.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of August 8, 1944.

I am really sorry that you have to leave for Haiti on so short a notice, but it is always, as you know, difficult to make definite arrangements with Government departments and I can assure you that there is no fault on the part of this Embassy.

It would not be advisable for you to go down on the 15 of September because the Summer class for the Secondary School Teachers will be ending precisely on that date and we would like very much for you to address them while you are in Haiti.

I am afraid that you will not have time to stop in Washington on your way down but I strongly hope to be able to meet you again when you return from Haiti.

Sincerely yours,

L. Laurent

[Sept 1944]
[Haiti]

1. M. ~~Mr.~~ F. Morisseau-Leroy
Directeur Général
L'Enseignement Urbain
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

2. M. ~~Mr.~~ Jacques Antoine (dinner, etc.
Sous Secrétaire de l'etat
Relations Extérieures
Palais National
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

3. His Excellency,
~~Ministre~~ Minister Maurice Dartigue (general hospitality and dinner at Petionville)
~~Secretary~~ of Public Instruction
Palais des Ministres
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

4. M. Dantès Bellegarde
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

5. M. et Mme. Francois Mathon (tea in the mountains)
Chemin des Dalles
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

6. M. et Mme Max Fussman (Kenscoff outing)
Avenue Charles Sumner
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

7. His Excellency
Ambassador Orme Wilson
United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

8. M. Ernst Chauvet (organized the banquet which was to be the nite of your departure)
Le Nouvelliste
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

9. M. Jean Fouchard (for his marvelous reporting and publcity) Special edition
Haiti Journal
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

10. Dr. Camille Lhérisson (lunch)
Bois Verna
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

~~President Eli Lescot~~

11. M. Louis Mercier (citadel)
Cap Haitien
Haiti

12. Miss Dorothy Kirby (panama hat)
United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince

13. Mr. Horace ~~A.~~ Ashton
United States Embassy ??????????
Port-au-Prince

~~Lodge~~

14. ~~X~~ His Excellency,
The President of the Republic,
National Palace
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

M g d
~~Smythe~~
~~Powell~~
~~Stokes~~
~~Greene~~

7 — Herschel Brickell

19-33-03

19-33-15

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

September 25, 1944

My dear M. Fouchard:

I think I have never had such kind and thorough treatment of my visits and speeches as the Haiti Journal gave me under your thorough direction. I want to thank you most heartily for all that you did.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

M. Jean Fouchard
Haiti Journal
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

Dans le journal « Haïti-Journal du [1944?]
22 Septembre 1944 »

Message du Dr. Du Bois.

« Nous sommes de la génération qui attend de la Lumière ; obligé de quitter Haïti, je suis désolé de ne pouvoir assister aux séances du Congrès. Je veux cependant profiter de cette occasion pour envoyer par votre entremise mon salut au groupe qui s'intéresse d'une façon si remarquable aux progrès de la Science.

Au début de ma carrière, j'avais choisi la philosophie comme objet de mes études. J'ai suivi les cours de Wellman James, de Josiah Royce, de George Santana et de George Palmer à l'Université de Harvard. L'intimité de leur pensée m'a permis de comprendre la position critique qui est aujourd'hui celle de la Philosophie. En des temps plus anciens un seul grand esprit pouvait avec une parfaite facilité embrasser la somme des connaissances de son époque. Mais depuis le développement acquis par les Sciences naturelles du 17e siècle à nos jours, il est presque impossible à un seul esprit de saisir son entier domaine de la connaissance scientifique. Nous sommes donc encore à attendre une unification et une compréhension plus complète des messages des différentes sciences spécialisées ce qui permettra à quelques grands esprits de comprendre enfin le mystère de l'existence. C'est pourquoi nous qui aimons la Sagesse nous devons aujourd'hui nous contenter d'être de la génération qui attend la lumière, l'intégration plus complète de la connaissance dans la vie ainsi qu'une philosophie plus compréhensive de l'existence. Ce que notre époque réclame en particulier c'est le vieil comble de la poésie qui existe. Le message doit enfin se produire de l'industrie et du commerce à une part, de la pensée, du sentiment et de l'idéal d'autre part. Une telle unification marquera la naissance d'une philosophie plus large et nous offrira le moyen de mieux guider l'humanité, en élevant le niveau de la Pensée.

Très sincèrement vôtre
W. E. B. Du Bois.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Port-au-Prince
Haïti
Le 15 Août

Fondateur-Propriétaire:
Sténio Vincent

Directeur-Administrateur
Jean Fouchard

Haïti-Journal

Grand Quotidien d'Information e[illegible] des Intérêts Haïtiens

Administration, Rédaction
Ateliers et Bibliothèque
Rue Hammerton Killick
Téléphone: 3463
P. O. Box A. 190

Quinzième année. No 6101 PORT-A[illegible] Samedi 30 Septembre 1944

Les dernieres nouvelles de FRANCE

(CHRONIQUE HEBDOMADAIRE SPECIALE A «HAITI-JOURNAL»)

par Geneviève Tabouis

NEW-YORK, 23 Sept.- Il y a juste un mois aujourd'hui, qu'avec la libération de Paris, l'aube de la liberté se levait à nouveau sur la France. Certes l'état actuel du pays s'apparente encore beaucoup à celui qui existait lors de la guerre de Cent Ans, lorsque les provinces de France étaient isolées les unes des autres par des détachements d'armées anglaises, et que les grandes villes étaient encerclées par les «grandes compagnies» tantôt à la solde du seigneur de l'endroit, tantôt à celle des Anglais, ou du pouvoir royal central qui essayait de s'affirmer, et d'établir l'unité française. Il est vrai qu'à Paris le nouveau ministère a quelque peine à se faire obéir par les sept différentes autorités qui se partagent l'arrondissement de la Seine, à savoir: Conseil Municipal, le Conseil Général, le Conseil de la Résistance, le Conseil de la Représentation Politique, le Comité Interallié, les Armées de Gaulle, et le Conseil des Ministres lui-même. Il est vrai également qu'il n'y a pas encore beaucoup de communications d'une ville à l'autre, d'une province à l'autre.

Pourtant, les forces militaires des FFI et leurs représentations politiques, qui sont dans chaque ville, les comités de Résistance, sont apparemment les maîtres souverains de la France. Les dépêches officielles portent toutes, que si les élections avaient lieu aujourd'hui, 80 o/o de votes iraient aux élus des FFI.

Ces élus qui sont-ils?

Des hommes nouveaux de tous les partis d'extrême-gauche et de quelques partis catholiques.

On prévoit déjà que de même qu'après la première guerre, la prédominance des anciens combattants de l'armée avait amené au parlement ce qu'on a appelé «La Chambre Bleu Horizon», la prédominance des FFI amènera cette fois la «Chambre des FFI» pour les années 1945-1949, la première chambre française où siégeront les femmes.

Au cours de cette semaine, la France entière a assisté aux premiers «meetings» politiques où, pour la première fois, on a pu remarquer le regroupement des partis, car dans chaque ville, à côté du Comité de la Résistance, s'est créé un Comité de parlementaires représentant les anciens partis politiques. Mais alors que les meetings politiques des partis modérés comme les radicaux-socialistes et même les catholiques se sont faits très rares, par contre les meetings politiques des partis d'extrême-gauche, socialistes, communistes et surtout FFI (lesquels jusqu'à présent paraissent occuper l'extême extrême-gauche) se sont faits très nombreux. On a beaucoup remarqué deux meetings socialistes, l'un à Toulouse, l'autre à Paris, où le programme socialiste français a été longuement exposé et notamment le programme paysan. «La terre à celui qui la cultive» paraît être la base de revendication de ce programme. Le meeting le plus important est sans contredit celui qui s'est déroulé au Vélodrome d'Hiver où quelques dizaines de milliers de personnes acclamèrent le programme politique en huit points composé par les conseils de la Résistance, c'est-à-dire l'organe politique des FFI.

Les plus notables d'entre ces huit points étaient: la rénovation totale de l'armée qui devrait désormais avoir comme cadre les FFI; la nationalisation des banques, de toutes les entreprises d'intérêt public, de toutes les sources de pouvoir, de toutes les industries lourdes, et de toutes les compagnies d'assurance; la création de comités mixtes dans toutes les administrations, comme dans toutes les entreprises, de façon à donner aux ouvriers une participation à l'économie générale du pays; l'épuration et la réforme totale des grands Corps de l'État, et principalement ceux de l'Inspection des Finances, du Corps Diplomatique, du Conseil d'Etat (tous corps de l'Etat qui d'ailleurs en réalité avaient fourni le plus de «cinquième colonne», aux Allemands, durant les dix dernières années qui avaient précédé la guerre).

Néanmoins les journalistes qui arrivent de Paris sont frappés de l'ordre matériel qui règne dans les rues, au point qu'il faut faire un effort d'imagination pour se souvenir qu'il y a précisément un mois, la ville entière n'était qu'une immense tragédie, et que quatre ans durant, elle était une ville martyre des Allemands. Il paraît pourtant que ces derniers hantent encore la «Ville Lumière» par petits groupes d'une centaine environ, qui sont dissimulés partout, dans les souterrains, les caves, les métros où certaines stations sont encore fermées au public, les jardins, les parcs, et surtout les forêts des environs de Paris. Ainsi donc une fois de plus, les Parisiens remarquent que les films d'aventure les plus fantastiques des dernières années se voient aujourd'hui entrer dans le domaine de la réalité, comme c'est le cas, par exemple, pour le célèbre film-roman populaire, «Le Fantôme de l'Opéra», où l'on voyait un excentrique, ancien musicien du Théâtre National avoir élu domicile sur les bords de la rivière souterraine, la Grange Batellière, dont les grottes se trouvaient directement en dessous du Théâtre de l'Opéra! Aujourd'hui dans ces mêmes lieux, des Allemands par petits groupes attendent on ne sait trop quoi. L'autre jour 70 d'entre eux furent surpris par la police parisienne au moment précis où, à la station du métro Denfert-Rochereau, ils s'apprêtaient à faire sauter toute une section du métropolitain, en ayant accumulé des réserves de dynamite lesquelles les auraient fait sauter en même temps, qu'ils assouvissaient leur vengeance contre les Parisiens vainqueurs des Nazis!

En tout cas, les Parisiens sont avisés de n'avoir pas à s'aventurer dans ce qui reste du Bois de Boulogne, ou au Parc Mont-souris, voire même au Parc Monceau, à plus forte raison, à avoir à se tenir tout à fait à l'écart des forêts de Compiègne ou de Chantilly.

Les Parisiens auront dû attendre un mois avant de connaître le récit authentique du rôle des 24.000 agents de la police parisienne pendant la libération de leur cité. Maintenant il n'y a plus un Parisien qui ne sache que ces braves «sergents de ville» au sourire goguenard, à la riposte quelquefois un peu triviale, sujets de tant de chansonniers de Montmartre, et dont le fameux «bâton blanc» inspirait tant Maurice

(Voir suite en 2ème page)

EN HONGRIE, L[illegible] RECLAME LA PAIX

LES CANADIENS S'EMPARENT D[illegible] PREMIERE ARMEE AMERICAINE PENETRE PROFONDEMENNT DANS LA LIGNE SIEGFRIED. LA SITUATION AU JAPON.— L'ARMEE ROUGE EN ENTRE LA FRONTIERE POLONO-TCHEQUE.

Q. G. ALLIE.- Il a été annoncé que la première armée américaine a «mordu profondément» dans le système de défense de la Ligne Siegfried au sud-ouest de Prum et que 8 fortifications ont été enlevées d'assaut au cours d'une seule attaque.

Q. G. ALLIE.- La 3e armée américaine a repoussé une contre-attaque allemande près de Gravelatte, juste à l'ouest de Metz et deux autres attaques près de la forêt de Gremecey à 14 miles au nord-est de Nancy.

Q. G. ALLIE.- La conquête du Cap Gris Nez et la réduction des batteries ont été annoncées dans le bulletin de guerre ainsi qu'une trêve de 24 heures pour permettre l'évacuation des forts de 20.000 civils. La trêve prend fin à midi aujourd'hui.

ROME.- Il a été annoncé que les allemands lancent de furieuses contre-attaques dans le secteur de la 8e armée britannique.

MOSCOU.- Les forces soviétiques luttent pour réaliser une immense pince contre les frontières hongroises. Les fortifications ennemies à la frontière polono-tchèque sur une longueur de 90 miles ont été éventrées.

LONDRES.- Le quartier général impérial japonais a annoncé à la radio de Tokio que les garnisons japonaises à l'Ile Guam et à l'Ile Tinian ont été détruites le 27 Septembre et que les habitants japonais de ces Iles «semblent avoir partagé le sort des soldats». Ce communiqué a été capté par les postes d'écoute d'ici.

Le commandant en chef de l'armée japonaise dans le secteur est le lieutenant général Obata. Le commandant à Guam était le lieutenant-général Kakashima et le commandant à l'Ile Tinian était le colonel Ongata.

Déclaration de Philippe Charlier

DES ELEMENTS INDESIRABLES VEULENT EXHIBER AU REX LEUR MAUVAISE EDUCATION. FILM A REJETER, DIT CHARLIER.—

Certains [illegible]sirables viennent a[illegible] Rex ou dans le h[illegible]ans celui de c[illegible]. Depuis plusieu[illegible]ques très respec[illegible]l. Pierre Maya[illegible]ndre ces cris [illegible]festations inte[illegible]lements à la [illegible] pe[illegible]s ne cessen[illegible]vander d'agir pour mett[illegible] cette course à la pagaill[illegible]vons voulu garder tout no[illegible]g-froid, malgré qu'on taillard[illegible] et nos sofas à coups de r[illegible]gré qu'on brisait nos po[illegible] coups de faux-poing, qu'on [illegible]çait des pierres sur notre écran, qu'on mettait le feu à nos rideaux ou qu'on faisait certaines choses inavouables au balcon.

Hier et avant-hier, ces éléments discordants ont dépassé les bornes. Ils sont passés sur un contrôleur pour envahir, sans payer, le balcon, à la séance d'hier après-midi; ils ont carrément ouvert les portes pour faire entrer leurs acolytes sans payer. Malgré nos objurations, ils ne voulurent pas entendre raison. Il aurait fallu contre eux faire agir la police. Il me répugne encore d'avoir recours à des moyens si violents. J'ai été obligé de suspendre la séance. Certes, j'ai été injuste, très injuste envers tous les gens de bonne éducation qui se trouvaient dans la salle et qui avaient payé leurs tickets. Je leur demande de bien comprendre mon cas et de m'excuser. Nous voulons, dans l'intérêt même de leur propre famille, remettre de l'ordre au Rex. Et nous aurons à nouveau de l'ordre dans la salle avec les nouvelles mesures que nous allons prendre. Tous ceux qui ont encore leurs cartes pour la séance d'hier peuvent assister avec ces mêmes cartes à nos séances d'aujourd'hui à 4 heures et à 6 heures. Quant à ceux dont nous avons déjà contrôlé les tickets, je les prie de bien vouloir nous excuser. Et sachant que le public qui a souffert de ces contre-temps est surtout un public bien préparé et intelligent, nous avons ci[illegible] pouvoir réparer nos torts vis[illegible] de lui en mettant à nouveau [illegible] salle gratuitement à la dispositi[illegible] du Congrès de Philosophie p[illegible] permettre d'organiser deux nouv[illegible] les conférences qui auront lieu [illegible]di et mercredi prochain à 8 [illegible] du soir. Tous ces amis y sont spécialement et cordialement invités. J'ose espérer qu'ils seront satisfaits de ce genre de règlement, puisque je les connais tous pour des gens intelligents et lettrés qui goûtent avec délice les choses de l'esprit. Nous devons faire respecter le principe d'autorité ainsi que l'ordre et la discipline dans une salle où se trouve réuni tant de monde, autrement nous aboutirons à un épouvantable désordre.

Philippe CHARLIER
Administrateur du Ciné-Rex.

La fête de l'éloquence

HABIB ESTEFANO ET CAMILLE LHERISSON OVATIONNES HIER SOIR AU REX.

La dernière séance publique du Congrès de Philosophie a eu lieu hier soir au Rex en présence d'une foule considérable.

Le Docteur Lhérisson, après avoir rendu un juste hommage à la mémoire de notre regretté compatriote J. C. Dorsainvil et donné connaissance de quelques extraits de la communication du professeur Hadamar, donna lecture de la deuxième partie de son importante communication sur Biologie et Connaissance. C'est un travail de grand intérêt qui fut suivi avec attention et que nous serions heureux de voir publier intégralement. Le public fit une juste ovation au Docteur Lhérisson, ajoutant à ses félicitations pour son magistral exposé, sa gratitude pour les grandes heures vécues grâce à lui sous le signe de l'Esprit.

Puis, ce fut le tour du Docteur Habib Estefano. Sans papier, durant plus d'une heure et sans la moindre hésitation, il parla de l'Homme et la Connaissance. Nous avons retrouvé — avec quelle joie! — le savant orateur qui conquit notre capitale il y a vingt ans. Ce fut hier soir la même fête d'éloquence avec les ressources d'une pensée mûrie par l'expérience et les voyages, toujours profonde et humaine, riche et généreuse.

La conférence fut sans cesse entrecoupée d'ovations enthousiastes à l'adresse de celui qui, une nouvelle fois, a étonné et émerveillé par la puissance de son talent d'orateur, la richesse et la force de sa pensée.

[illegible] Estefano passera un mois parmi [illegible]us et prononcera une série de [illegible]férences au profit de nos œuvres [illegible]rité.

[illegible] renseignerons.

Un beau geste du Président

L'AIDE MENSUELLE SERA TOUJOURS ACCORDEE AUX MEDECINS QUI ONT SPONTANEMENT DECIDE DE CONTINUER LEURS SERVICES DANS LES SECTIONS RURALES.

Environ quinze médecins qui ont terminé le stage obli[illegible]s les sections rurales [illegible] décidé de conti[illegible] l'exercice de [illegible] grand succès [illegible] le Présiden[illegible] lopper l'[illegible] gues mé[illegible] avec un égal[illegible]ns appri[illegible] l'adm[illegible]

Réforme

Plusieurs employés mis en disponibilité

La réforme a commencé aux Travaux Publics dans le cadre des employés. Nous n'avons pas pu obtenir [illegible]iste des révoqués. On nous informe qu'à partir du premier Octobre [illegible]t mis en disponibilité plusieurs [illegible]és et ingénieurs parmi les[illegible]n cite Philippe Thoby-Marcelin, [illegible]s Ingénieurs Cauvin, Dreyfuss, [illegible]te, etc.

[illegible]ous renseignerons.

Les frères ennemis...

Paul et Jean Dérilus se sont querellés puis battus

A Kenscoff, mardi de cette semaine, Paul et Jean Dérilus se sont querellés puis battus à l'arme blanche. Le premier a reçu des coups de machette et de couteau aux mains; le second a été blessé à la joue gauche. A la suite de cette rixe, ils ont été soignés au dispensaire, puis internés à l'Hôpital Général.

Notes, Echos et Informations

Cloture du Congrès

Le Président Lescot assistera au Banquet ce soir à Miramar

Ce soir à huit heures, le Congrès de Philosophie sera clôturé par un Banquet à Miramar. Son Excellence le Président de la République assistera au Banquet.

La station H. H. 2 S. a annoncé qu'elle radiodiffuserait le discours que prononcera au cours du Banquet le Président Lescot.

Résultats du Congrès

Une bourse pour un étudiant en philosophie. Un lot d'ouvrages de grand intérêt. Un deuxième Congrès l'année prochaine

L'Université de Georgetown a offert une bourse pour l'étude de la philosophie jusqu'au doctorat, en faveur d'un étudiant haïtien que désignera la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques. La même Université offre également la collection complète de tous les ouvrages publiés par ses soins.

Par ailleurs, il a été également annoncé que notre exemple sera suivi. L'année prochaine se tiendra à New-York le deuxième Congrès International de Philosophie organisé en Amérique.

Mais ce n'est pas tout...

A bientôt, d'autres nouvelles.

Cambriolage de Banque

La succursale de la B. N. R. H. à Aquin a été cambriolée. Le cambrioleur s'en retourna bredouille

Dans la nuit du 24 au 25 de ce mois, la succursale de la Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti à Aquin reçut la visite d'un cambrioleur. Le malandrin, démuni de tout outillage nécessaire (du classique chalumeau), eut la naïveté de s'en prendre aux coffres-forts à l'aide d'une... pierre. Il en fut quitte naturellement pour ses vains efforts. Comme le rapace de notre ciel qui se console de la paille en manquant la poule, il emporta deux... serviettes de bain pour s'éponger après tant d'efforts inutiles. Il n'y eut point d'autres pertes.

Du Bois remercie

Il adresse une aimable lettre à notre journal

Nous avons reçu, ce matin, avec plaisir de notre illustre congénère le Docteur W. E. B. Du Bois la lettre suivante à l'adresse de notre Directeur:

«Mon cher M. Fouchard,

Je pense que je n'ai jamais trouvé plus d'amabilité et un traitement plus cordial que dans les articles que «Haïti-Journal» sous votre direction a consacrés à ma visite et à mes conférences en Haïti.

Je veux vous remercier de tout cœur pour tout ce que vous avez fait pour moi.

Sincèrement vôtre,

W. E. B. DU BOIS».

Nos livres au Brésil

Roger Bastide fait la plus généreuse propagande en notre faveur

Le Dr. Price-Mars a pu intéresser

(Voir suite en 4e page)

Certaines régions d… …ent à la Prospérité
P… …es (S.N.d'H.)

REX

Samedi 30 Sept. à 4 heures
LE CAVALIER SOLITAIRE
7e et 8e épisodes et
RIDING THE LONE TRAIL
Entrée: 0.25 — Réservée: 0.50
A 6 heures
LE CAVALIER SOLITAIRE
7e et 8e épisodes et
MONSIEUR ALBERT
Entrée: 0.25 — Réservée: 0.50
A 8 heures 15
LE CAVALIER SOLITAIRE
9e et 10e épisodes
Jenny Holt, Louis Jouvet. Eric Von Stroheim dans
L'ALIBI
Entrée: 0.50 — Réservée: 1.00
Demain à 4 heures
Annabella, Victor Francen dans
VEILLE D'ARMES
Entrée: 25 et 50 cts.
A 6 heures
Simone Simon. Jn-Pierre Aumont dans
LES BEAUX JOURS
Entrée: 50 cts. et 1 gde.
A 8 heures 15
REMONTONS LES CHAMPS ELYSEES
Entrée: 1 et 2 gdes.

«RHUM BARBANCOURT»
Paul Gardère & Co

AVIS IMPORTANT

Il est porté à la connaissance du Commerce et du Public que la maison «RHUM BARBANCOURT» Paul Gardère et Co. continuera à fonctionner sous la même raison sociale en témoignage des services signalés rendus par M. Paul Gardère, décédé.

Il a été décidé d'accorder la procuration de la Maison à M. Jean Gardère qui a collaboré pendant de nombreuses années avec son père et a assuré la fabrication de notre Rhum, ce qui est un sûr garant que le même produit, dont la qualité est universellement reconnue, sera livré à notre bienveillante clientèle.

«CHEZ LOUIS»

Est devenu en très peu de temps le restaurant le plus achalandé de la place.

Parce que sa cuisine est. sans contredit, la plus saine et la plus variée.
Parce que la nourriture y est plus abondante que partout ailleurs.
Parce que le service y est rapide.
Parce que ses prix n'esquintent personne.
Parce qu'on y est à l'aise.
Parce que Louis est plus l'ami que le patron.
Après le cinéma, la semaine comme le dimanche, ou à n'importe quelle heure de la nuit, le rendez-vous de la meilleure société de la Capitale est «chez Louis» derrière le Quartier Général de la Garde d'Haï.

C'est à peu près sous ce titre que nous annoncions, il y a un an, l'échec impressionnant que venaient de subir la plupart des Ecoles de Sténo-Dactylo aux examens de la session extraordinaire de septembre 1943. Or, il advient que la situation de ces écoles n'a pas changé d'un iota, étant restée désespérément stationnaire! Voici, en effet. les résultats des examens de Sténo-Dactylo de septembre 1944:

STENOGRAPHIE.- SEULE l'Ecole Spéciale Robin présente des postulants au nombre de 4 dont 3 ont été admis, lesquels, ajoutés aux 13 lauréats de juillet de cet établissement portent le contingent d'admis pour cette matière, à l'Ecole Spéciale, à SEIZE sur 20, soit une proportion de 80 o/o, LE PLUS FORT POURCENTAGE enregistré pour cette matière!

DACTYLOGRAPHIE.- 3 écoles

Mentionnons qu'en COMPTABILITE, le nombre d'admis de l'Ecole Spéciale pour juillet-septembre est de CINQ sur SIX présentés, soit un succès magnifique de 83 1/3 o/o!

Nous présentons avec plaisir les noms des lauréats de septembre de l'Ecole Spéciale Robin, la grande Vedette, cette année encore, des examens commerciaux:

Hécatombe Dactylographie

Sténographie: Mlles Madeleine …nefil, Jeannine Smith, Luce …rnier.

Dactylographie: Mlles Lucienne Férère, Paulette Pauyo, Anna Smith, Marie-Thérèse St-Victor, M. Luc Mondésir.

Nous devons également citer Mlle Marie Coupet qui subit avec succès ses examens de Sténo Anglaise et M. Beauvais Michaud, le 5ème élève admis en Comptabilité sur la promotion de six de l'ECOLE SPECIALE.

Nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de rappeler, à titre documentaire, qu'en Septembre 1943, SEULE aussi, l'Ecole Spéciale l'avait emporté en Dactylo avec 4 lauréats contre ZERO admis pour 3 ou 4 autres écoles!!!

Il est frappant que sur les trois Ecoles de Commerce de Port-au-Prince, SEULE l'Ecole Spéciale Robin traversa l'ensemble des épreuves,— *et pour la quatrième fois!*— avec un succès considérable, confortme d'ailleurs à sa vieille réputation de technique et de progrès. Comme on vient de le voir, c'est l'Ecole Spéciale qui eut, avec 83 1/3 o/o de succès en Comptabilité, le plus fort pourcentage d'admis en Sténographie (80 o/o) et SEIZE LAURÉATS en Dactylographie contre UN SEUL admis par autre école en juillet 1944 et ZERO admis en septembre 1944. Voilà des faits qui parlent, des chiffres qui crient, et dont les intéressés ainsi que le grand public ont déjà, d'ailleurs, tiré les déductions naturelles.

Paramount

Samedi 30 Sept. à 6 heures
LE DERNIER GANGSTER
avec Edward G. Robinson, James Steward et Rose Stradner
Entrée Générale: G. 0.30
en soirée populaire à 8 8 heures 15
WOMAN'S FACE
avec John Crawford, Melvyn Douglas
Entrée Générale: G. 0.60
Dimanche 1er Oct. à 5 h. 30
LES DEUX GAMINES
avec Maurice Escandre, Alice Tissot, Jacqueline Daix
Entrée Générale: G. 0.30
A 6 heures
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY
avec Jean-Pierre Aumont et Susan Peters
Entrée Générale: G. 0.60
en soirée à 8 heures 15
MOON OVER MIAMI
avec Betty Grable et Don Ameche
Entrée Générale: G. 1.65
Places Réservées: G. 3.30

LES DERNIERES NOUVELLES DE FRANCE

(Suite de la 1ère page)

Chevalier! — étaient au nombre de 22.500 les plus ardents agents de l'underground depuis le 17 Juin 1940!!! Aux histoires fantastiques de leur nouveau Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Monsieur Georges Bidaut, les Français ajoutent maintenant les histoires du gardien de la paix Pisani, qui semble avoir été le grand héros des batailles terribles qui se sont déroulées dans les m… tiples cours de la Préfecture de… lice à Paris, gardée par de nom… tanks allemands, alors que les… heureux gardiens de la paix … à peine quelques grenades … et quelques balles dans leur… vers: Pisani eut l'idée de mon… un toit, et il parvint ainsi à l… délicatement une grenade sur… cun des tanks allemands. Ce fut cet incident qui décida du sort de la fameuse journée du 18 août 1944, où les gardiens de la paix purent ainsi se rendre maîtres de la capitale Il est probable que leur popularité ira en grandissant, surtout du fait qu'ils seront certainement ceux des Français qui pourront dire qu'ils se sont le mieux moqués des Allemands, dont ils avaient l'entière confiance jusqu'au tout dernier jour.

On vient d'apprendre que pendant que les écoles rouvraient leurs portes à Paris, les meilleurs chefs-d'œuvre des musées étaient retrouvés, et que le Fuehrer, en dépit des ordres donnés, n'avait pu emmener, ni la Joconde, ni la Vénus de Milo, qui avaient passé une partie de ces quatre années dans des cachettes extraordinaires dans les forêts d'Auvergne. Goering et Ribbentrop avaient été le cauchemar des gardiens d'œuvres d'art françaises, car ils voulaient absolument augmenter leurs collections, ce qu'ils ont fait, hélas, au dépens des œuvres possédées par des particuliers, notamment celles d'Edouard de Rothschild … de Maurice Rothschild dont les … aux hôtels de la rue Saint-Flo… rentin et du Faubourg Saint-Ho… ont été entièrement dévalisés, … jusqu'aux lattes des parquets!! … la célèbre collection de portraits … femmes de Bodini, (le grand peintre mondain parisien du début de ce siècle), orne aujourd'hui le fumoir particulier de Goering à Karinhalle!!

Mais u… tristesse couvre quand… ce entière, car chaq… amène la dé… couv… cadavres ou p… innombrables rest… Français et de … t attester des … Il s'avère, dev… toutes ces mac… les villes, d… rêts, … des habitations des … les Allemands avai… nver- ties en «Maisons … que les Allemands ont vraiment pratiqué en France la «schreklichkeit politzei», dans l'espoir que les hurlements de douleur des patriotes auxquels on arrachait les yeux, découpait les pieds et les mains, etc., réduiraient à l'obéissance leurs compatriotes, en décourageant toute résistance à l'occupant. Aussi, dans toutes les grandes villes de France, vient-on d'installer de grands hangars avec une croix rouge gigantesque sur la porte. A l'intérieur des représentants de la Croix Rouge, qui la plupart du temps se servent des cercueils trouvés là comme de bureau, sont occupés à noter les malheureux restes de cadavres défigusés ou mutilés découvests dans les alentours, afin d'essayer de procéder à quelques identifications. En tout cas, la France prépare son «Livre Noir», afin de pouvoir mieux réclamer le juste châtiment des coupables, et à ce sujet ceux qui arrivent de Paris racontent que s'il y a certainement un grand esprit de généronsité parmi les Français vis-à-vis même de leurs bourreaux, il y maintenant un dicton populaire qui vole de bouche en bouche à mesure que la défaite du nazisme s'accomplit: «Il est bien regrettable qu'un homme ne puisse mourir qu'une fois, car pour les Allemands responsables de toutes ces atrocités, il devrait y avoir plusieurs agonies, et de nombreuses morts»

Geneviève TABOUIS

COURS DUVIVIER HALL
10, Entrée de Turgeau
Classes: de la Sixième à la Première.
Programme de l'Enseignement Secondaire
Préparation au Baccalauréat
Directeur: Louis D. Hall
Inscriptions: de 9 à 12 h. a. m.
Pension Scolaire.

Esso

LA WEST INDIA OIL COMPANY, S. A.
ET SES DISTRIBUTEURS . . .

Vous rappelle que les voitures détériorées ne peuvent pas être remplacées quant à présent. Commencez à donner à votre voiture l'entretien nécessaire pour vous en prévenir l'usure, en allant à l'enseigne ESSO dès aujourd'hui.

Ecoutez
LE REPORTER Esso
qui vous parle les jours de semaine à 7 h., 12 h. 30, 19 h. et 21 h. 30, aussi les dimanches à 12 h. 30 seulement, toujours sur la station HHBM.

OIL CO… …A.

AVIS

Les fameux vins de la Italian Swiss Colony, en vente chez Alfred De Matteis Fils, angle Rue du Quai et Traversière.

Burgundy:
Caisse or. 11.50 Bouteille or. 1.00
Sauternes
Caisse: or. 12.00 Bouteille or. 1 00

LES EXAMENS

Avis de l'Institution St-Louis de Gonzague

La Direction de l'Institution Saint Louis de Gonzague porte à la connaissance des intéressés que l'examen des ajournés est maintenu à la date du 2 Octobre.

En conséquence, ces élèves voudront bien se présenter à l'Institution, pour l'examen, lundi à 8 heures du matin.

La rentrée des classes est fixée au mardi 3 Octobre, à 8 h. a. m.

DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT URBAIN
AVIS

Un concours pour le recrutement d'une Secrétaire (Dactylo-Sténo) pour la Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Urbain (Inspection Scolaire) sera organisé le 6 Octobre 1944 à 10 heures a. m. par la Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Urbain, Section de l'Enseignement Professionnel, au local de l'Ecole Professionnelle J. B. Damier.

L'Inscription se fera à la Section de l'Enseignement Professionnel, Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Urbain, du 2 au 5 Octobre 1944, de 8 h. 30 à midi.

Les intéressés qui désirent participer à ce concours devront avoir un Diplôme de Sténo-Dactylo français, ou un certificat attestant qu'ils ont les capacités voulues dans cette branche, et être munis au moins de leur Brevet Simple.

La connaissance de l'Anglais ou de l'Espagnol n'est pas obligatoire. Cependant, la préférence sera accordée à celles qui possèdent l'une de ces deux langues ou qui, en plus du diplôme de Sténographie Française, ont le diplôme de Sténographie Anglaise.

Les quatre de la Conférence de Malec Athlone-Président Roosevelt, Churchill et Mackenzie King.

L'avance en Allemagne

19-33-18

January 14, 1944

Mrs Alexander D. Hamilton
102 Howell N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs Hamilton:

Mrs Du Bois and I join in sincerest condolence with you at the death of Mr. Hamilton.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

April 11, 1944

Mrs Grace Towns Hamilton
594 University Place N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Grace:

I cannot read the enclosed addresses and would like very much to send out these letters. Will you rush me the list legibly written out?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-33-8

19-33-19

April 20, 1944

Mrs Grace Hamilton
594 University Place N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Grace:

Enclosed is my thanks for your help from time to time. It was of distinct value to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Hampton Institute]

19-33-20

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF INSTRUCTION

March 7, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Cashius M. Thomas has applied to Hampton Institute for a teaching position in physics or mathematics and has given your name as reference. Will you please be good enough to give us your reaction to Mr. Thomas' personal and professional qualifications for the position that he is seeking.

Very truly yours,

Paul E. Baker

P. E. Baker
Acting Dean of Instruction

PEB:j

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
April 27, 1944

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
Communications Center

19-36-138

Lecture 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In the hope of promoting and stimulating the thinking of the faculty and student groups of Hampton Institute, the managers of the Hampton Institute Lecture Series would like to have you honor us with a lecture on a subject of your own choosing during the school year 1944-45.

Though it is possible that arrangements could be made for any date suitable to you between mid-October and May, we would like to suggest one of the following Fridays: October 13, 21; December 8, 15; January 12; February 2, 9, 16; March 8, 15th; April 13, 20. Lectures are usually scheduled for 8:15 in the evening.

If you find it possible to come to us, we would greatly appreciate hearing from you as to date, honorarium, and other details.

May we beg your kindest consideration, and remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. Saunders Redding

J. Saunders Redding
Chr. Lecture Series

JSR/es

19-36-131

May 4, 1944

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Mr. Redding:

I shall be very glad to lecture at Hampton and I suggest December 15 as a possible date, the matter of subject I should like to leave open. My usual fee is $100 and traveling expense, which would be from Baltimore to Hampton and return.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B.Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
May 10, 1944

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

Lectures

19-35-3

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your kind acceptance of our invitation to participate in the Hampton Institute Lecture Series for 1944-'45.

Both the date and the fee ($100 and traveling expenses) are quite satisfactory, and with your permission we will schedule your lecture for 8:15 P.M. December 15.

A reminder will be sent you several weeks in advance of the date. May we have the pleasure of making arrangements for your accommodation here?

Again with thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. Saunders Redding

J. Saunders Redding
Chr. Lecture Series

JSR/es

[Hampton Institute]

28 October 1944

My dear Mr. Redding:

What is the best route and train from New York to Hampton and return? I want to make reservation in time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-36-14

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

November 6, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The best route from New York to Hampton is over PRR by way of Cape Charles, Va. There is a morning train leaving New York at 7:20, making connections at Cape Charles with the boat for Old Point Comfort. The boat reaches Old Point at 5:20. This morning train carries a parlor car.

A night train leaves New York at 11:15, and the boat with which it connects arrives at Old Point at 9:00 the following morning. This train carries sleepers. If I may, I'd like to suggest that passage on this train will allow you several hours of rest here at Hampton. Whichever train you take, if you will let me know, you will be met at Old Point.

For the return trip, there is a choice among three trains: 11:00 AM, arriving New York 8:30 PM; 2:00 PM, arriving New York 10:35 PM; and 9:00 PM, arriving New York 8:47 AM.

I should like very much to have the subject of your lecture at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

J. Saunders Redding

19-36-15

19-36-134

9 November 1944

My dear Mr. Redding:

I will let you know later the time of my arrival. I suggest as subject: Haiti where I have just been visiting or Colonies in the Post-War World. Kindly let me know which you prefer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

19-36-135

November 16, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your note.

May I suggest "Colonies in the Post-War World" as your subject here in December.

Please be sure to let me know the time of your arrival.

Sincerely yours,

J. Saunders Redding

[Hampton Institute]

19-36-136

20 November 1944

My dear Mr. Redding:

I shall lecture for you on COLONIES IN THE POST-WAR WORLD December 15. I shall arrive from Atlanta* at 12:55 p. m. (noon) December fourteenth. Will you kindly see that I am met. Also will you secure me a ticket and berth from Hampton to Washington, December sixteenth or seventeenth?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

* at Portsmouth

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

November 21, '44

19-36-137

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It shall be as your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Saunders Redding

[Hampton Institute]

29 November 1944

My dear Mr. Redding:

I have changed my plans of travel. Instead of coming into Hampton from the South, I shall arrive at Old Point Comfort from New York at 5:20 p. m., Thursday, December fourteenth. I should like to leave Hampton on the sixteenth or seventeenth at the latest. I shall have a roundtrip ticket but shall need a reservation back.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

[Hampton Institute]

19-36-139

18 December 1944

My dear Mr. Redding:

Thank you very much for the opportunity of coming to Hampton. I greatly enjoyed the experience. My best wishes to you and Mrs. Redding and every hope for the new book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

[Hansberry]

January 14, 1944

Mr. Leo Hansberry
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

19-26-4

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

Not having received the article which you promised, I am proposing to publish in Phylon, first quarter, 1944 the enclosed article which is taken from a report to the Board which you sent me sometime ago. I trust this will prove satisfactory to you. Will you please read the proof very carefully and rush it back to me? Especially be careful about the spelling of proper names.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Harcourt, Brace and Co.]

January 6, 1944

19-24-28

Institute of Arts and Letters

Mr. Frank V. Morley
Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Morley:

I appreciate your kind words of December 23.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-33-21

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

New York 17, N.Y.
August 29, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are sending you under another cover a copy of AN ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE edited by Sylvestre C. Watkins, in which a selection from DUSK OF DAWN is reprinted with our permission. You will no doubt like to have this book for your shevles.

Sincerely yours,
Harcourt, Brace and Company
Catherine McCarthy

CMc

19-33-22

27 November 1944

Gentlemen:

Mr. H. M. Bond of Fort Valley State College wants permission to reprint an abstract from Darkwater. I should be glad to give permission as far as I am concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Harcourt, Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17

W. Burke Harmon, *President* Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ph.D., *Economic Adviser* Mary Beattie Brady, *Director*

HARMON FOUNDATION
Incorporated
140 NASSAU STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: COrtlandt 7-4357

19-25-48

September 29, 1944

Dr. W. Burkhardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I would appreciate receiving by return mail any factual material with human interest values of incidents in your life that we could use in connection with the exhibit of portraits to be held at the Detroit Art Institute.

This exhibit was requested by the Detroit Art Institute with very short notice and, therefore, we are having difficulty with accumulating the necessary information and would appreciate your cooperation in this connection. I am enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

I do not have a set of photographs of the portraits to be exhibited at Detroit at the present time, however, as soon as they are available I will send a set to you.

I am sure Mrs. Waring would have taken care of this matter for me, however, she has been very busy with her teaching duties and doing a portrait of Marian Anderson that it has been impossible.

It is necessary that this information be in Detroit by Tuesday, October 3rd, and I trust I will hear from you by return mail. With best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Beattie Brady

MBB/b

Helen G. Harmon, *Vice-President* • DIVISION OF VISUAL EXPERIMENT • William L. Rogers, S.T.M., *Church Films Associate*

Dear Doctor:

I have used the enclosed envelope to rush this to you.

Also, you will find enclosed a report from me.

1806 Arctic Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.
March 7, 1944

Miss Nora M. Harris
Letter of Appreciation Congratulation

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-29-33

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Inclosed find fifty cents in stamps for which please send me a copy of the current issue of your magazine, "Phylon." With great anticipation, I await my first view of this magazine, edited by America's great literary genius, who has been admired for so many years by those of discriminating tastes. As a silent admirer, may I add my congratulations to the acclaim you are receiving upon your recent election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

As chairman of a committee of junior and senior high school teachers whose work is to plan procedures for the improvement of racial attitudes in children I can truthfully say that your life and deeds, your achievements along sociological, educational, and literary lines will serve as an inspiration to our committee in our inter-cultural approach

to our problems as they have done through the years in our homes and in our schools.

Please inform me if I have sent insufficient postage.

With deepest regard, I am

Very respectfully yours,
Nora M. Harris.

19-29-34

[Harvard]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

LITTAUER CENTER
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 26, 1944

19-87-74

Professor W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

Your name has been given to us by Mr. Hugh Heyne Smythe as a reference in connection with his application for admission to the Graduate School of Public Administration.

We shall appreciate your writing us as fully as you can concerning the candidate, saying how intimately you have known him and stating frankly his deficiencies as well as his merits. We are primarily interested in appointing men of outstanding intellectual promise. It is likewise important that the candidate have sufficient graduate training to participate actively in the advanced research seminars of the School. We should like to have from you an independent evaluation of the candidate in as definite a form as you may care to give it. Your statement will, of course, be treated as confidential.

Thanking you for your collaboration in this difficult matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Pendleton Herring jgm

Pendleton Herring
Secretary of the School

[Harvard]

19-37-75

February 1, 1944

Mr. Pendleton Herring
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Herring:

Answering your letter of January 26, may I say that I have known Hugh S. Smythe for several years, as student in my classes and in other ways. Mr. Smythe has a first class mind and knows how to use it. He works with much determination and is generally quick and intelligent.

I am afraid perhaps that his experience in the Army may have discouraged him; he had a pretty rough deal in a camp where his scholastic attainments were given no recognition. This too came at just the time when he was about to finish his work for the doctorate in anthropology and was planning a field trip to Central America.

If at this critical time he could be given a good chance and encouragement, I think he has character enough to pull out of his depression. On the other hand, continued discouragement might ruin an excellent man. I trust therefore you will do everything you can for him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Harvard]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

LITTAUER CENTER
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

19-37-76

February 7, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very much interested in your letter concerning Mr. Hugh H. Smythe. We have received excellent letters about him. The major question in my own mind regarding his application is the pertinence of our program here, both in the light of his previous work and his future plans. We have never admitted an anthropologist, and since our seminars are in economics and government, there is no direct relationship between this work and Mr. Smythe's special field. To benefit by graduate training in this School, a man should have considerable background in either economics or government. However, we are interested in the relationship of other social sciences to our program. I know Professor Herskovits and I have written to him about Mr. Smythe's application. Any further information we can get concerning the relevance of our program to Mr. Smythe's own plans for study would be of great help to our Committee on Admissions.

Sincerely yours,

Pendleton Herring gm

PH:gm

Pendleton Herring

[Harvard]

19-33-74

March 3, 1944

Mr. Pendleton Herring
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Hearring:

I have not answered your letter of February 2 because I was out of town on a lecture trip. I can not add much to what I have said about Mr. Smythe, because I have been out of touch with him for several years and do not know just what he has in mind. I do know that he is a man of first class caliber and I think that whatever he undertakes he will do well unless he gets discouraged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

Harvard College Class of 1890

In Memoriam

ABRAHAM KOSHLAND

March 22, 1869 - - - April 15, 1944

Survived by his wife
Mrs. Estelle Wangerheim Koshland
Hotel St. Francis
San Francisco, Calif.

Howard Corning, *Secretary*
12 Pickman Street
Salem, Massachusetts

Print the complete address in plain letters in the panel below and your return address in the space provided on the right. For typewriter, use ink, or dark pencil. Hand or pencil writing is not suitable for photographing.

PASSED BY U 31564 ARMY EXAMINER

(EXAMINER'S STAMP)

TO:

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia

SEE INSTRUCTION NO. 2

FROM

Cpl Samuel B. Harvey, Jr.
ASN 14150754
3115th QM Serv Co, APO 705
c/PM, San Francisco, Calif

(Sender's complete address above)

Somewhere in the South Pacific

28 June 1944

Dr. DuBois,

News travels very slow over here, but glancing at an old Pittsburg Courier I noticed your proposed withdrawal from Atlanta University. Perhaps before D-day Morpheus shall have closed my eyes permanently but granting faith has pre-destined that I return to Atlanta, I had hoped to spend some hours as a very dull but determined student of yours.

I cannot help but remember some of the many lectures you've given defying all thoughts of radicalism mingled with realism, therefore being a firm realist, I cannot help but blame the gods of fate (surrounded by predestination) for snatching from my grasp a lecturer whom I've always admired.

I hesitate to think in a congratulatory spirit that 'Atlanta University's loss will be some other University's gain'.

Sincerely,

Cpl Harvey

19-18-39

HAVE YOU FILLED IN COMPLETE ADDRESS AT TOP?

[redacted]

HAVE YOU FILLED IN COMPLETE ADDRESS AT TOP?

[William Hastie]

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

13 September 1944

19-37-67

My dear Mr. Hastie:

In my visit to Haiti, I have been examining the problem of colonies and the colored races from the point of view of quasi-colonies. I have talked with President Lescot and several of his well educated young ministers; especially I have talked with Mr. B ellgarde and Dr. Price-Mars. I shall have when I return a pretty definite program of what we can do in my new department. Before I left the United States I sent letters to a dozen or more persons of prominence in West Africa.

I shall be coming down to Baltimore for the weekend of September twenty-ninth. I shall be glad to come over and talk with you concerning plans on Saturday or Sunday which ever is convenient. Will you kindly write me either at Hotel Theresa, New York City or 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore and make an appointment?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William Hastie, Dean
Law School
Howard University
Washington, D. C.
Etats-Unis d' Amerique

[William Hastie]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

SCHOOL OF LAW

September 28, 1944

19-37-68

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending this letter to Baltimore rather than New York because I do not know when you are leaving New York. I plan to be in Washington Sunday, and will be glad to see you at whatever hour you find convenient. My address is 453 Irving Street, N. W., and my telephone is Taylor 1075.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Hastie

William H. Hastie
Dean

WHH/c

Norman Manley Esq.
Kingston,
Jamaica

Socialist

Cuttle
gandhi

[Judge William Hastie]

19-24-8

27 November 1944

My dear Judge Hastie:

I am trying to get a telephone in the apartment which I have leased at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York. I have just written a letter to the New York Telephone Company, a copy of which is enclosed. I wonder if you could do anything to help me? Would it be of advantage to apply to Gibson for aid and comfort? Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Judge William Hastie
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1944

Miss Jessie Hathcock
407 W. 5th
Dayton, Ohio

19-18-28

Dear Jessie:

I am so glad to know that you are alive and not married. Matters were progressing so rapidly when I called last, that I have been expecting daily to receive an invitation. Write and tell me how you are and how the boy is. Thank you for the subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

March 28, 1944

19-18-29

Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 W. 5th Street
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Jessie,

I arrived home safely yesterday morning. Mr. DeFrantz met me at the depot in Indianapolis and I had a nice audience, then I took the train to Cincinnati. I was sorry to upset you about breakfast, but I was really trying to let you get your Sunday morning sleep. You must not continuously over-do. You looked fit for a physician's care Friday night, and you were still sleepy Sunday. You must go a little slow. Thank you so much for your hospitality.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 7, 1944

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Ave.
Baltimore, Maryland

19-24

My dear Gregory:

I want to pay the mortgage on my house this summer. I had thought of July 1, but on looking at the date on some of the bonds which I have, I find that September 1 would be better.

Will you look into the situation and tell me just what amount of money should be available to satisfy the mortgage September 1. Also what payments in taxes and insurance will have to be made thereafter and at what date?

I am enclosing some data which the mortgagees sent. My best regard to you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

June 9th. 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Re: Mortgage 2302 Montebello Tr.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

8-8-11

Upon the arrival of your letter dated June 7th. '44. I immediately took up the subject matter therein with Baltimore Federal B & L Ass'n. and beg to report as follows:

Present net balance due	$3831.84
Release of Mortgage	8.80
Total	3840.64

Interest for	June	$14.23
"	July	14.15
"	August	14.06
		42.44

	42.44
Total due as of Sept. 1, '44	3883.18

Bals Cash Bonds Cash
1000
500
500
1500
3500

Against the above must be credited any payments you may make on account between now and 9/1/44 the date of the payment for release. It would not be possible for them to figure the exact amount due until payments would be made in the interim, they informed me, but the above will give you a guide. They did suggest that nearing the time you intend to realese, if you write a request, they will send you the exact figures.

Insurance paid in advance to April 8th. 1945. Prem. $37.20 for 3 years. Taxes $185.76 payable between Jan. and July without interest but with discount graduating each month; thereafter interest is charged. Interest $42.44 must be paid, as above, to avoid foreclosure.

I wish to extend to you my congratulations upon retirement; and with best regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Gregory Hawkins

GH/s.

OFFICE
MADISON 9681

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE 17, MD.

October 30, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I made a payment of $1000 to the Baltimore Federal Building and Loan Association on October 7th. This leaves a balance on your account of $2,774.83. This is the balance as shown on the pas book, actually it is less than this. There is an expense account. So much out or each payment is put aside to meet expenses such as taxes, insurance At present there is a balance of $133.83 in this account. If you were to pay the balance due tomorrow, you would have that much coming back to you, or perhaps it could be deducted from the amou you would pay. I have the book,you may send the check to me. Make the check payable to:
Baltimore Federal Savings And Loan Association.

19-18-9

With best wishes, I am
Very truly yours
Gregory Hawkins

9 November 1944

Dear Gregory:

Enclosed is my check, W-44, for one thousand dollars to pay on the mortgage. Let me know the balance due, please.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

19-18-10

OFFICE
MADISON 9681

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE 17, MD.

November 16, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I made the payment of $1,000 to the Building & Loan on Tuesday. Today I received the enclosed statement from them. If you pay the mortgage off on or before Dec. 10th the balance will be $1669.23. If the payment is made after December 10th interest charges must be added - the interest is not much, a dollar or so at the most. Please sign both of these Pre Payment Certificates. I'll get the other signatures.

Very truly yours,
Gregory Hawkins

19-18-11

[Enclosure]

Statement

Account No. FNMA-2427 Date 11/15/44

Mr. WILLIAM E. B. AND NINA DuBOIS

Address

Baltimore FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

19 E. Fayette Street

For indebtedness secured by mortgage on the property situated and known as

2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE

19-18-12

Amount of Loan		$4800.00
Less: Amount paid on principal		2978.22
		1821.78
Plus: Unpaid interest to 12/10/44		9.03
		1830.81
Less: Balance in expense account		170.38
		1660.43
Plus: Prepayment fee		
Release fee		8.80
Amount for release		$1669.23

A. V. K.

This statement good until 12/10/44

Interest per day

11 December 1944

My dear Gregory:

Enclosed is my check for $750. Please apply it to the mortgage. I think I can probably clear the thing up sometime in January. Greet your father and mother.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

8-18-61

[Mason R. Hawkins]

Institute of Arts and Letters

17

Baltimore, Maryland

January 2, 1944

19-24-33

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Accept the sincere congratulations and good wishes of the entire household upon your election to membership in the Society of Letters and Arts etc.

Happy New Year.

Sincerely

Mason R. Hawkins

[Jan. 1944]

Institute of Arts and Letters

19-24-31

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Mason R. Hawkins
1532 Druid Hills Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

My dear Hawkins:

Thank you very much for your kind words. Best regards to you and Mrs. Hawkins and Happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Hayes Memorial]

THE HAYES MEMORIAL

FREMONT, OHIO

February 5, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of History
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You have recently agreed to appraise the Francis J. Grimke opus. We very much appreciate this though I have noticed that there is not a great deal in the period of our interest.

I-36-37

I have been wondering about the final report written by Gunnar Myrdal and two others for the Carnegie Corporation. It would be far more valuable to us if you could appraise this 1483 page document. I cannot tell so far whether we should consider it or not. I have abstained scrupulously from padding this work with general treatises which had only an indirect bearing on our period. Yet I suppose this comes within the category of Herskovits's book, bearing so many allusions to the history of the Negro race in America with specific comment on that history that we should not omit it. In contrast, I presume Dr. Johnson's work on segregation would not have this bearing. You have probably already read Myrdal's report and can advise us what to do. If you would also appraise it for us at the proper length, we would be gratified and would obtain the two volumes for your library. May would be our deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Curtis W. Garrison

Curtis W. Garrison
Director of Research

CWG:hvs

[Hayes Memorial]

February 8, 1944

19-36-38

Mr. Curtis W. Garrison
The Hayes Memorial
Fremont, Ohio

My dear Mr. Garrison:

I think the Myrdal work is of very great value, but I would not like to undertake its evaluation as the author has based his work very widely on my own writings. I shall try to get the Grimke opus to you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Hayes Memorial]

19-36-145

May 8, 1944

Mr. Curtis W. Garrison
The Hayes Memorial
Fremont, Ohio

My dear Mr. Garrison:

I am usual more prompt in my literary commitments that I have been this year. It happens that I have been rather upset by being retired from my work here. I shall however try to get the Grimke volume to you before May 27 as I think it is important.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OL

[Hayes Memorial]

19-36-144

THE HAYES MEMORIAL

FREMONT, OHIO

August 7, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I know that pressure of other duties has been all that has interfered with your getting to us the appraisement of The Works of Francis J. Grimke. It is now too late to be published in Volume II but we would like to have it for Volume III. If we can get it sometime this year, we would appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Curtis W. Garrison

Curtis W. Garrison
Managing Editor

CWG:hvs

[Hayes Memorial]

19-36-117

THE HAYES MEMORIAL

FREMONT, OHIO

December 6, 1944

Request to write article

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of History
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

During a year which must have been somewhat up setting to you, we have pestered you from time to time about an appraisement of the "Works of Francis James Grimke." If it is possible to have this appraisement by February for Vol. III, Will you kindly inform us on the enclosed post-card?

Cordially yours,

Curtis W. Garrison

CWG/hsg

Curtis W. Garrison

Director of Research

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

INCORPORATED

CABLE ADDRESS "FEDCIL" TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 5-3475

297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

THE RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
PRESIDENT

J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
VICE-PRESIDENT

HARPER SIBLEY
TREASURER

SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT
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ROSWELL P. BARNES
J. QUINTER MILLER
ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARIES

WILLIAM Y. BELL
MRS. HENRY HILL PIERCE
CO-CHAIRMEN

GEORGE E. HAYNES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Department of Race Relations

September 14, 1944

991-C2-169

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Among the many friends who welcome you back to the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I rejoice that your full life continues to benefit our people and the world in general. The tasks ahead for you have particular significance in these crucial times and we are fortunate to have the many years of your ripened genius to help throw light on the various intricacies of our world problem of color.

I shall be glad to cooperate with you.

Yours cordially,

George E. Haynes

George E. Haynes

H:y

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

(91-27-167)

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 14. I am sure that I shall enjoy my new work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Dr. George E. Haynes
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

FORM 672 Hoover Sweeper Paid

[Hechts Brothers]

CONDITIONAL SALES CONTRACT

Under Maryland Acts of 1941, Chapter 851 Contract No.

THIS CONDITIONAL SALES AGREEMENT made by and between Hechts Bros. Dealer's Name

(hereinafter called "Seller") of Baltimore & Pine Sts Street and Number City and State

and Mrs Nina L. Du Bois Name of Conditional Buyer hereinafter called "Buyer"

whose residence is 2302 Montebello Terrace and whose

Post Office address is Baltimore Md

WITNESSETH, that the Seller has this day conditionally sold to the Buyer, and the Buyer has accepted under the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the following described Hoover Products, for use only at

(Use Premises)

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE

(None of which has been delivered prior to the signing of this agreement)

One (1) Hoover Electric Cleaner		One (1) Set of Cleaning Tools	
Model 26	Serial No. 2312919	Model	Serial No.

The additional terms of this contract are:—

1. The cash price of the merchandise sold is $ 68.00
2. The charge for delivery, installation, etc., is NONE $ xxxxxxxx
3. The total cash price contracted for is $ 68.00
4. (Deduct) The amount of Buyer's down payment is, in cash $ 16.00
   and the Buyer's old cleaner: Hoover 541 (Make) 5474852 (Serial Number) valued at $ 4.00 $ 20.00
5. Unpaid balance of cash price payable by Buyer to Seller is $ 48.00
6. Add cost to Buyer of insurance NONE $ xxxxxxxx
7. Add amount of official fees NONE $ xxxxxxxx
8. The principal balance owed (sum of items 5, 6, 7) $ 48
9. The finance charge is Hechts No Charge. $ 1.44
10. The time balance owing by Buyer to Seller is (sum of items 8 and 9) $ 49.44

19-34-10

It is agreed that said time balance shall be payable by Buyer to Seller in 6 equal consecutive monthly installments of $ 8.24 each on the 22 day of each month, starting with the month of September

No other collateral security has been taken for the Buyer's obligation under this agreement.

The title to the aforesaid chattels shall be and remain in the Seller until the total amount herein contracted to be paid, shall be fully paid and discharged. The Buyer agrees to maintain the chattels in as good a condition as when received, subject to ordinary wear and tear; and the Buyer is not to remove any of said chattels from the above mentioned "use" premises without the written consent of the Seller first had; nor will the Buyer secrete, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any of the said chattels, or attempt to do any of the things herein prohibited.

In case of any default by the Buyer in the terms and conditions of this agreement, the Seller may re-possess the chattels enumerated in said contract in accordance with the provisions of the State law.

The Seller reserves the right to cancel this contract before any of the goods shall have been delivered to the Buyer by returning any deposit or down payment made on account thereof.

No statement or representation shall be binding on the Seller unless in writing and signed by an authorized agent of the Seller.

NOTICE TO BUYER

1. You are entitled to a copy of this agreement at the time you sign it.
2. Under the State law regulating instalment sales, you have certain rights, among others:-
   (1) To pay off the full amount due in advance and obtain a partial rebate of the finance charge;
   (2) To redeem the property if re-possessed for a default;
   (3) To require, under certain conditions, a resale of the property if repossessed.

Seller

Date of signature of Seller 19 By Officer or Agent

Date of signature of Buyer or Buyers 19 W. E. DuBois Buyer

WITNESS: Buyer

The Buyer hereby acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the above agreement this day of

19 W. E. DuBois Buyer

WITNESS: Buyer

5CP-7-41 B-4—CUSTOMER'S COPY

P2 Exh 6 — 8 24
08 4 237.76
#4800
down 20
68.00

[Frank Hercules]

Apartment 5 D,
45 West 110th Street,
New York 26, N. Y.

June 28, 1944.

Dear Dr. du Bois,

I received a letter from the Viscountess Simon this morning in which she made inquiry concerning you and asked me to give you "my kind regards".

I am delighted to fulfill her ladyship's request.

Your profound courtesy to me upon that occasion when I had the honour of visiting you in your room at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. some four years ago has made a lasting and most agreeable impression upon me. And hardly less do I consider myself your debtor for the inspiration I abundantly derive from your magnificent career and attainments.

Allow me, sir, a young man stumbling somewhat uncertainly along a path I can but hope will lead upward — allow me

19-32-7

to thank you for the kindly and radiant light that is your life, your works, and your lofty purposes.

Believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

Frank Hercules.

19-32-8

[Frank E.M. Hercules]

Apartment 5 D,
115, West 110th Street,
New York, 26, N. Y.

August 1, 1941.

Dear Dr. du Bois,

I wrote you a letter some two or three weeks ago addressed to Atlanta University conveying, among other sentiments, the "kind regards" of the Viscountess Simon.

I have not yet had a reply, and inasmuch as I was told by Judge Toney, with whom and Mrs. Toney I lately passed a very pleasant evening, that you are no longer connected with Atlanta, I am in some doubt whether you received my letter or not.

So I write again; and this time, as well, to ask you to consider me for a position in the Bureau of Special Research which, I was informed by Judge Toney, you are going to head on behalf of the N. A. A. C. P.

I wonder if it will be

19-25-40

possible for you to see me in this connection?

I, of course, would be grateful beyond measure for a few minutes with you, in any case.

I have never forgotten the distinction of my first meeting with you - and never shall.

With great respect,

I am,

Very sincerely,

Frank E. M. Hercules.

14-52-61

19-33-23

Apartment 5 D,
115, West 110th Street,
New York, 26, N. Y.

September 28, 1944.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I hate to pester you, but I am keen on working under you in your N. A. A. C. P. Research Bureau; and I should rather like to assure the Viscountess Simon that you had received her message. Hence this third letter to you.

Do please forgive me for badgering you.

With great respect,

Most sincerely yours,

Frank E. M. Hercules.

19-33-24

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

My dear Mr. Hercules:

I have your letter of September 28. The special research department of the NAACP is confined at present in personnel to myself and one assistant. There are no plans for increasing this staff. I regret therefore that there is nothing that I can offer you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Mr. Frank E.M. Hercules
Apartment 5D
45 West 110th Street
New York 26, New York

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

Mrs. A. P. Herrick - 13614 Gainsboro Ave. - East Cleveland, O.

Lecture 1944 February 12th

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

For a long time I have listened to the programs broadcast by the City Club of Cleveland and I so thoroughly enjoyed your talk today that I want you to know it was one of the best discussions I have heard.

I am not in the habit of writing this sort of a letter and it is rather difficult but I do want you to know that I feel it has given us much to think of.

I have long felt that in Cleveland the Y. M. C. A. is doing a marvellous job with colored boys. I know that my son who is 14 has a much more tolerant feeling and great respect for their athletic ability through his Y. M. C. A. connection.

Sincerely
Gertrude P. Herrick
(Mrs. A. P.)

19-26-47

March 3, 1944

Lectures 1944

19-36-46

Mrs. A. P. Herrick

13614 Gainsboro Ave.

East Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Madam:

I appreciate your kind words concerning my Cleveland address.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

February 2, 1944

19-38-57

Dr. Melvin J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Dr. Herskovits:

In a course on "Modern problems of Race and Culture" I am using a number of small text-books like Ruth Benedict's on Race, Kate Mitchell's on India and your "Myth of the Negro's Past". I want a book of somewhat the same style and on the problem of the Jews. I have been thinking of "Essays On Anti-Semitism", edited by Pison for the Conference on Jewish Relations, 1942; and also Graeber and Britt "Jews in a Gentile World". Neither of these are exactly what I would like to use. Can you suggest anything better?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

February 7, 1944

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Department of Anthropology

19-38-58

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been trying to think of a book that would give you what you want. What you really need, I suppose, is an edition, up-to-date, of Fishberg's book, "The Jews," and to my knowledge, there isn't any.

I suggest that you drop a note to Dr. Jacob Marcus, who is Professor of Jewish History at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask him if he knows of anything. If he or his colleagues know of anything that would fit your needs, they would, of course, be much more conversant than I am. I agree with you that Pinsen's work only fulfills a partial need.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

211-83-61

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

April 17, 1944

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Department of Anthropology

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was deeply distressed to learn in a letter which I just recently received from Messrs. Walden, Martin, and Slater of the situation at Atlanta. You may be interested in the letter I am writing Mr. Weisiger of your Board of Trustees at the suggestion of the gentlemen who wrote me. I am sending you this copy with my very best wishes and hope that it, together with the many other letters I am sure Mr. Weisiger is receiving, will help in making the University realize the obligation under which you have put it as a result of your many years of service there.

We missed you in our meeting in New York a week ago. You will be receiving the minutes shortly, and I hope what we did will meet with you approval, though I am afraid it may not.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

19-37-25

April 17, 1944

Department of Anthropology

Dear Mr. Weisiger:

I am in receipt of a communication signed by Messrs. A. T. Waldon, E. M. Martin, and Thomas Slater, asking me to communicate with you concerning the proposed severance of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois from Atlanta University as of June 30th. In their letter they state: "The president had given him no previous notification of this action nor consulted with him. No charges were made against him. He was offered the title of professor 'emeritus'. No pension was offered him after 25 years of work, but a willingness was expressed to discuss with him 'financial provisions, if any'."

I am sure that you and President Clement are familiar with the provisions for procedures approved by the American Association of Colleges and the American Association of University Professors. These provisions which would seem not to be followed in this case, provide that adequate notice, preferably of a full academic year in cases such as this, be given a faculty member before dismissal, and that he be made fully acquainted with the reasons for his dismissal and be permitted ample opportunity for hearing on these charges before the highest authority of the university. If it is true, therefore, as charged, that there has been no previous notification of dismissal nor any charges offered, there would seem to be ample cause for reconsideration in the light of accepted practices.

My previous comments have been based entirely on the procedures adopted for ordinary cases. There is, however, no need to point out to you the fact that Dr. DuBois is no ordinary teacher or research man. He is justly a figure of world wide renown, and I should be distressed to see the reputation of Atlanta University and its standing in the academic world lowered by arbitrary and unjust procedures such as are apparently being adopted in this case.

I should like, therefore, to add my hope to that of others who have undoubtedly communicated with you, that this action will be reconsidered, or that if for reasons other than those indicated in the letter I received, Atlanta University does not continue to avail itself of Dr. DuBois services, ample provision in the way of annuity or pension will be provided so that he can continue to be of service to scholarship and humanity in the future as he has in the past.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Kendall Weisiger
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Copies to:
Mr. A. T. Waldon
Pres. Rufus Clement
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Melville J. Herskovits
Professor of Anthropology
Chairman, Department of Anthropology

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
May 3, 1944

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Department of Anthropology

19-37-02

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed from Dr. Clement was received by me in reply to the copy of my letter to Mr. Weisiger I sent him. In answering it, asking permission to send you and Mr. Walden copies of it, I told him I was glad to learn that provisions were being made for you, and I sincerely trust that these will be generous to the degree that your distinguished service merits.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Enclosure]

COPY

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

19-37-03

Office of the President

April 20, 1944

Dear Doctor Herskovits:

Your letter of April 17, and the copy of your letter to Mr. Weisiger concerning Doctor DuBois, have been received.

The statement you quoted from the letter signed by Messrs. Walden, Martin and Slater does not at all give the facts in the case. Doctor DuBois has a five-year contract with Atlanta University which expires on June 30, 1944. He accepted this contract in 1939. Under the regulations adopted by our Board of Trustees, we have the option in the case of full professors of inviting the professor to accept permanent tenure at the expiration of his five-year contract or we may refuse to renew the contract. In addition, we have set sixty-five as the age of retirement. Doctor DuBois is now seventy-six years old. We do not think it wise to ask him to remain, as he is already eleven years beyond the retirement age.

On November 23, 1943, Doctor DuBois was notified that he would be retired at the end of his present contract. We invited him to talk with the President of the University about the financial arrangement he would consider just upon his retirement. He has refused to discuss this entire matter with the President. Notwithstanding this, we expect to make a liberal pension provision for him.

There is a half truth in the statement which suggests that "after twenty-five years of work" Doctor DuBois is to be retired. Doctor DuBois has served at Atlanta University during two periods. The early period, extending about thirteen years, he voluntarily terminated by his resignation. He then went to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, where he worked for more than twenty years. He returned to Atlanta University as a guest professor when he was sixty-five years of age. He was under annual appointment for the first few years after his return, and five years ago he was offered and accepted the five-year term appointment mentioned above. That appointment is now expiring and there are many good reasons why we do not expect to keep Doctor DuBois beyond June 30.

Sincerely yours

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Anthropology

Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

REC.C

May 8, 1944

19-38-118

Dr. Melvin J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

My dear Dr. Herskovits:

Thank you for the copy of President Clement's letter. There are many inaccuracies, but they do not need discussion. The chief point was that if and when he did decide upon my retirement he ought to have consulted with me or notified me. As a matter of fact, when action was taken by the board, they assumed that I had had notification and voted without giving me a hearing. Your letter and that of a score of others brought them to their senses and they modified their action by voting me a year's salary without duties and a small pension thereafter. The real difficulty between me and the President is of course a matter of personal temperament. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Request for information

MRS. C. FREDERICK HOLST
302 SECOND STREET WEST
LITTLE FALLS, MINNESOTA

December 27 - 1944

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Dear Sir:

I have been asked by our study club to give a review of your book "Black Reconstruction," on January 17th. It occurred to me that the club might be just as interested in knowing a little about the author as well as about the book.

If I am not asking too much, would you kindly tell me a few facts about yourself and how you happened to write the book.

I have only just half finished it, but have learned very much and hope that I can give an interesting review in the hour that is alloted to me.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours
Regina M. Holst.

19-28-46

[Holt]

19-38-195

14 December 1944

Gentlemen:

I have in mind a book on Africa "Africa and Two World Wars". I plan short statements concerning the impact of the first World War on Africa and events between the wars. The main part of the book I want to devote to an examination of what effect the war is having on Africa both independent states and the colonies; what the colonial powers are proposing to do after the war and what the colonies and other states are demanding.

I think a short book of one hundred fifty or two hundred pages on this subject would find readers. If you are interested, I would be glad to outline this book more definitely by chapters in January and I think I can have the completed manuscript in your hands by April.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Henry Holt and Company
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City

[Holt]

10-38-196

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Publishers New York
1866
257 FOURTH AVENUE
TRADE DEPARTMENT

December 18, 1944

Mr. W. E. B.DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Your proposed book, AFRICA AND TWO WORLD WARS, seems to us a good idea but I'm afraid that we can't in any honesty offer you a great deal of encouragement to submit it here.

Though it would not be true to say flatly that we cannot accept any further material, we would explain that wartime paper restrictions are tightening instead of slackening and, in addition, our editorial staff has accumulated much material which should occupy them for quite some months to come.

If, however, in spite of these difficulties you are still of a mind to send us the outline of your manuscript we shall be glad to give it careful attention. But, in order that we will not without at least a preliminary warning involve you in a situation which might conceivably delay for some time even the reading of the outline, we feel obliged to acquaint you with our problems.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh Garvey

Hugh Garvey, Trade Department

Hg
ef

[Hotel Pershing]

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

travel rate
18 October 1944

Hotel Pershing
6400 South Cottage Grove Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Please reserve me single room and bath for Monday night
October twenty-third stop wire confirmation sixty-nine
Fifth Avenue New York.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-32-2

[Hotel Pershing]

18 October 1944

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly reserve me a single room and bath for Friday, November third. Please wire confirmation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-33-3

Hotel Pershing
6400 South Cottage Grove Avenue
Chicago
Illinois

January 25, 1944

Negro Hotels

Mr. Walter W. Scott, Manager
Hotel Theresa
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

Will you please reserve a single room and bath for me, beginning the afternoon of February 14.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-24-6

TELEPHONE MONUMENT 2-1700

CABLE ADDRESS "TRESAHOTEL"

PRIVATE OFFICE

HOTEL THERESA

SEVENTH AVENUE
AT 125TH STREET
NEW YORK

January 27, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dubois:

This is to inform you that reservations have been made for you beginning February 14th.

Yours very truly,

Walter W. Scott
Manager

WWS/lw

19-24-8

February 9, 1944

Negro Hotels

Mr. W. W. Scott
Hotel Theresa
7th Ave. & 125th St.
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Scott:

I am shipping a suitcase in my own name to the hotel so that it will be there when I arrive Feb. 14, Please take care of it for me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-24-4

[Feb. 18, 1945 ?]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams is Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TA54 WA445 DL=WASHINGTON DC 18 1108A

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIV ATLA:

19-36-62

Lectures 1944

=ARE YOU AVAILABLE AS HOWARD UNIV FORUM SPEAKER ON COLONIAL PEOPLES AND TWO WORLD WARS APRIL 26 PREFERRED OR MAY THIRD OR TENTH WHAT IS YOUR FEE IF YOU WILL BE IN WASHINGTON SOON COULD INTERVIEW BE ARRANGED ANSWER COLLECT

=WALTER G DANIEL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QM34 15=WASHINGTON DC FEB 26 345P

[Howard U.]

DR W E B DUBOIS=

:ATLANTA UNIVERSITY=

19-36-59

Lecture 1944

.=PLEASE SEND NIGHT LETTER COLLECT REGARDING HOWARD FORUM

AVAILABILITY AND FEE FOR OUR MONDAY MEETING=

WALTER G DANIEL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JA 4036
WA 2743

WA 3700 Colled

Walter G. Darnell
Howard U.

War

Will speak About 20 To 100
Uses exhibits

[Howard U.]

February 28, 1944

19-36-77

Lectures 1944

Mr. W. G. Daniel
University Librarian
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Daniel:

I wired you yesterday saying that I would speak April 26 on "Colonial Peoples and Two World Wars". My fee will be $100 plus expense of travel and board. In case I should have another engagement on or about the same time this would reduce the expense. I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

7

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Lectures - 1944

March 2, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-36-61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram and letter stating that you will be available for a forum engagement Wednesday, April 26 at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, on the subject "Colonial Peoples and Two World Wars." The fee will be one hundred dollars ($100) plus travel fare and board.

We plan to follow the pattern of the Ford Hall Forum in Boston. The speaker will have about fifty minutes; questions from the floor will take between fifty and sixty minutes and additional time for announcements to total two hours. This will complete the meeting which will end at 10:30 p.m.

Could you furnish us with a photograph, preferably a glossy print(about 5 x 7 or 8 inches) for publicity purposes?

We shall correspond about further details later and look forward to your visit.

Sincerely yours,

Walter G. Daniel

Walter G. Daniel
University Librarian

WGD:fw

[Howard U.]

March 6, 1944

Lectured 1944

Mr. Walter G. Daniels
University Library
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

19-36-60

Dear Mr. Daniels:

This is to confirm my engagement to speak at Howard University April 26 on "Colonial Peoples and Two World Wars". I am asking Mr. Scurlock to send you a photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Howard U.]

April 12, 1944

Mr. Walter G. Daniel
University Library
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Daniel:

I forgot to ask you if your speakers are expected to wear evening clothes or business apparel?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-36-5

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Lectures -1944

April 13, 1944

Dr.W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I am writing to say that we have made arrangements for you to be the guest of Mrs.Shelby Davidson, 1333 R Street, N.W., during your stay in Washington incident to your Forum engagement at Howard University. I shall be glad to know when you plan to arrive.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm Stuart Nelson

Wm. Stuart Nelson
Dean

19-36-4

19-36-140

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

April 27, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sorry that I failed to see you at the end of the forum, but I was detained at the door and my delay resulted in missing the opportunity to thank you in person. Your forum leadership is being highly praised on the campus today.

Enclosed are two checks for the honorarium ($100) and other expenses ($53.76).

We trust that your trip was safe and comfortable.

Sincerely yours,

Walter G. Daniel

Walter G. Daniel
University Librarian

WGD:gw
Enc. 2

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Zone 1)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

19-38-123

May 11, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut Street, Room 209
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of both of your letters, the first containing the copy of the letter from Charles Johnson.

I have talked the matter over at length with President Johnson and said something to Dean Thompson, who doubtless has written you concerning a seminar in Negro education. President Johnson has suggested that I secure from you certain specific information in regard to several matters. First, if you came to Howard University, what would you expect the University to provide in regard to compensation, secretarial service, office space, etc. and secondly, what would you want to do? By the second point I mean, of course, would you want to undertake any lecture or seminar work or do you plan to continue work with the Land-Grant College?

As soon as I receive specific information from you in regard to these two points, I will be in a position to discuss the question formally with the President who appears favorably disposed to providing a congenial place for you to work.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier, ~~Head~~
~~Department of Sociology~~

EFF:b

[Howard University]

-2-

19-88-124

May 15, 1944

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Frazier:

Thank you for your letter of May 11. I have had as you know an offer from Fisk. I have received another very pleasing letter from Johnson and also an offer from North Caroline College for Negroes to conduct a seminar and edit a school quarterly. On the whole, I should rather come to Howard, first because it is near my home and will reduce my living expense and it is near New York where I have many contacts; and of course it is near the Congressional Library. I am writing the executive committee of the Land Grant College Presidents to see just what they are planning to do. They are, I know, eager to keep this project going and Clement is determined to separate the project from Atlanta University. He does not mention it in the President's Report, nor the catalog and has said frankly that its future is the matter of the Land Grant College Presidents. There is no one here who could or would carry it on. Reid has never been interested and has more than a full program without it.

As set up, the project was carried on as follows: I received no compensation outside of the salary paid by Atlanta University; the University contributed (with the opposition of President Clement) $1,000 to the general fund; the Land-Grant Colleges have contributed so far this year $1,500. It probably will before the end of the year amount to $1,700 or $1,800. This makes a general fund of $2,700. This fund I am expending as office expense, including travel and clerical aid; an annual conference and the publication of an annual report. For the future, this fund would have to be increased, so as to cover part-time compensation for myself and one or two good assistants. I should want badly to have Miss Diggs back. She is a first-class worker and understands this work. She might however divide her time between the Land-Grant College project and teaching Spanish or Anthropology. She will probably get her degree in Anthropology in September. She is taking all her examinations and doing her thesis in Spanish which shows her competence in that language. Her thesis is going to be on the life of Ortiz and negotiations for its publication in America have begun.

Secondly, you ought to succeed me as co-ordinator and you ought to have an assistance. I have working with me now temporarily, Hugh Smythe, A.M. in Sociology at Atlanta University and candidate for the doctorate in Anthropology at Northwestern University. He was interrupted by the war, but he has been discharged from the army, although subject to recall. He has a first class mind, and is in good execution.

The cost of the conference if held in Washington would be less than at Atlanta University and could be made gradually a significant meeting. The annual publication could be made important. I am enclosing an estimate of the cost of carrying on this project and of its possible division between Howard and the Land-Grant Colleges. This is simply tentative and I have not yet got the concurrence of the Land-Grant College executives about centering this project at Howard. I shall be very glad to have you present this to President Johnson and get his reaction. If Howard could, by this step begin to place itself in the position of central graduate school from which the course of study in the nineteen Land-Grant Colleges were directed and co-ordinated in the Social Sciences, this would be one of the greatest steps that Negro education could take.

I am so glad to know of your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

19-37-73

May 20, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of your kind letter of May 15, in response to my letter of May 10 concerning the possibility of your conducting a Seminar at Howard University next Fall.

In reply may I state that we naturally shall be very happy to hold the matter in abeyance until the Land-Grant College matter has been cleared up.

Thanking you for your kind consideration of the matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Dean

CHT:fed

July 6, 1944

personal and confidential

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Frazier: May I say confidentially that I have been approached by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to return to them as Director of Special Research. Their executives and I have agreed upon terms and if the matter is confirmed by the Board of Directors I shall accept.

I have written a letter to the President of Howard University, a copy of which I enclose. I will write further to him and you on or about July 17 when the matter of the NAACP is settled. Meanwhile, let me hear from you. I shall be here until July 17, and thereafter may be addressed at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

W. E. B. DuBois
HHS

19-31-1

[Howard University]

July 6, 1944

19-37-69

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

President Mordecai Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear President Johnson: You know that on June 30 I was retired from my position as Head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University. Such retirement was, of course, to be expected sooner or later; but coming at this time and without proper notification, it seriously interfered with the project for cooperative social study among the nineteen Negro land-grant colleges, of which I am sure you have heard. At the meeting of the presidents of these colleges last November in Chicago, President Clement being with us, it was decided that I should continue as Co-ordinator of this project and that Atlanta University should be the center of the work. Towards the expenses of this collaboration Atlanta University was to contribute $1,000 annually and the land-grant colleges $100 each. So far this year a sum of $2,500 has been put in the hands of the Committee of Control and this will probably be increased to about $2,700.

With my retirement it becomes necessary to plan for the future of this project, which many people regard as the most important cooperative effort among Negro institutions that has been undertaken. Fisk University has asked that the work in the future be centered there. But in the opinion of myself and the presidents of the land-grant colleges with whom I have consulted, it seems to us that for many reasons Howard University is the logical center for this cooperation. The relation of Howard to the Federal Government is analogous to the relations of the various land-grant colleges to the Federal Government and to their states. I have been planning, therefore, to put this matter before you and ask if such transfer of this cooperative work could be made with your consent.

Meantime, however, I may say to you in confidence that I have been approached by the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People and asked by their executives to return to that organization as Director of Special Research to do work with regard to the Negro and the Peace Conference and other writing on racial and cultural relations. We have agreed upon

19-37-70

terms and the matter is to be finally confirmed by the Board of Directors on or about July 17. If I should be offered and accept this new work, which I am strongly inclined to do, it would probably be unwise for me to continue as Co-ordinator of the social studies of the Negro land-grant colleges. My appointment, as Co-ordinator, extends to November, 1944, at the meeting of the presidents of these colleges. I am, therefore, making the following proposal to you and am writing to Mr. Frazier.

I propose that in case I go to the NAACP, Mr. Frazier and I collaborate for the rest of this year on this project and that the funds in hand be used to pay for clerical help and the publication of a Second Report. At the meeting of the presidents in November I shall ask that Mr. Frazier be made Co-ordinator and I hope that Howard University, through you, will be able to offer them a subvention of $1,000 for their work for next year and some clerical aid for Mr. Frazier. The details of this can be easily worked out. On the other hand, if there should be any hitch in the matter of my going to the NAACP, I should want to keep up this work as Co-ordinator and I should be glad to make my headquarters at Howard University, if suitable arrangements could be made. In this case I shall communicate with you again on or about July 17. Meantime, I would be glad to have you consider the matter and write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

CC: E. Franklin Frazier
President John W. Davis

PERSONAL

July 12, 1944

19-23-9

President Mordecai Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear President Johnson: I am driving North next week and expect to arrive in Washington Saturday afternoon, July 22. I should very much like to confer with you for about an hour. Do you expect to be in town Sunday morning, July 23, and could I see you then? If not, could I come over from Baltimore Tuesday or Wednesday, July 25 or 26?

Will you let me know here at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER HOWARD UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

July 15, 1955

19-23-25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have had a talk with President Johnson and he has expressed himself favorable to your suggestion. As soon as we hear from you concerning your final plans, I think we can go ahead.

I will be in Washington Saturday night, July 22nd. If you will let me know the time of your arrival, I will be glad to meet you at the station and to bring you out to the house.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

EFF:b

July 18, 1944

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

10-23-21

My dear Dr. Frazier: I am coming by automobile and shall be arriving in Washington Saturday afternoon, July 22. I am having a conference with President Johnson in the afternoon, and will talk with you Saturday night. I will phone you.

Mr. Smythe is coming with me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

July 21, 1944

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

19-23-20

My dear Dr. Frazier: I am arriving in Washington Saturday night, July 22. Are you going to be in town then, or on Sunday? If so, I should like to talk with you; if not, I will come over from Baltimore Tuesday or Wednesday. Please let me hear from you immediately.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[Howard University]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES — THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

October 16, 1944

A-37-71

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Dubois:

The Division of the Social Sciences of Howard University is holding a Conference on "The Post-War Industrial Outlook for Negroes" on October 18, 19, and 20. This Conference is being supported in part by the A. Philip Randolph Fund of New York City. This Conference, we feel, is extremely necessary at the present time because of cutbacks and further impending changes in the industrial picture. It is hoped that through discussions involving representatives from management, labor, government, and the public, intelligent opinions may be developed to serve as a basis of policy formation.

The Division should like very much to have you with us during the Conference. We should be pleased if you could arrange to attend all of the sessions. Failing this, we should be greatly honored by your presence at any of the sessions noted on the program, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith.

We sincerely trust that you will find it possible to share this experience with us.

Sincerely yours,

G. Franklin Edwards

G. Franklin Edwards
Secretary, Committee on
Arrangements

GFE:DMB

Encl.

[Howard University]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

December Twentieth

1 9 4 4

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-38-106

Dear Dr. DuBois:

When I was in New York recently I undertook, without success, to reach you by telephone. I wanted to tell you that Dr. Frazier was entirely favorable to the idea of your serving as consultant during the first year of the Social Studies Project, and he was quite favorable also to the idea of your serving as lecturer, if the matter can be arranged.

Please write me further indicating the specific field in which you would like to deliver a series of lectures; what time you could devote to the series; and what budgetary elements you propose in support thereof. I shall be glad to see that the matter is given the most prompt and thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Mordecai W. Johnson
President

Dr. W. E. E. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

19-33-32

January 25, 1944

Miss Lillie M. Hubbard
American Consulate
Las Palmas, Canary Islands

My dear Lillie:

I received your letter but I did not answer because you were so busy when you visited the United States last that I was afraid that you were still too much taken up with your own affairs to read letters. May I wish you a happy New Year and I am glad that you have had a successful operation.

Mrs Du Bois and Yoland are well. Little Du Bois is growing very tall and enters Junior High School next month. I am still interested in my work here and am going north on a lecture trip early in February. Later I may go to Haiti at the invitation of the Government, but that is not yet settled. With all good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

MRS. H. A. HUNT, SR.
FORT VALLEY, GA.

Henry A. Hunt

April 13, 1944.

Good Friend-

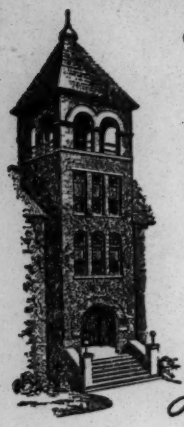
Please let me thank you for your recommendation sent to Mr. Carmody asking that a Liberty Ship be named for Mr. H. A. Hunt. Secretary Morganthau of the Treasury has sent to me a copy of the letter which he sent and also enclosed a personal note to me. This along with yours and many others—is most encouraging even though the Shipnaming Committee has written fewer ships are being built "but there is yet a possibility."

Most Sincerely and gratefully yours,

Florence J. Hunt

Florence J. Hunt

19-33-11



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Under Auspices of the Board of American Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, PRESIDENT

August 24
1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
N.A.A.C.P.
New York City.

My dear Dr DuBois:-

19-23-3

Mrs Imes and I are deeply interested in the new portfolio you have accepted under the sponsorship of the organization which you, more than any other person, created and developed a generation ago.

We have a daughter who is also deeply concerned about this venture. She is now serving in the government project of Military Map Making in Indianapolis, where she has been since her graduation from Wellesley in June 1943. She majored in history at that college, and knows methods of historical research.

Would you be interested in such services as she might be able to render under your direction in the field of post-War conditions and the black peoples' stake in American and world affairs?

Best personal wishes to you and Mrs DuBois from us both

Sincerely
Wm Lloyd Imes

Her address:
Miss Hope M. Imes
2917 Boulevard Place
Indianapolis 8 Indiana

[International African Institute]

19-25-4

No 2011

14th December 1944

Received Subscriptions of W. E. B. Du Bois, with thanks

the sum of One Pounds

— Shillings and — Pence

for Subscription 1944 INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

£ 1/-/-

Catherine Gillies.

SECRETARY.

[International African Instit.]

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

Chairman:
The Rt.Hon.Lord Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G.
C.B., D.S.C., &c.

Secretary General:
Sir Hanns Vischer, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Director: Professor Daryll Forde

Seymour House,
17, Waterloo Place,
London, S.W.1.

20th December 1944.

20-4-84

Dear Mr DuBois

The present time, when the future of colonial peoples is recognised as being among the most urgent of the world problems which are demanding consideration, and when the need for scientific study of such questions is also widely realised, offers new tasks and widening opportunities to an international organisation such as this Institute.

During 1944 the Institute has been reviewing its resources and developing its organisation in order that it may be able, after the war, to make the fullest possible contribution towards the solution of the many problems connected with the welfare of the peoples of Africa.

From its inception, the aim of the International African Institute has been to promote research and to pool the knowledge and experience of experts of all nations, so that the study of African problems should be founded on a wide basis and cover as extensive a field as possible. In spite of the war, this aim has never been lost sight of, and present circumstances, while restricting our contacts in some directions, have in fact enabled us to establish very close collaboration with scientific institutions in French, Belgian and British territories in Africa, while the administrations of these territories have continued to support the work of the Institute.

The Institute, advised by a Consultative Committee of experts which includes French and Belgian members, is already embarking on two new research projects for which it is peculiarly fitted by its international status and contacts. These are: first the preparation of a Handbook of African Languages, and secondly an Ethnographic Survey of Africa which will assemble in synoptic form on a uniform plan the available data on the distribution, ethnic relations, social structure and economic conditions of the peoples of Africa. Grants towards the costs of these projects have been received from the British Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and promises of support and scientific cooperation gave been given by French and Belgian authorities.

P.T.O.

While there are numerous institutions, scientific and missionary bodies and individuals in the United States who have taken a lively interest in the work of the Institute and have expressed this interest in many generous and practical ways, there is, we are convinced, both need and opportunity for a much closer collaboration, particularly at the academic level, in order that the scientific resources of America and the growing interest in African studies now becoming evident in many circles in the United States, may be used and developed most advantageously for the benefit of the peoples of Africa.

Dr E.W. Smith, a Member of the Executive Council of the Institute, had this question much in mind during his recent stay in the United States, and on his return to this country prepared a statement suggesting various means whereby such collaboration might be furthered. There appear to be two possible lines of advance for the future, which may perhaps be designated "integration" and "association" respectively:

a. "Integration" would bring African Studies in the United States into the same relation with the Institute as is maintained in the case of other countries, by the nomination of white and coloured American representatives to the Executive Council and the appointment of an American Director, resident in the U.S.A. The speeding-up of trans-Atlantic travel should make this practicable, while the payment of local salaries and expenses in the United States would be a first charge on subscriptions or donations received there. American scholars would have opportunities for taking their full share in any research projects, and would also be appointed to the editorial board of "Africa". By these means the United States would be fully integrated with the international organisation of the Institute.

b. "Association" would require encouragement for the foundation in the United States of an independent African Institute with its own constitution, organisation and journal. Efforts could then be directed towards establishing the closest association between the International African Institute and this national organisation by means of constant consultation and cooperation in all activities insofar as these were consonant with our own constitution.

These suggestions are under consideration by the Consultative Committee of the Institute and we should be very glad if you would give your views on them, or put forward any alternative or additional proposals you may feel able to make.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for your continued interest in the work of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

Daryll Forde

Director.

19-33-26

International Convention of Disciples of Christ

222 DOWNEY AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Lecture—1944

COMMITTEE
ON
PROGRAM AND ARRANGEMENTS

W. A. SHULLENBERGER, CHAIRMAN
H. B. HOLLOWAY, SECRETARY
A. REID LIVERETT, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM
JOHN H. BOOTH
KENNETH B. BOWEN
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R. H. MILLER
W. E. MOORE
OREON E. SCOTT
F. E. SMITH
HARLIE L. SMITH
T. K. SMITH
MRS. JAMES A. STUART
MRS. MAE YOHO WARD

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

W. A. SHULLENBERGER, CHAIRMAN
MRS. JAMES A. STUART, V.-CHM.
H. B. HOLLOWAY, SECRETARY
F. E. SMITH
W. E. MOORE

May 12, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I can perhaps identify myself by calling to your mind that I am the clergyman who offered the invocation on the occasion of your recent lecture at the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A. in Indianapolis.

I am commissioned by the Committee on Program and Arrangement of the International Convention of Disciples of Christ to invite you to speak to our convention on Saturday, October 21, 1944 at Columbus, Ohio from 11:10 to 11:40 A.M. The convention opens on Tuesday, October 17 and will close on Sunday, October 22. Saturday and Sunday will be the days of largest attendance. Normally, our convention registration runs from 3,000 to 6,000.

The invitation is based on the address that you gave at the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A. recently. I recall that you were introduced to speak on the subject, "The Negro and the Post-War World - Up and Down." Instead you spoke on the issues which all people, of whatever race, nationality, color, or religion, will have to face in the post war world - poverty, ignorance, disease, and crime. I was deeply impressed by the fact that you rose above the fortunes of any race or color group and discussed the problems which all men everywhere will have to face in the post-war world. While you will have an absolutely free platform if you come to our convention, we are anxious to hear you discuss the theme above indicated and in the manner in which it was so splendidly done on the occasion referred to.

19-33-27

Our Committee on Program and Arrangements will have its next meeting on May 26 and it will be helpful if we can have some word from you by that time. While the convention itself does not have sufficient funds to permit payment of honoraria, we should be happy to take care of the expenses and it might be possible for us to arrange a modest compensation. We know we are unable to pay on the basis of your worth, but we do feel that you have a message that our people ought to hear. I should personally consider it an honor to present you to the representatives of more than 8,000 churches of the Disciples of Christ who will be assembled at Columbus.

Cordially,

James A. Crain

Secretary.

JAC:3:b

$491,000.00

$491.00

[International Convention of Disciples of Christ]

19-33-28

May 16, 1944

Mr. James A. Crain
222 Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mr. Crain:

I have your kind letter of May 12. I shall be glad to speak for your convention in October, but regret to say that I would be compelled to charge a honorarium. My fee would be $100 and expense of travel and board from Baltimore to Indianapolis and return.

I have been retired from work at Atlanta University and my home after July 1 will be 2302 Montobello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[International Convention of Disciples of Christ]

ROBERT M. HOPKINS, President MRS. ROBERT A. DOAN, Vice-President C. W. PLOPPER, Treasurer MISS HAZEL I. SCOTT, Secretary

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
A Board of Missions and Education

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19-29-38

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Dept. Church Development and Evangelism
Miss Dale Ellis, Executive Secretary,
Dept. Institutional Missions
James A. Crain, Executive Secretary,
Dept. Social Welfare and Rural Work
Howard R. Dungan, National Director
of Church Maintenance

May 29, 1944

Lecture 1944:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of May 16 in reply to my inquiry of May 12 regarding the possibility of your delivering an address to the International Convention of Disciples of Christ at Columbus, Chio in October.

The information contained in your letter was transmitted to our Committee on Program and Arrangements at its meeting on May 26. I was instructed to advise you that the Committee on Program and Arrangements feels that it cannot violate a long standing rule against the payment of honoraria to speakers appearing on its program. A number of individuals are being invited and the committee would be unable to pay an honorarium in each case. I had hoped that another agency reporting to the convention might be able to take care of travel costs and pay a small honorarium, but I find the funds available would not be sufficient in this case. I regret that our convention will be unable to hear the splendid address you gave recently in Indianapolis.

Sincerely,

James A. Crain

Secretary

JAC:i-711

[International Institute for Afroamerican Studies]

AL INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIOS AFROAMERICANOS

Moneda 13, México, D. F.

---

el Sr. W. E.B. Du Bois DEBE

Cuota (que incluye toda publicación regular del Instituto) por el

año 1944 $ 2.00 dl.

19-25-d

Las remesas deberán hacerse en dólares, o su equivalente, en cheque, letra de cambio o giro postal, a la orden del Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos.

[International Institute for Afro-American Studies]

Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos
International Institute for Afroamerican Studies
Instituto Internacional de Estudos Afro-Americanos

Moneda 13, México, D. F. 15 de febrero de 1944.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.- E.U.A.

19-14-39

Dear Sir:

In response to the unanimous desire of the First Interamerican Demographic Congress favoring the scientific study of Negro populations in America, a group of delegates and investigators formed, on October 20th, the International Institute of Afroamerican Studies with headquarters in Mexico City.

The Institute proposes to study Negro populations of America in their biological nd cultural aspects and their influences on the remaining American peoples. The Institute's functions can be summarized in two points:

1) Investigate all aspects of the Negro population of America, not only that of the past, but that of the present;

2) Inform the governments, and public as well as private institutions on these matters whenever such information is requested.

The Institute intends to publish an Afroamerican study magazine as one of its principle tasks and will make every possible effort to put out other publications in the future.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the meaning of such an organization as this, nor, even less, to justify its existence, which is irreutably necessary to the coordination of the labors of so many men of science who are dedicated to the clarification of the problems of Negro population of America.

Public and private institutions as well as individuals desirous of lending their help and giving their interest in these questions are welcome to become members of the Institute. Individual members are invited to regularly submit a study on some theme which coincides with the studies and ctivities of the Institute itself. Each will be expected to pay a fee of two dollars yearly or a lifetime membber ship fee of seventy-five dollars. Institutions will pay as a minimum an annual fee of five dollars.

Knowing your interest in Afroamerican studies, we hasten to invite yuo to join the Institute as a founding member. Because of this, we are enclosing herewith the Constitutional Act and the Statutes of the Institute.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and assuring you that we are at your services at any time, we remain,

Very Truly yours.

Dr. Fernando Ortiz.
Director.

Dr. Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán.
Sub-Director.

Dr. Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla.
Treasurer.

Jacques Roumain

Dr. Jacques Roumain.
Secretary.

Dr. Porfirio A. Vilá.
Director of Publications.

[Enclosure]

Se estableció en México el Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos.

Correspondiendo al deseo unánime expresado en las sesiones del Primer Congreso Demográfico Interamericano en el sentido de favorecer los estudios científicos referentes a las poblaciones negras de América, un grupo de delegados del mismo, junto con otros investigadores, constituyó en la ciudad de México el Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos.

El Instituto se propone como finalidad el estudio de las poblaciones negras de América, en sus aspectos biológico y cultural, y de sus influencias en los pueblos americanos.

Funciones del Instituto.

Entre las funciones asignadas al Instituto se pueden mencionar la de colectar, ordenar y distribuir a los gobiernos, a las instituciones privadas y a los individuos interesados, informaciones sobre investigaciones científicas, estudios jurídicos, labor de sociedades y otros materiales que puedan ser utilizados para el estudio de las poblaciones negras de América.

Además, el Instituto realizará investigaciones, organizará conferencias, cursos de estudio, exposiciones y otros actos de divulgación, editará publicaciones periódicas y eventuales, y cooperará como oficina de consulta y emitirá los dictámentes que con tal carácter soliciten del Instituto los gobiernos y los particulares.

Composición y Gobierno del Instituto.

A semejanza del Instituto Internacional Africano, de Londres, este organismo afroamericano podrá tener miembros titulares individuales y miembros colectivos, tales como las instituciones oficiales o privadas que se adhieran al mismo.

[Enclosure]

Y su gobierno estará a cargo de un Consejo Directivo, con representación de todos los países y de las instituciones privadas u oficiales adheridas al mismo, el cual aún no ha sido definitivamente constituido, así como de un Comité Ejecutivo que tendrá a su cargo la dirección y funcionamiento efectivo del Instituto.

El Comité Ejecutivo del Instituto ha quedado integrado por las personas siguientes: Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Director; Dr. Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán, Vice-Director; Dr. Jacques Roumain, Secretario; Dr. Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla, Tesorero; Dr. Jorge A. Vivó, Jefe de Publicaciones; así, como de los siguientes consultores: Prof. Carlos Basauri, Dr. Alfonso Caso, Prof. Miguel Covarrubias, Dr. Melville Herskovits, Dr. Allen Locke, Dr. Renato F.M. de Mendonza, Dr. Arthur Ramos y Dr. Julio Le Riverend.

En la primera sesión del Comité Ejecutivo, celebrada el 27 de Octubre, se tomarón acuerdos relativos al cobro de las cuotas y al funcionamiento del Instituto, con el fin de lograr la próxima aparición de su órgano de publicidad.

[Enclosure]

Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos

International Institute for Afroamerican Studies

Instituto Internacional de Estudos Afro-Americanos

Moneda 13, México, D. F.

Comité Ejecutivo

Director: Fernando Ortiz (Cuba)
Vice-Director: Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán (México).
Secretario: Renato de Mendonça (Brasil)
Tesorero: Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla (México)
Jefe de Publicaciones: Jorge A. Vivó (México)

C O N S U L T O R E S .

Carlos Basauri (México)
Auguste Remy Bastian (Haiti)
Alfonso Caso (México)
Miguel Covarrubias (México)
Melville J. Herskovits (Estados Unidos)
Alain Locke (Estados Unidos)
Arthur Ramos (Estados Unidos)
Julio le Riverend (Cuba).

A F R O A M E R I C A .

Revista del Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos.
Journal of The International Institute of Afro-American Studies.
Revista do Instituto Internacional de Estudos Afro-Americanos.
Journal de l'Institut International d'Estudes Afroaméricaines.

1) Afroamerica se publicará en castellano, inglés, portugués, y francés.

2.- Afoamerica wil be published in Spanish, English, Portugués and French.

2) Afroamerica aparecerá semestralmente.

Afroamerica wil be published twice a year.

3) La revista constará de las secciones siguientes:
a) doctrinal; b) bibliografía de libros; c) bibliografía de revistas; d) notas e informaciones.

The journal 's text will contain the following sections:
a) doctrinal; b) reviews of books; c) reviews of articles; d) notes and news.

4) Comité de Redacción:
Editorial Committee:

19-31-6

Fernando Ortiz (Cuba)
Melville J. Herskovits (Estados Unidos)
Alain Licke (Estados Unidos)
Ricard Pattee (Puerto Rico)
Jean Price Mars (Haití)
Arthur Ramos (Brasil)
Jorge A. Vivó (México)

5) Colaboradores:
Contributing editors:

América Central: Rafael Heliodoro Valle
Antillas Francesas : Aimé Cesaire
Antillas Inglesas: Eric Williams
Argentina: Francisco de Aparicio
Bernardo Kordon
Brasil: Edison Carneiro
Gilberto Freyre
Aires da Mata Machado (filho)
Renato de Mendonça

Canadá: Leon King

Colombia Antonio García
Manuel Pombo
Eduardo Posada

Cuba: Israel Castellanos
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Estados Unidos: E. Franklin Frazier
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James F. King
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Lorenzo Turner
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Walter White
Carter G. Woodson

Hatí: Auguste Remy Bastian
México: Miguel Covarrubias

Perú: Roberto MacLean Estenós
Fernando Romero
Puerto Rico: Arturo Morales Carrión.

República Dominicana: Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi

Uruguay: Ildefonso Pereda Valdés.

Venezuela: Juan Liscano.

19-31-7

[Enclosure]

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES

1.—There is established a legal non-profit making private association, which shall be called INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES.

LOCATION

2.—The see of the Institute shall be Mexico City and it shall be located, until further agreement, at the National School of Anthropology, Moneda 13.

AIM

3.—The purpose of the Institute is the study of the Negro populations of America, of their biological and cultural aspects as well as of their influence upon the American peoples.

FUNCTIONS

4.—The Institute shall be charged with the following functions:

19-14-12

I.—It shall collect, arrange and distribute to Governments, private institutions, and interested individuals, reports on the following subjects:

a) Scientific investigations in regard to the Negro populations in America.

b) Legislation, laws, and customs of such populations, especially related to other population.

c) Activities of other societies and study groups interested in the same subject.

d) Other materials useful to Governments, study groups, or individuals, in the realization of the aims of this Institute;

II.—It shall sponsor scientific investigations;

III.—It shall organize lectures, courses exhibits and other public enterprises.

IV.—It shall publish periodically a magazine or such other materials as it may from time to time see fit;

V.—It shall cooperate in an advisory capacity, furnishing recommendations to the Governments or individuals who may request advice.

MEMBERSHIP

5.—The following shall be considered members of the Institute:

a) The founding members,

b) Ordinary members,

c) Official or private institutions which have common interests with the Institute.

6.—In order to be an ordinary member of the Institute it shall be necessary to have acknowledged one's ability or interest in the studies and activities comprised in the aims of the Institute and, if possible, to present periodically some work in regard to these studies and activities.

7.—The Institute will likewise have honorary members whose nomination shall be based on services to the Institute or to Afro-American studies.

GOVERNMENT

19-14

8.—The Government of the Institute shall consist of a Governing Body and an Executive Committee. Both of these bodies shall make decisions by means of a majority vote of their members and the quorum of the Governing Body shall be a minimum of a half plus one member at first call. If there should be no quorum at first meeting, the Governing Body shall meet with whatever number present at the second call.

GOVERNING BODY

9.—The Governing Body shall be made up as follows:

a) not more than five members from each country represented in the Institute; and
b) one delegate from each official or private institution included.

10.—The Governing Body shall convene in ordinary session every two years and in extraordinary session when agreed to by the Executive Committee or requested by more than a third of the members of the Institute. The President and Secretary of the session shall be members elected by the Body itself.

11.—Members of the Governing Body shall attend the sessions in person, or if this is not possible, the member unable to attend may delegate any other member of the Institute as his representative.

12.—The vacancies which may occur and the new appointments which shall be made on the Governing Body shall be made during the ordinary sessions or by election through referendum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

13.—The Executive Committee shall be charged with the direction and effective management of the Institute, in accordance with this constitution and the decisions of the Governing Body.

14.—The Executive Committee shall be elected every two years by the Governing Body and shall include the following officers: a) Director; b) Sub-Director; c) Secretary; d) Treasurer; e) Director of Publications, and f) Advisors, with voice but without vote, chosen by the Governing Board.

FUNDS

15.—In order to cover its expenses the Institute shall make use of the following financial sources:

a) Official or private contributions and donation; and b) the fees of its members which shall be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

AMENDMENT

16.—The present Constitution shall be amended only by the Governing Body after a report by the Executive Committee.

ACT ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES

In Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City, on October 20th., 1943, in response to the unanimous desire expressed during the sessions of the First Inter-American Demographic Congress to stimulate scientific studies in regard to the Negro populations of America, the undersigned have undertaken to create an organization called the International Institute of Afro-American Studies, which shall function from this date, and which shall be governed by the Constitution attached to this Act and which form an integral part of it.

Likewise, it has been decided to nominate a provisional Executive Committee, consisting of the following persons:

Director: Fernando Ortiz,
Secretary: Jacques Roumain,
Sub-Director: Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán,
Treasurer: Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla,
Director of Publications: Jorge A. Vivó,
Advisors: Carlos Basauri, Alfonso Caso, Miguel Covarruvias, Melville J. Herskovits, Allen Locke, Renato F. M. de Mendonça, Arthur Ramos and Julio Le Riverend.

Likewise, it is agreed to authorize the Executive Committee, in the nature of an Organizing Commission, to designate, within not more than one year, the persons who shall form the First Governing Body and who shall be considered as founding members as are those who may sign this Act.

In witness whereof this document is issue and signed hereinbelow.

Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán.—Carlos Basauri.—Alfonso Caso. — Miguel Covarrubias. — Roberto MacLean Estenós.—Renato F. M. de Mendonça.—Fernando Ortiz.—Julio Le Riverend.—Jacques Roumain. —Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla.—Jorge A. Vivó.

May 4, 1944

10-19-38

Dr. Fernando Ortiz
International Institute of Afro-American Studies
Moneda 13, Mexico, D. F.

My dear Dr. Ortiz:

I should be very glad to join your International Institute for Afro-American-Studies and will send my contribution whenever I receive a bill. I think it is a splendid effort.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos
International Institute for Afroamerican Studies
Instituto Internacional de Estudos Afro-Americanos
Moneda 13, México, D. F.

9 de junio de 1944.

Sr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Subscriptions

19-25-1

Muy estimado doctor:

Mucho le agradecemos su adhesión al Instituto y le adjuntamos recibo por la cantidad de $ 2.00, que -- cubre su cuota anual por el presente año.

Aprovechamos la oportunidad para suscribirnos sus atentos amigos y seguros servidores.

Por el Comité Ejecutivo.
El Sub-Director,

Dr. Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán.

Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos
International Institute for Afroamerican Studies
Instituto Internacional de Estudos Afro-Americanos
Moneda 13, México, D. F.

Octubre 27 de 1944.

W. E. B. Du Bois.
Atlanta University.
Atlanta, Georgia.
U. S. A.

19-31-24

Dear Sir:

I will appreciste it if you would be willing to become a contributing editor of AFROAMERICA, the - review of the International Institute of Afro-American Studies.

If you are in a position to cooperate with us, I would deeply appreciate your sending us:

1) papers or reports, of not more than 30 typewritten pages, dealing with Afro-American subjects.

2) reviews of recent books (1942-1944) on -- the social and political studies in regard to the Negro in the United States.

3 notes and news of the work done in your own country on Afro-American studies.

We wish to have the first issue of AFROAMERICA ready by December of the present year. Thus, I will appreciste your sending us materials as soon as possible.

With many thanks for your collaboration, I am cordially yours,

Jorge A. Vivó.
Chief of Publications.

[International Institute for Afro-American Studies]

15 November 1944

19-31-25

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to become a contributing editor of Afroamerica although I cannot promise much in the way of contributions until I am more settled in my new work here.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Jorge A. Vivó
Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos
Moneda 13, Mexico, D. F.

[International Institute for...]

Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos
International Institute for Afroamerican Studies
Instituto Internacional de Estudos Afro-Americanos
Moneda 13, México, D. F.

18 de Diciembre de 1944.

19-31-21

W.E.B. Du Bois, President
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, N.Y.
(U.S.A.)

A nombre del Instituto Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos expreso a usted nuestras más sinceras gracias por haber aceptado el cargo de contributing editor de la Revista "Afroamérica".

Asimismo aprovecho esta oportunidad - para rogarle el envío de colaboraciones, notas bibliográficas e informaciones, de acuerdo con la circular que antes le remitimos, para nuestra Revista.

Se reitera de usted muy atenta y cordialmente,

El Director de Publicaciones,

Dr. Jorge A. Vivó

JAV/jpv.

Pan Af Cong

19-38-147

GEORGE W. WASHINGTON, JR. SECRETARY
S. ELLISON PUBLICITY
DR. E. T. M. DEVORE TREASURER
DR. R. J. COKER VICE CHAIRMAN

INTERNATIONAL SPEAKER'S BUREAU

REV. R. W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN
P. O. BOX 5525
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA.
U. S. A.

July 3, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The members of the International Speakers Bureau recalled that some years ago you were the leading figure in the organization of a movement known as The Pan-African Congress. We feel sure that during those years you had contact with and formed the friendship of many of the leading darker people of the world. Also, we feel that because of your wide research and the publication of Negro History and Negro Life that you hold the strategic point of information in this particular field.

Therefore, the members of the International Speakers Bureau are seeking your fellowship, advice and information relative to the purpose expressed in the Charter, which will reach you under seperate cover.

It is our purpose to create this International, Interracial good will in the following ways: First, to contact and form acquaintanc with the leading dark people of the world, and invite them to America as guest of the American Negro, at our expense. These individuals are to appear in different cities under our auspices. Second, by sending abroad some of the most competent Negroes of America to fellowship and meet foreign groups. Third, we will have the leading Negroes of America to also tour strategic areas in America as agents of good will, fellowship and understanding.

Will you kindly give us your evaluation of such an organization and objectives, and any information that you feel will enhance its future development and success. We are

Very Obligingly yours,

R. W. Coleman

Rev. R.W. Coleman, Chairman

19-38-148

July 8, 1944

International Speaker's Bureau
Reverend R. W. Coleman, Chairman
P. O. Box 5525
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

My dear Reverend Coleman: Efforts are being made to organize the Fifth Pan-African Congress sometime after the World War and probably in London. I trust that we are going to have the cooperation of all groups and organizations, and that we will not disperse effort in various independent enterprises.

I am in correspondence with colored people in England, West Africa, the West Indies, and with various persons in the United States. I shall be glad to hear from you further and to keep you informed of the steps which we are taking.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia
July 16, '44

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, 14, Md

19-23-23

Dear Dr. DuBois:

No part of the essay I sent you has been published. I hesitated to send you this study because it is poorly written. After ten years I have learned to do a better job now. I make no apologies, however, for the content.

Please be certain to return the essay when you have finished since it is the only copy I have.

Sincerely yours,
Luther P. Jackson
Luther P. Jackson

P. S. Spent the past two days in Washington in the national archives. On the strength of the mass of manuscript material they have there on the Negro soldier in all of our wars I am beginning to think that we have not scratched the subject on this important topic. The brochure I put out in February is based heavily on the Revolutionary pension papers in the archives.

[Japanese American Citizens League]

April 29, 1944

19-31-20

Mr. Clarence Pickett
299 Madison Avenue—Room 1109
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Pickett:

I have every sympathy with the Japanese American Citizens League and if my name will help, you are at liberty to use it. Financially, I am afraid I cannot help.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

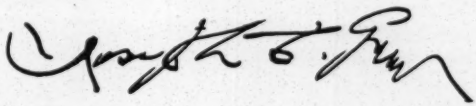
JACL

An All American Organization of American Citizens

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

from letter addressed to the League, Oct. 29, 1943:

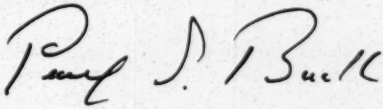
"I am sure you know of my interest in everything that concerns the welfare of American citizens of Japanese origin. I have indeed spoken throughout the country on behalf of these American citizens and the importance of avoiding unfair discrimination against them in all cases in which their loyalty to the United States is unquestioned . . . Please be sure of my best wishes for the success of your public spirited work."



THE HONORABLE JOSEPH C. GREW
Special Assistant to Secretary of State.

"I believe it is important that we give American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who are unquestioned in their loyalty to our country, the same justice that we give to citizens of German and Italian ancestry. If we fail in this primary justice, our claims of democracy will not stand valid before our allies among the peoples of Asia.

"I have been deeply impressed with the sincerity and loyalty of the League members and of their sense of responsibility in these difficult times. I hope that every encouragement and help can be given to their important work."



PEARL S. BUCK *January* 27, 1944

For Better Americans in a Greater America

"Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well-being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all minorities."

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Sgt. Kazuo Komoto, veteran of Guadalcanal and New Georgia, shows his medal, the Purple Heart, to his younger brother Susumu, while visiting his parents at the Gila River Relocation Center near Phoenix, Arizona.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Is the only all American nation-wide organization composed entirely of American citizens of Japanese ancestry; founded in 1930, the JACL was incorporated in 1937 under the laws of the State of California as a patriotic, civic, educational, and fraternal group.

Promotes loyal citizenship and American ideals through varied educational, civic, and social programs for better integration of its members into the community.

Supports fully and unreservedly the fight for complete victory of the United States and the United Nations over the Axis.

Aids American war efforts by collaborating with government and civic organizations in the program of enlarging the responsibilities and the constructive work of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Holds fast its faith in the American precept of individual merit and loyalty as the only true criterion and believes that discrimination against loyal Americans based purely on ancestry or religion undermines national unity and endangers the rights of all citizens.

Urges the development of vigorous and enlightened public conscience by all citizens for the preservation of freedom on the home front as a vital factor in the all-out war effort.

• • • • •

THE PRESENT SITUATION: A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN UNITY

Stressing the plight of over 75,000 American citizens evacuated from their Pacific Coast homes without hearing or trial, Francis C. Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, clearly stated the dangers inherent to all Americans in this injustice:

> *"Our treatment of Japanese American citizens hardly accords with other signs of greater tolerance . . . In terms of public antipathy no distinction was drawn between citizens and aliens, between loyal and disloyal . . . I emphasize this particular problem — very special in its aspects — because it is far from solution; and public opinion, often hostile or indifferent, has made its solution infinitely more difficult . . . We have hardly recognized its (evacuation) serious consequences and the fact that it has never occurred before. Would anyone, before the war, have complacently accepted the proposition that the Government could move 75,000 American citizens out of their homes and hold them with enemy aliens for relocation?"*

The Attorney General then cited specific examples of patriotism and heroism of Americans of Japanese ancestry, and concluded:

> *"Our sons are today fighting side by side with sons of Italians, of Germans and of Japanese. Is anything more needed to entitle loyal Japanese Americans to recognition? . . . We have talked much of democracy, of the American way of life, in these last few years. But surely it cannot grow into the fullness of realization, as long as we, through indifference or through fear, permit these bitter injustices to continue. What we do today will write the history of the years to come."*

A SOLUTION: THE AMERICAN WAY

President Roosevelt and Director of War Mobilization, James F. Byrnes reported to the Senate, September 14, 1943, that the government is trying strenuously to accelerate the resettlement of all loyal Japanese citizens and aliens from relocation centers to normal communities through the War Relocation Authority. Private organizations, especially the churches, are actively collaborating. Those enlightened communities which have accepted the evacuees have found that they are contributing much needed skills to the American war effort. These loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, in and out of relocation centers, need friends as well as organizations of their own, such as the JACL, to interpret their views and to collaborate with fellow citizens of other origins on matters of mutual concern.

JACL ACTIVITIES — 1943

● ***Cooperation with Resettlement, Welfare, Civic and Church Agencies.*** The JACL collaborated with the WRA and with various church and welfare agencies in the resettlement of evacuees. One of the most productive and yet difficult roles of the League has been to interest these agencies in the projects which were being overlooked, and to suggest ways of meeting changing trends. It maintains local offices in New York, Chicago, Denver, and has correspondents in other cities to facilitate this important work.

● ***Welfare, Advisory and Educational Activities.*** Citizens of Japanese ancestry on the whole average about 19 years of age. Now more than ever, through organized efforts they need aid in solving personal problems, help in making contacts with fellow Americans of other extractions and assurances to maintain their faith in American democracy. Thousands have turned to the League for help. Their problems range from simple needs of counselling and understanding friends to specific requests for housing, work, and legal aid. Jane and Bill Tanaka must find a house in a hurry for themselves and their youngster, for Bill has only three days left on his furlough before he returns to the South Pacific front. Jane also needs a part-time job

where her skill as a dietician can be used. Or, in another case, young Thomas Kawamoto has been working in a defense plant in the city, but finds life lonely since most of his fellow employees are much older than he is. He is getting discouraged. He needs not only understanding, but introductions to appropriate social, church, and civic organizations in the city. Or, young Helen Yone and her old mother and young brother are temporarily in financial difficulties. They have a small property in California, but the tenants are refusing to pay any rent to "Japs". The League communicates with a friendly attorney in that city who redresses the situation. These personal services require much of the time of the limited staff.

● ***Information Service.*** The League has presented facts about American citizens of Japanese ancestry to civic groups and to local, state, and national government agencies and legislative committees. It has friendly, cooperative relations with many religious and civic organizations. It has frequently consulted with administrative agencies on matters affecting Americans of Japanese origin and has submitted recommendations and reliable data.

● ***Clarification of Citizenship Rights.*** The year 1943 was a particularly busy one on the legal front with a number of test cases in court involving the basic constitutional rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry. The League has filed, or is filing, amicus curiae briefs in all of these cases. This alone is an onerous task because of the extensive research necessary and the cost entailed.

A wide range of infringements have been involved: illegal decrees of local sheriffs restricting Japanese American citizens from moving after dark have actually interfered with marketing of agricultural products; a sweeping Arizona law prohibiting everyone from having any business or professional transactions with "any persons whose movements are restricted" was held unconstitutional.

During the first weeks of 1944, a precedent was set protecting the property rights of evacuated Japanese in a decision rendered by the Los Angeles Superior Court. In effect, the decision of this court established the right of thousands of evacuees to be freed from liabilities under leases and other contractual obligations upon showing that performances of such obligations have become either impossible or an "unconscionable hardship". This is the third intervention of the JACL as amicus curiae in the case. Similar appearances were made when the case was lost on the occasion of the first trial and in the Court of Appeals which sent the case back for retrial.

The League has campaigned for the restoration of all citizenship rights to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry as well as for the exposure and correction of false attacks on such Americans by certain moving pictures, radio programs, and publications. It welcomed the War Department's action in reinstating Selective Service in January 1944 to Americans of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as other citizens. The excellent record of soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the American forces was cited as a major reason.

● ***Publication of the National Weekly, PACIFIC CITIZEN.*** For various governmental and civic agencies, the PACIFIC CITIZEN is a "must read" publication. Many, like Elmer Davis, the Director of the Office of War Information, have publicly quoted from its editorials. The PACIFIC CITIZEN combines objective, comprehensive coverage of news affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry with independent and vigorously democratic editorials.

Richard J. Walsh, editor of Asia & Americas, says:

> *"I admire it for its Americanism, its clear loyalty to our country. I admire it for the wisdom and good temper with which it has dealt with the treatment given to our Japanese-American citizens. It would have been natural if notes of bitterness had crept in, but they do not, and instead the paper constantly shows sympathetic understanding of the racial prejudice which unfortunately exists in so many otherwise decent Americans."*

Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, says:

> *"Because of its service in a unique field affecting directly the lives of 70,000 Japanese American citizens, and indirectly, but vitally, all other citizens of this Republic, and because in the days to come our hope rests upon the kind of intelligence and devotion to American ideals which the PACIFIC CITIZEN represents, it deserves whatever support any of us can give."*

CURRENT PROGRAM

To make progress toward a real working democracy in America is a matter of deep concern to all lovers of liberty and freedom. The JACL as with other liberal forces is struggling constantly to attain this ultimate objective. With this purpose in mind, the League is now pursuing a program:

1) to restore to citizens of Japanese descent all citizenship duties and rights, consistent with national security;

2) to secure equal employment opportunities for such Americans so that they may contribute their utmost to our nation's war production program;

3) to correct un-American discrimination against these citizens through defeat of discriminatory laws, bills, ordinances, and proposals and participation in test cases to clarify citizenship rights;

4) to present the true facts about the Americans of Japanese descent, and their activities; and

5) to prepare Japanese Americans for the post-war era of adjustment and rehabilitation by encouraging early resettlement from relocation centers, occupational re-training, and systematic savings.

At the time of evacuation, the JACL activities were being conducted through the medium of 66 chapters throughout the western states. At the present time, the work is carried on through 13 local chapters now functioning in the states of Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado, as well as national offices established as follows:

JACL National Headquarters
413-415 Beason Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Tri-State Office	Mid-West Office	Eastern Office
618 Empire Building	189 W. Madison St.	299 Madison Ave.
Denver 2, Colorado	Chicago 2, Illinois	New York 17, N. Y.

Activities are financed through membership dues, special contributions of local chapters, and donations of members and friends.

National Officers:

President . . . . . Saburo Kido, Salt Lake City, Utah
Vice-President . . . . . Ken Matsumoto, Cincinnati, Ohio
Treasurer . . . . . Hito Okada, Salt Lake City, Utah
Secretary and Field Executive . . . Corp. Mike M. Masaoka*

National Board:

Past Presidents

James Y. Sakamoto, Hunt, Idaho
Captain Walter T. Tsukamoto*
Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Chicago, Ill.

District Council Chairmen

Thomas Iseri, Ontario, Oregon
Thomas Shimasaki, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Fred Tayama, Boulder, Colorado
William Yamauchi, Springville, Utah

National Officers are also members of the Board.

*Now in active service in the U. S. Army.

JACL NATIONAL SPONSORS

Arizona

Bishop Walter Mitchell, Phoenix

California

Mrs. Wallace B. Alexander, Orinda
Benjamin W. Black, M.D., Oakland
Dr. Monroe Deutsch, Berkeley
Louis Goldblatt, San Francisco
Kirby Page, La Habra
Bishop Edward L. Parsons, S.F.
Rev. Dr. Irving F. Reichert, S.F.
Bishop Charles S. Reifsnider, Pasadena
Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, Los Angeles
Joseph S. Thompson, San Francisco
August Vollmer, Berkeley
Annie Clo Watson, San Francisco
Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Palo Alto

Colorado

Bishop W. E. Hammaker, Denver
James G. Patton, Denver

Florida

Dr. Hamilton Holt, Winter Park

Illinois

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, Chicago
Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Chicago
Rev. Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Chicago
Willard Townsend, Chicago

Kansas

William Allen White (1868-1944), Emporia

Massachusetts

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Cambridge

Michigan

August Scholle, Detroit

Missouri

Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara, Kansas City
Bishop William Scarlett, St. Louis

Nebraska

James L. Paxton, Omaha

New Jersey

Dr. John W. Thomas, Ridgewood

New York

Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, New York
William Agar, New York
Roger N. Baldwin, New York
Eugene E. Barnett, New York
Harry Lorin Binsse, New York
Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, New York
Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, New York

New York (continued)

Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, New York
Read Lewis, New York
Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, New York
George Schuyler, New York
Rev. Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, Rochester
Mr. & Mrs. Harper Sibley, Rochester
Norman Thomas, New York
Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, New York
Bishop James E. Walsh, Maryknoll

North Carolina

Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill
Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill

Ohio

Mr. & Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati
George T. Trundle, Jr., Cleveland
Dr. O. M. Walton, Cleveland

Oregon

E. B. MacNaughton, Portland
Hon. Charles A. Sprague, Salem
Monroe Sweetland, Portland

Pennsylvania

Pearl S. Buck, Perkasie
Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford
Dr. Felix Morley, Haverford
Dr. John W. Nason, Swarthmore
Clarence E. Pickett, Philadelphia
Richard J. Walsh, Perkasie

Tennessee

Jennings Perry, Nashville

Texas

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Austin

Utah

Mrs. Burton W. Musser, Salt Lake City
Arthur Gaeth, Salt Lake City

Vermont

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington

Virginia

Mrs. J. B. Calkins, Arlington
Rev. Dr. J. W. Bill Marshall, Richmond

Washington

Benjamin H. Kizer, Spokane
Dr. Jesse Steiner, Seattle

Washington, D. C.

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Raymond Gram Swing

The Jefferson School
of Social Science

"Educate and inform the whole mass of the people"

575 Sixth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. • WAtkins 9-1602

Louis Lerman, Executive Secretary

Dr. Howard Selsam, Director

August 10, 1944

Dr. W. DuBois
% Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
RFD, Litchfield, Maine

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Sunday evening, September 10, the Jefferson School will conduct a symposium on "Freedom Road", the new novel by Howard Fast, which will be published on August 16th.

9-15-61

This novel, the first in America to treat of the Reconstruction period in its democratic and progressive manifestations, has already won the greatest praise from qualified historians and literary critics who have read it in advance of publication. They regard its unerring historical accuracy and the warmth of its characterizations as marking a turning-point in the writing of historical fiction in America, as well as in the development of a true understanding of Reconstruction.

Mr. Fast has agreed to join with our guest speakers in this symposium, which will be chaired by Miss Elizabeth Lawson, of the History Department of the Jefferson School, and author of "History of the Negro People." Mr. Doxey Wilkerson, executive editor of "The People's Voice" has also consented to appear, to deal with the novel from the point of view of current problems and perspectives.

Your own tremendous contributions to the understanding of Reconstruction leads us to hope that you will be able to join Mr. Fast and Mr. Wilkerson in this symposium, bringing to it the historian's point of view and scholarship. Our audience should derive from your participation the same insight and stimulus which readers of your book, "Black Reconstruction", including Mr. Fast, have already derived from your published work.

May we hear from you within sufficient time to make adequate preparations for the successful evening which this great book deserves?

Yours very truly,

Kumar Goshal

Kumar Goshal,
Director of Public Affairs

KG:RM

[Joseph Jenkins]

Atlanta University - retirement

SERVICE CLUB
NUMBER TWO
CAMP LEE, VIRGINIA

Co "F," 11th Q.M.T.R., 11019
January 7, 1944

My dear Dr. Dubois,

This is just a note to indicate my pleasure in reading that your work these many years has been officially recognized by a distinguished body of your fellow American scholars. Indeed, the whole nation may well take pride in itself for not having entirely overlooked you, so zealous a citizen.

Also, I understand that this year you end your work as a member of the University faculty. How sad yet how much deserved a retirement. Time flies, but the good will remain.

I consider myself fortunate to have known you.

Sincerely
Joseph Jenkins

ADDRESS REPLY AS SHOWN ON FRONT OF ENVELOPE

19-18-36

January 13, 1944

19-18-37

Mr. Joseph Jenkins
Co. E. 11th Qm. Tr. T 1019
Camp Lee Virginia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Thank you very much for your kind words of January 7. Mrs Jenkins and I talk about you from time to time as we meet in the dining room.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-32-14

29 November 1944

Dear Miss Jensen:

Will you have breakfast with me Sunday morning, December third, at ten thirty, at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apartment 13-H?

Please bring along some butter and cream. I will pay back the cash but you will furnish the stamps.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Noma Jensen
3111 Broadway, Apartment 1-J
Julliard Apartments
New York City

[Georgia Douglas Johnson]

at home - 4: P.M.

Monday AM.
7-24-44

10-22-156

Dear Dr. Dubois, Just a
line to say how glad I
am that The N.A.A.C.P.
Then is really when you do
the most good — Then
is when you really belong; now
the pressure is not on colored
people. Like all things it waxes
& wanes. Keep fit for good.
to fight that which would drag
down +

10-22-157

Thus, again, how great has our loss & the loss & the
all be for
you are indeed at home &
in a more adequate
Sheddle.

Always admiringly yours.
Leigh Douglas Jackson

1461 S St N W

Washington D C

12-15-44

Dear Dr Dubois:

I know you are as always terribly busy, yet I do hope you can send a line to the Rosenwald Fellowship saying9 if you can say consciously) that I deserve a fwllowship.

I'm enclosing a partial lust of Books , plays eyc written that need finishing touches, editing etc for printing befor the day is over"

12-18-1

I feel that I must hasten if these children are to be born, Oh yes, I shall enclose a poem I wrote about you some time ago- it is ready for some magazine, . I also wrote a PROSE SKETCH of you. have about twenty. Mary Burrill guessed each one. The one I wrote about Dr Locke, peter guessed to be JESUS. Think of that. But M Burrill got it right.

Send your letter to me if you will or direct to the Rosenwald Foundation.

I have a million things to talk over with you.

Thanks for all kindnesses.

Sincerely Georgia Johnson.

georgia Johnson

BOOKS? PLAYS AND SO ON WRITTEN BUT NEEDING REVISION AND EDITING

PART I - WORK PLANNED FOR ONE YEAR WITH FELLOWSHIP

1 - The Black Cabinet - Being the life of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican of Georgia from Reconstruction Days in Georgia in 1924

2 - Ten Plays Of Negro Life - Refurbishing

3 - White Men's Children - A Novel dealing with the interplay of bloods

4 - Brotherhood - A book of verse (Interracial in character)

5 - Little Philosophies for Living - Being optimistic essays

WORK PLANNED TO FOLLOW

1 - Debt Outstanding - A collection of short stories several having received prizes with two mentioned in O'Briens Best Short Stories of 1935 or 1936

2 - A collection of 15 One-Act Plays, 3 of which are prize plays.

3 - One Three-Act Play "SUE BAILEY"

4- One African Three-Act Play - POPOPLIKAHUE

5 - A moving Picture (LOVE IN AN AFRICAN JUNGLE) (Emperor Jones Style)

6 - A Collection of Specialized and inspiring thoughts suitable to the aspiring and ambitions handicapped.

7 - Literary beginnings in Washington - Being the first essays of Gene Toomer, Langston Hughes, and others.

8 - Memoirs - In literary letters of Young Creative Writers

9 - Two volumes of UNIVERSAL poetry - The Dreams In Me, I Stand At April

---

ALREADY PUBLISHED

1 - Books
  1 - The Heart of a Woman -Cornhill Publishing Co, Boston, Verse
  2 - Bronze - Verse - B. J. Brimmer Co, Noston, Mass.
  3 - An Autumn Love Cycle -Verse, Harold B Vinol pub. Co., N. Y.

2 - Plays
  1 - Plumes - One Act Play pub. French Co., New York 1st prize Paul Green Award
  2 - Blue Blood - One Act Play 2nd prize - pub. in O'Shea's Best One Act Plays 1936 or 37. Republished by Elaine Lock Negro Plays, also by

[Enclosure 1]

Appleton Company, New York
3
3 - Two One Act Plays pub. by Woodson Washington, D. C. in collection for Negro Schools

---

PLAN

With leisure, Freedon from Worry Financially, for time being, with a competent secretary propose to finish the five books in the order named on page 1. And then if there is time available take up the editing of the books named in the second part. (Page 1)

Believing that each of us has a specific part to play in our individual world, I feel constrained to make this, shall I say last attempt to present these brain children for birth.

There is such little time
and so much to do.

Georgia Douglas Johnson

ADdress of: Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15

Mrs. William C. Haygood, Acting Director for Fellowship

[Enclosure]

TO DR W .E.B.DUBOIS

Someday-

The world will say :

" How great, how wonderful he was,

Would that I might have seen his face

Walked and talked with him

Have known

Him as he was"!

Some day

When those who saw you, walked and talked

But knew you not

Are perished

And remembered not.

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Box 6435
Washington D C

[Grace Nail Johnson

Five Acres
Great Barrington, Mass.
Sunday, July 24th, 1944

19-27-159

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Only that you may know something of the pride that was mine and mine in relation to all that you are, and stand for.

And my congratulations are so genuine in your part to be played as Director of Special Research, for the organization that you helped to inspire.

On reading Mr. Dabbs notice of the stand taken by Atlanta University, that Miss Lucile H. Miller mailed on to me from Kansas City. I phoned Dr. Louis T. Wright immediately and expressed my certainty

Louis agreed heartily, and so I feel as Jim would, pride indeed in all that you can and will be, in heightening the program.

And may I say too, that without seeming, because you have played your part over the years in this wise — that as Miss Edna St. Vincent Millays guest at her first public occasion of the American Academy at Carnegie Hall, seated in her box, Mrs. Ekula Okala, wife of the young man I spoked to you of — Prince Ekula Okala, of Nigeria, West Africa, Graduate Spring of 1943 from Northwestern Univ — under Herskovits in Anthropology, working on his Ph.d. Gale Univ. & young wife at the Hotel Theresa —

that as Dr. Bernard Baruch
and others were held to be
essential to President Roosevelt
as arbiters and special research
people on clarification and on
all objectives, I felt that it
was the N.A.A.C.P.'s great
moment to recognize you in
the fullness of your scholarship,
and that it should be aligned
with the Associations Program
to view and plan for the Colored
Peoples in relation to the
World's needs for a full estimate
of them, and that you were
actually our only American
Scholar on Africa, etc.

Later abroad, I, getting
ready to come here early April,

[4]

I shocked, disturbed and incensed me, that neither Gov. Jim, Woodson etc. nor any Negro had been honored and that my guest was the only obvious Colored Person there.

And it seemed especially ironic since so many whom you and Jim had seen take our support, ours, were very apparent.

So, at Mrs. Roberta Bailey's dinner to Carl Van Vechten, by the James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild Mrs. Stephen Vincent Benet, sat beside me at the guest table.

Of course he agreed that it was wholly unfair and said that he would take the matter up. One of the last things he did, I know, I cited you to him and to Mrs. Millay at an A.S.C.A.P. meeting to discuss standard fees, and you he dear with Mr. Walter Damro

19-27-160

[5]

at the A. S. C. A. P. Spring Dinner,
Drowning to expand "any time
at Longs. So, the deserved
honor.

Well, it is really good
to again see you & the heart
and heat of action, and
may I hope not your family
that God may give you strength
to carry out your desire in
helping to place the Negro
and the darker peoples of
the World fully established
in relation to their contributions.

Kindest greetings to you and
Mrs. Sid Dow, too. I am
wondering if you will spend
again part of the year in
New York. Very sincerely yours

Grace Dail Johnson

[6]

Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The National Association for
The Advancement of Colored People
69 - Fifth Ave.
N.Y. City.

(Mrs. James Weldon Johnson)
Great Barrington,
Mass.

Five Acres.

(J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON)

13 October 1944

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

Can you give me recommendations as to a good laundry. Mrs. Du Bois told me to ask you. The laundry which I am using at the Hotel Theresa charges me twenty-two cents per shirt. At that rate I fear bankruptcy. Mrs. Du Bois said that you had guided her to a laundry somewhere on Seventh Avenue between 116th and 125th. Let me have your advice. My telephone is Algonquin 4-3550.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Rosamond Johnson
154 West 131st Street
New York City
New York

4-23-41

Sgt. Kessel Johnson
Battery 'K' 90th CA 'AA'
A.P.O. 512 % PM. N.Y.C.
Salduro 1/8/44

My Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I recieved your letter of Dec. 11, 1943, and was very glad to learn that you had recieved my letter.

Enclosed you will find an article which I wrote. I sincerely hope that you will enjoy reading it.

Thanks again for taking the trouble to read my letter.

Very Truly Yours.
Kessel Johnson
Sgt. 90th CA AA.
A.P.O. 512 % PM. N.Y.C.

19-34-23

January 21, 1944

19-34-24

Sel rev

Sgt. Kessell Johnson
B'try 'K' 90th CA 'AA'
A. P. O. 512 c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

My dear Sgt. Johnson

Phylon is glad to read the enclosed manuscript, but regrets that it does not seem to be suited to our present plans. We are returning it with many thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

May 15, 1944

19-27-235

Miss Mildred Johnson
154 West 131st Street
New York, New York

My dear Mildred:

I do not know whether the family has written you, but in case they have not, I am writing to know your plans, if any, for summer school next summer. Du Bois is in the upper half of the 7th grade which is junior high school and seems to be doing pretty well, although the whole grade is on half session and that is not so good.

If you are going to have school this summer and she could enter, I would be glad to know of it and to know of your fees and expense. Last summer I sent her to the Mammit School at Pawling New York. It was a good experience for her because for the first time, she was in close contact with white children. She seemed to have gotten on very well. However, I think the experiment will be too costly to try again. Let me hear from you at your leisure. My regards to your parents.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

KUK, IO
1944

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University.
Atlanta, Georgia

[Mrs. Selby Johnson]

My Dear Dr. Du Bois. If you can send me any information concerning the late Joel E. Spingarn, I'll appreciate it, or if you are unable to do that, tell me where I can find it. I write ask you whether he was a Jew or part Jew or not. Thanking you in advance I am Yours Truly,

Mrs. Selby Johnson 1308 High St.
Keokuk, Iowa Apr. 12, 1944

5-11-15

May 4, 1944

Arthur Spingarn

Mrs. Selby Johnson
1308 High Street
Keokuk, Iowa

19-14-6

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

If you will write to Mr. Arthur Spingarn, 36 West 44th Street, New York, City, you will be able to get information concerning his brother, Joel.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 30, 1944

19-20-30

Mrs. Lillian Webster Jones
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Lillian:

I and my assistant, Hugh Smythe, will drive to Tuskegee Friday and come over to Talladega Saturday. You check with Dean Cater. I should like to have breakfast with you Sunday morning, but I must leave the cuisine entirely to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

MILDRED BRYANT JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO 15 — ILLINOIS

Wednesday July 11, 1945

9-23-58

Dear Mr Du Bois: Where are you — and are you well? I really hope so. It was good to know that you reached N. Y. City safely and only one hour late! Lucky you! Two & a half weeks have elapsed since school closed — & I am just beginning to be able to relax a little & have been sleeping like a baby — or shall I say — almost like a lifeless person? The latter would be the more accurate description! Am not sure of your home address in N. Y. — it occurs to me that it is 160 Edgecombe Ave. — but it might be 130 — I so carefully put away the paper on which I wrote it — that I can't find it. Stupid, I must admit! I remember 13th floor but not the apt. no. nor the

home number. Write it & enclose in your reply, please.

→ There is the autographed copy of "Color & Democracy" that you so forcibly & earnestly (as the bobby-soxers at school say) declared you would mail to me as soon as you reached N. Y. City? I found this card on the desk — I did you mean to leave it?

I wish I were near enough to talk to you. I hope I am doing the things that are best along many lines — but it is often difficult to be certain when one has to reach all decisions practically alone & unaided. Well — that is life! I must "Count my blessings".

My love to all of the family. Write me.

Yours,
Mildred.

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

Tuesday Noon - July 27, 1944.

19-23-48

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In the distant - but not "dim-distant" - past, it used to be just "Dear Mr. Marr" - and indeed it still is - as you well remember - & I well know. It was surely good to see you again and to see you looking so well and to find you - as I knew you would be - your same resourceful, determined self-reliant self. There is so much I had & have to tell you - but somehow or other I did not seem to get an opportunity to do so this time. Yes it was nice to dine at the same place & chat - tho somehow (why does 'somehow' keep cropping up, I wonder) I missed the head-waiter hovering around with his smile X

this evening & hear (via radio) former President Hoover & Representative Clare Booth Luce speak at the Republican Convention here at the Chicago Stadium.

Let me know what your plans are - when you decide. God bless & keep you safe & well. Yes, Eveleigh I am very pale & very thin - I'll try to get some color back in my face - but about the thinness - I am not very optimistic. However, about nothing am I hopeless or defeated - believe me!

Am at last going to get a fence - a wire one - a needed one (can't obtain any new wire yet) & it will be installed within the next 2 weeks. Guess what it is costing! One Hundred & Twenty Five Dollars - Cash upon completion! These are awful times & awful prices. The old fence is a menace & a child could push it over.

Write. With love,

Yours,

Mildred.

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

that pleased, welcoming manner. Anyway, it really was an enjoyable occasion.

It was like you to write at once & let me know you had arrived safely & "Believe it or not", I was expecting the letter when it came yesterday A. M. Thank you for it & for the advice & semi-scolding. Honestly, I appreciate both — tho I must confess to being a stubborn, foolish piece of furniture, generally. I am replying at once so that you will hear before leaving Atlanta. Please let me know where to address you after June 30.

I hope it isn't as hot in Atlanta as it is here in Chicago. At 7 A. M. the temperature was 80° & more — at noon it is 100° Inside my home the thermometer registers only 70 (thanks to the insulation) but upon opening an outer-door the heat is unbearable. I may not be able to get this mailed until tomorrow — but shall surely do so then. Am going to sit in this cool living-room

6-23-49

[Mildred Bryant-Jones]

TELS: ERIC 18-03-53
MEX. L-17-70

PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCION
Y AVE. FRANCISCO I. MADERO

HOTEL MAJESTIC

- GERENTE: ANTONIO ELORRIAGA APARTADO No. 1815

MEXICO, D.F.

19-23-44

August 9, 1944

Dear Mr Du Bois:

Just a note to tell you that this city is one that you should not miss. It is a composite of the Old & the New Worlds - at once ancient and enchanting, and cosmopolitan & ultra-modern! Can you believe such a statement? You must - it is absolutely true. I hope that you & the whole family are well. My love to all! I wrote you the latter part of June - about the 25th I think - immediately after receiving your letter, but have not heard from you since so am not sure of your whereabouts or plans for the coming year. Consequently I am writing you at your home address so that you will surely receive the letter whether or not you are now there.

The trip down was a long hard one, & the

the train was air-conditioned, there was one day when the heat was almost unbearable. I was tempted to return by airplane - which can be accomplished in less than fifteen hours - with only 2 short stops (San Antonio & Ft Worth).

The trip down was extraordinary in a way wholly unexpected to me - it opened a vista of things hitherto undreamed of & surely not clearly understood before. It was all most interesting - after the frequently perplexing. I'll have to tell you about it & perhaps write of it - or maybe you would enjoy doing so. You could do it so well & it would doubtless be interesting to readers. I am enjoying every minute here - though I know only one person personally (whom I met three Xmas). Ned & his family had a week's vacation here & I arrived Aug. 4 - the night before they left. Everyone is pleasing to me. I am happier than for many years.

Being here & the attendant enjoyment of new natural scenes are convincing proof that life not only can be beautiful - but is - given the proper perspective & conducive surroundings.

Shall probably be home about the 20th or 21st of July - for a few days later if I return by train. Keep well & happy. Let me hear from you. "So long"! or as they say here - "Hasta luego"! Sincerely, Mildred.

8 November 1944

My dear Mildred:

It was nice to see you again and have a talk and dinner. You looked better than you did when I saw you last but I am still going to harp on my old theme: you must stop working at the rate you are going. Please consider resigning from your position as teacher and divide your time between composition and listening to music and conducting group choruses. You could not only be pleasantly busy but you could be rested. It is simply fantastic to think of your getting up at five o'clock in the morning and working so hard that you are never quite rested. You can't stand it. You will break badly some of these days.

Do not forget to return my two books when you have finished with them. There is no hurry.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO 15 ILLINOIS

12-23-45

*→V A. M.

December 4, 1944.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Yes, it was nice to have our talk and dinner together again and it was nice, too, to receive your letter [redacted] so promptly — filled with the advice and concern which I know is sane and good. I shall write you a little later of efforts & results along the lines indicated — & I know promise you that I shall put forth every effort to succeed. So don't worry — for you know that my word is my bond. I mean that. The nicest thing I have heard in a long time was what you said as you entered the living room on Sunday — "Home again" — it quite warmed my heart, dear Mr. Man.

You looked so well — & I hope you are happy. Do take good care of yourself

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO 15 ILLINOIS

D-23-46

When are you coming to Chicago again? And are you still at the Theresa? And how the folks at home well? I hope so. My love to them and kindly remember me to Miss Higgs.

So many things are happening in my life — some interesting and some "not so hot" — as the school children say — When you come again I must tell you about Texas, the Terone and those very unusual experiences I had. There was not time when you were here — but I shall not forget. I am busy every minute — but when I do get to bed I sleep like an infant!

Write me about yourself. What are you writing now — of your very own, I mean — a novel a history what?

I wish you were here. Do you know the beautiful popular song "I ~~Shall~~ Walk Alone" Well I walk alone — more je ne suis pas triste — et aussi — je vous aime. Au revoir. Ecrivez, tout de suite, comme un bon garcon!

Mildred.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 18, 1944

19-23-51

Mrs V. M. Jones
1106 East Washington St.
Lake City, Florida

My dear Madam:

Any class studying Negro History should have one or more of the following books. They can be purchased through almost any book seller. Du Bois, "Black Folk Then and Now", Holt, New York; Woodson's "The Negro in Our History", Associated Publication, Washington, (sixth or seventh edition); Myrdal "The American Dilemma", Harper, New York. (This is in two volumes and costs $7.50 but it is worth it); "The Negro Caravan" (An anthropology of writing by American Negroes) Dryden Press, New York.

I trust these references will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

February 9, 1944

19-23-52

Mr. P. S. Joshi
Author and Journalist
40 Bree Street
JOHANNESBURG (S. Africa)

My dear Mr. Joshi:

I want to thank you very much for the copy of the book "The Tyranny of Colour". I shall review it for PHYLON as soon as possible. I am venturing to send you a copy of PHYLON to acquaint you with the magazine which I edit. I hope you will keep up the good work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

P.S.Joshi
40 Bree Street
Johannesburg (S.Africa)

May 28,1944

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-4

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

After posting my letter about a month ago, I received the most welcome copy of PHYLON, an excellent magazine edited by your learned self. I have not only read, but studied the articles appearing in that issue, and it is no exaggeration when I say that it is one of the best-edited magazines I have ever come across. Its scholarly reviews of Negro historical events and expression of Negro aspirations have opened up a new field of study for me. HELL IN THE SUNSHINE by Cedric Dover and PHYLON, the mirror of your activity, are directly responsible for the interest. I intend to be a subscriber of PHYLON very soon.

I am looking forward to your review of " The Tyranny of Colour" in the esteemed pages of "PHYLON". I will be indeed obliged to have a copy of PHYLON containing the review.

You have many distinguished scholars on the editorial board and others as contributors. If any of them is interested in my work, I shall be only too pleased to post them a copy of my book, provided he reviews it in the Negro newspapers or sends his observations to me.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely

P.S. Josh

19-24-27

January 6, 1944

Institute of Arts and Letters

Mrs Ruby J. R. Kennedy
11 Burns Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

Thank you for your kind words of December 23. I remember my visit to Vassar with much pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

July 31, 1944

63-52-61

W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o N.A.A.C.P.
New York
New York

Dear Sir:

Mr. John E. Oakes, formerly of the Scottnews Sindicate in Atlanta, Georgia, has recommended you to me. I have in mind a radio show which I would like your help in organizing on paper.

Due to the fact that my knowledge of the three million people, whose story I want for this program, is limited to books and periodicals and only a few personal friends, I feel a great need for your assistance.

I have had some experience with writing and directing shows over a small network in Cicero. But I think this program is very important, and my meager education is not enough to permit me to undertake this project alone.

There is one thing more which I would like to make clear. If you offer your help (and I sincerely hope you will), it will have to be voluntarily for I can't offer you any kind of a salary at the present. Of course, when (and if) the show is successful, you will be well repaid.

I hope to hear from you soon. If you are too busy with your own work right now, please direct me to someone who would be interested.

Sincerely yours,

Harriet Khane

Harriet Khane
6639 Roosevelt Rd.
Berwyn, Ill.

[Alexander King Committee]

180 West 135th Street
New York 30, New York

November 18, 1944

19-20-27

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

On October 31, 1944, Alexander King completed fifty-two years of service in the New York City Post Office, and retired on that date.

Some of us, his friends, felt that we should get together some of his cronies in a little affair commemorating his retirement. Accordingly, arrangements are being carried forward to have at the Hotel Theresa, a Smoker on SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, AT 9:00 O'CLOCK.

As one of Alex's friends we are asking that you join us on that night to honour him. The tariff to be borne by each man is, $2.00., part of which will go towards defraying the cost of a Scroll to be presented to him.

Send along with your acceptance, therefore, $2.00., to:

Rudolph J. Thomas
Business Secretary
Harlem Branch, Y.M.C.A.
180 West 135th Street
New York 30, New York

Please do this by Thursday, November 23. We must notify the Hotel by Friday morning as to the number that will be attending.

Please keep this secret as we want it to be a complete surprise to Alex.

Act promptly on this. We want it to be a frolicksome night of rare fun and fellowship.

Cooperatively yours,

Peyton Anderson

William Wortham

[Alexander King Committee]

22 November 1944

1-28-01

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Enclosed is my check for $2. I shall be glad to join the brethern at the Theresa Saturday evening.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Rudolph J. Thomas
Business Secretary
Harlem Branch, YMCA
180 West 135th Street
New York 30

April 12, 1944

19-27-109

President Willis J. King
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

Professor James O. Slade
Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Prof. Slade:

We are holding at Atlanta University April 18 and 19 a second conference on the program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges for Cooperative Social Study. Four sessions will be held, Tuesady at 2 P.M. and 7 P.M. and Wednesday at 9 A.M and 2 P.M. We will be very glad to have you present and take part in the conference.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

AUXILIARIES:

Henry Gaston, Deacons
John C. Clay, Trustees
K. D. Hall, Laymen
Oscar Meadows, S. S.
Frank Hopkins, B. T. U.
J. E. Dempsey, Ushers
Rosa Daniels, Choir
Mills Holly, Chorus
Walter Young, Young People
Lawrence Brown, Pianist
S. L. Triplett, Finance

King Solomon Baptist Church

9244 DELMAR STREET

Phones:
Office TO. 8-2764 Public TO. 7-9591

T. S. BOONE, D. D., LL. D., Minister
Res. 590 E. Boston Blvd.

U. S. GOLDSBY, Minister's Assistant
Res. 2820 Military Street
Phone LA. 8087 Detroit 11, Mich.

AUXILIARIES:

Anna Wright, Mission
Bessie Powell, Pastor's Aid
Mary Gaston, Deaconess
Alberta Fennoy, Nurses
L. C. Love, Maids and Matrons
Alberta Ashford, Wide Awake
Mable Humphrey, Secretary
M. D. Brown, Clerk
Christine Richardson, Young People Choir
Mary E. Fuller, Y. P. Pianist
Andrew Scott, Treasurer

Nov. 3, 1944

Lectures 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-31

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am staging several of the outstanding persons of America in Detroit in a series of addresses under the general theme "The Negro in the World of Tomorrow." I am vitally interested in having you appear here on January 1, or February 22. I think of January 1 in connection with the General Emancipation idea and February 22 in connection with Washington's Birthday. For this service, I shall be delighted to compensate you in the sum of One hundred and fifty dollars ($150). Your room and board while in the city will be taken care of without any cost to you. If you can favor us by appearing on one of the dates set out above, I shall be glad to proceed immediately to make plans for your coming.

Please favor me with an immediate reply as I must complete all arrangements and have programs and announcements publicized by the middle of this month, as the series will begin on the first of December.

Very truly yours,

T. S. Boone

T. S. BOONE

TSB/f

Dictated and Mailed
Without Revision.

[King Solomon Baptist Church]

9 November 1944

19-27-32

My dear Sir:

I am speaking Sunday, February eighteenth, at the Detroit YMCA where I have spoken annually for the last ten years or more. I could speak for you February twenty-second if you think that the previous appearance at the Y would not interfere.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. T. S. Boone
590 East Boston Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

AUXILIARIES:

Henry Gaston, Deacons
John C. Clay, Trustees
K. D. Hall, Laymen
Oscar Meadows, S. S.
Frank Hopkins, B. T. U.
J. E. Dempsey, Ushers
M. D. Brown, Clerk
Mills Holly, Chorus
Walter Young, Young People
Lawrence Brown, Pianist
S. L. Triplett, Finance
Andrew Scott, Treasurer
Geo. R. Lovejoy, Benev. Treas.

King Solomon Baptist Church

9244 DELMAR STREET, (11)

Phones:

Office: TO. 8-2764 Public TO. 7-9591

T. S. BOONE, D. D., LL. D., Minister
Res 590 E. Boston Blvd., (2)
Res. Phone: TO. 9-2640

L. D. Bunn, B. D., Associate Minister

Assistant Ministers
Z. E. McGee, D. D. Oliver Wilson Sr.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AUXILIARIES:

Mrs. Anna Wright, Mission
Mrs. Bessie Powell, Pastor's Aid
Mrs. Mary Gaston, Deaconess
Mrs. Alberta Fennoy, Nurses
Mrs. L. C. Love, Maids and Matrons
Mrs. C. L. Ashford, Wide Awake
Mrs Mable Humphrey, Secretary
Mrs. Florence Wheeler, Stenographer
Mrs. Rosa Daniels, Choir
Miss Christine Richardson, Young People Choir
Mrs. T. S. Boone, Y. P. Pianist

November 22, 1944

19-27-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, 3 N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am in receipt of your letter of a few days ago and wish to advise that it has been decided by the committee of the King Solomon Baptist Church to proceed with the original plan to have you speak for us on February 22, We have also proceeded to make public announcement of the same and include you as one of the speakers in the program schedule. Please keep this engagement in mind, and when you come for the appointment of the 18th at the Y.M.C.A., be prepared to remain for the engagement of the 22nd.

Very truly yours,

T. S. Boone

T. S. BOONE

TSB/f

Dictated and Mailed
Without Revision.

[King Solomon Baptist Church]

27 November 1944

My dear Mr. Boone:

In accordance with your letter of November 22, I shall be glad to speak for you February twenty-second. The charge will be one hundred and fifty dollars and room and board from the twentieth through the twenty-second.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-22-34

Mr. T. S. Boone
590 East Boston Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-33-12

September 25, 1944

My dear Miss Kirby:

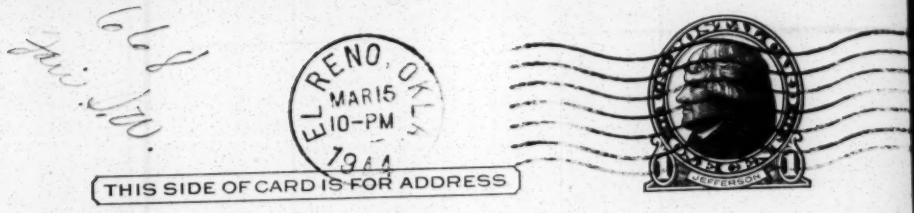
One of my first jobs when I got to New York was to go down to Wanamaker's and order that Panama hat blocked. As things are a bit slow here I am expecting to have it next spring. In the meantime, I am remembering you with great pleasnre and I hope I shall see you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Miss Dorothy Kirby
United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj



Mr. Whittaker, Registrar
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 20 1944

Booker T. Washington School
El Reno, Oklahoma
March 15, 1944

Dear Mr. Whittaker:

I am anxious to get a copy of the Atlanta University Publication No. 22, Report of the First Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges for Coordinating a Program of Cooperative Social Study. To whom should I write?

19-32-50

Oblige,

L. R. Kirkpatrick

L.R. Kirkpatrick

14 Apr 1944
4319 Taylor St.
Washington, 20, D.C.

Professor W.E. Burghardt DuBois
Sociology Department
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Letter of Appreciation

Dear Professor DuBois:

19-36-73

I wish to congratulate you upon your article, "Prospect of a World without Race Conflict" in the American Journal of Sociology. It is the most honest and forceful statement of the race situation with respect to war aims that I have read. My first impulse was to write you and let you know how pleased I was to read your article -- that such an exciting, and, I hope, effective statement should appear in a scholarly journal.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Orrin E. Klapp

Orrin E. Klapp

May 9, 1944

Mr. Orrin E. Klapp
4319 Taylor Street
Washington 20, D. C.

I-36-74

My dear Mr. Klapp:

I appreciate your kind letter of April 14.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

MAXIM KOPF
237 EAST 48th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

19-18-4

Dear Mr Du Bois

I am delighted to hear, that you will be in New York and will expect to hear from you upon your arrival -

My telephone no- is

Eldorado 5-4037

Very sincerely yours

Maxim Kopf

January 5, 1944

Mr. Maxim Kopf:
237 East 48th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kopf:

I-8-5
I-8-10

I wrote you December 14, saying that I would be "here" during the month of Jan. I meant here in Atlanta and not in New York.

I shall not be in New York until February and then only for a few days when I will be lecturing and filling appointments.

I might have time to sit for you and then again it might be impossible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Los Angeles, February 10, 1944.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

A long time has gone since I had the honor and pleasure to write to you. I really should have written to you much earlier, when I received the subscription blank for "PHYLON". But now, returning the blank with the subscription for this year 1944, I wish to add a few lines. I also enclose the corresponding fee.-

This past year has brought an essential and favorable change in my life. Invited by the University of Colorado to give some lectures in their summer school, I left New York in July, spent summer in Boulder, went from there in August to Albuquerque, gave two lectures in the university there, and finally tried to obtain a position in New Mexico. But no suitable position was free. Thus I went to Los Angeles, and here, thanks to the fact that they knew me as a lecturer before (I had given one lecture in the university and some in other places two years ago) I was appointed for one semester, and now my position has been prolonged. I have been very busy the first time, but now I have reserved a day for correspondence.

In Colorado I gave among others a lecture on the cultural achievements of the Negro and the Mulatto throughout the world, and to judge from the attitude of a few Negro students who were in the audience, I believe that they like the presentation. Also the Boulder students, who are very understanding, agreed with me.

My thoughts go often to my friends in Atlanta. I never will forget the hospitality ~~of~~ your university extended to me thanks to your warm interest in my research. Especially the evenings in the home of our common friend, Dr. Loos, will remain unforgettible in my memory, among them particularly that evening when you, Dr. Du Bois, participated in our circle.

I will write to Dr. Loos in a few days. I also would be very much pleased to know how Miss Irene Diggs is. Probably she is still in Cuba. And how is Miss Scott ? And the other scientists whom I had the honor and pleasure to meet.?

I would greatly appreciate receiving from you, Dr. Du Bois, a few lines.

In the meanwhile I remain with very best greetings and wishes

yours respectfully
William W. Krauss

Address: Dr. William W. Krauss, c/o Department of Political Science,
Los Angeles 24, California. University of California,

19-18-6

March 3, 1944

Dr. William W. Krauss
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

19-18-7

My dear Mr. Krauss

I am delighted to know that you are in a fairly permanent position. Los Angeles is a lovely city. I wish you all success. Dr. Loos' address at present is: Chicago Church Federation, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois; Miss Scott is also studying in New York; Miss Diggs is well but is not here. She is seeking her Doctorate in anthropology in the University of Havana, Cuba. I am sure that they all would be glad to hear from you. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

5718 River Road (25)
Neville Island, Pa.
March 15, 1944

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
% Henry Holt Publishers
New York City, New York

19-18-9

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Upton Sinclair loaned me a book written by you, called "Black Folk", and it answers many questions which I had wanted answered. I'm wondering if you could spare me a copy of this work so that I could use it as a source book of information for the sake of publicizing the Negro cause.

Sincerely,

Melville Kress

March 28, 1944

19-18-10

Mr. Melvin Kress
5718 River Road (25)
Neville Island, Pa.

My dear Sir:

My book, "Souls of Black Folk" may be purchased at A. C. McClurg and Company, 333 East Ontario Street, Chicago Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-33-2

Dr Clément Lanier

1206, Rue Nissage Saget Saint-Marc, Haiti

21 November 1944

20-10-44

My dear President Harrison:

I am contemplating a trip to the southwest the week of March eleventh. I could speak at Langston once or twice. My fee would be two hundred dollars. Please let me know if you could use my services.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

[R. O'Hara Lanier]

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-24-21

January 22, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is an honor and a pleasure to congratulate you upon your election to membership in the National Association of Arts and Letters. For many years now you have contributed books and articles deserving of the honor you have received by being elected to the notable society. Though the tribute has been slow in coming, those of us who have witnessed and followed your career are happy for you to receive this honor even now.

May I again congratulate you upon the receipt of a tribute which you have well earned!

Very sincerely yours,

R. O'Hara Lanier

R. O'Hara Lanier
Acting President

rol:erg:b

January 25, 1944

19-24-22

N. D. A. F1

Mr. H. O. Lanier
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Mr. Lanier:

I appreciate your kind words of January 22.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:oH

JOHN LASH

530 WEST MONROE ST.. SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

January 25, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor
Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-21-3

My dear Dr. DuBois:

At the risk of having you think me presumptuous, I am writing to inquire about the fate of the manuscript, "John Woolman, Crusader for Freedom", which I submitted for your editorial consideration some weeks ago.

We are contemplating a faculty publication here at Livingstone and wish original papers and reprinted articles for this issue. Of course, I would much prefer that our use of the above named article be a reprint with your permission. However, if your editorial staff has found that it cannot use the manuscript, I would appreciate your returning it to me, with whatever comments you may have to make on its improvement.

May I say that I know of the many similar articles which must come to your desk and I sincerely appreciate any consideration which you have given or may give to my effort.

Very truly yours,

John S. Lash

John S. Lash

[Lash]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

JOHN LASH

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

19-25-46

February 5, 1944

Request to read article

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor
Phylon Magazine
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of February 1st and acknowledge with gratitude the information regarding the printing of the manuscript which I sent to you.

May I tell you what encouragement I gain from the knowledge that the article meets the high standards of Phylon. As you have probably guessed, I am a neophyte at writing for publication and I recognize that much improvement will be necessary before I can stop thinking of style and begin to concentrate on content. Nevertheless, recognition of the article by one of our great American writers provides great hope that perhaps I have something of the rudimentary ability for scholarship.

Needless to say, I shall be looking forward to the forthcoming issue.

Very truly yours,

John S. Lash

John S. Lash

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

JOHN LASH

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE. SALISBURY. NORTH CAROLINA

February 14, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor
Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-21-4

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just seen a copy of the current edition of Phylon, in which my manuscript on John Woolman is published. May I express my genuine delight with the manner of its presentation and again thank you for its consideration.

Please direct your circulation office to send five (5) copies of the current issue to me, together with a statement of cost. Several persons here have desired a copy of this issue and so far only the library copy is available.

As you may have feared, I have been working on another manuscript which I hope to submit to you, one which it seems to me is within the scope of Phylon. I am making a definitive study of the place of the literature of the Negro in the orthodox academic concept "American Literature". The manuscript is virtually complete and I intend to send it to you within a few days.

I hope that I am not taking advantage of my contact with your office.

Very truly yours,

John S. Lash

John S. Lash

DR. NORMAN F. LASKEY
1150 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
ATWATER 9-7934

Louis T. Wright

Jan. 17, 1944

W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Doctor Wright transmitted your letter to me. I shall be glad to see you at your convenience when you are in New York. Please call my office on your arrival so we can make a definite appointment and I can give you instructions. The cost will be nominal and we can arrange that after I see you.

Very truly yours,

Norman F. Laskey

Norman F. Laskey, M.D.

19-19-13

Thursday

10 AM

3 Cor:

Eph Tow breakfast

10

January 21, 1944

Dr. Norman F. Laskey
1150 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Laskey:

Answering your letter of January 17, I beg to say that I shall be in New York on the 15th of February and will telephone you on the 15th or 16th and make appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E.B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

14-14-14

February 28, 1944

Dr. Norman F. Laskey
1150 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Laskey:

I have reached home safely and feel quite well, with no inconveniences from your thorough examination. I have just finished taking the tablets which you gave me and will have an urinalysis immediately, and let you know the result. I thank you for your kind attention. I shall be glad to meet the bill when received.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

51-14-15

March 3, 1944

Dr. Norman F. Laskey
1150 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Laskey:

Enclosed is a report of a urinalysis for your information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-14-16

DR. NORMAN F. LASKEY
1450 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
ATWATER 9-4343

March 14, 1944

W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad you arrived at home safely and are feeling well. The urine report is very good and the few abnormal elements are of no significance. I am enclosing a bill from Dr. N. Rosenthal for $5 for the blood examination. You may send him your check direct. I am also enclosing my bill.

Very truly yours,

Norman F. Laskey, M.D.

19-14-12

March 28, 1944

Dr. Norman F. Laskey

1150 Park Avenue

New York, New York

Dear Dr. Laskey:

Enclosed is my check covering your bill of $75. I have sent a check for $5 to Dr. Rosenthal. I appreciate your kindness and interest very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

81-44-18

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

19-33-16

September 25, 1944

My dear M. Chauvet:

I appreciate very much what Le Nouvelliste did in reporting my visit in Haiti. I am especially sorry that I could not stay for the banquet which you were so kindly arranging, but you know that the difficulties of transportation are such that since I had made my plans for departure it was impossible to change them. I am under obligation to you and your staff.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

M. Ernst Chauvet
Le Nouvelliste
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

[League of Colored Peoples]

February 9, 1944

Dr. Harold Moody
164 Queens Road
Peckham
London, England

19-18-25

My dear Dr. Moody:

I have heard through Mrs. Garvey in Jamaica of your election to the chairmanship of the London Missionary Society. I hasten to congratulate you and to tell you how thoroughly I concur with your thoughts on Africa. I shall be glad to cooperate in any way. My best regards to yourself and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

8114135

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=THANKS LETTER PLEASE DRAUGHT MEMORANDUM ACCEPTABLE AUTHORATIVE NEGRO ORGANIZATION AMERICAN WESTINDIES AFRICA FOR DISCUSSION CONFERENCE LONDON

JULY= HAROLD MOODY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES

Founder and President: HAROLD A. MOODY, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

Travelling and General Secretary:
JOHN CARTER, B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, of British Guiana.

164, QUEEN'S ROAD,
PECKHAM,
LONDON, S.E.15.

Telephone & Telegrams: NEW CROSS 1834

HAM/HM/AC

6.4.44

9-18-26

Dr W.E.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia U.S.A.

Dear Dr DuBois,

I was very glad indeed to have your letter. By this time you will have received my cablegram with the request that you should draft a Memorandum, which will meet with the acceptance of responsible American organisations and let us have it in time for discussion at our Annual Conference in July next. It is most important that it should meet with as wide an acceptance as possible in America. This is necessary in order to give it full weight. Will you please get busy right away and let me have your draft as soon as possible.

Of course, if there is anyone responsible coming to Britain in July we would like such person to be given the authority to speak in the name of some representative group.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Moody

Founder & President

19-24-1

April 7, 1944

Dr. Harold Moody
164 Queens Road
Peckham,
London England

My dear Dr. Moody:

I am enclosing the proposed form of a letter which would call together a Pan African Congress after the War. I do not insist upon the name "Pan-African" but suggested it as inboding a certain continuity in our efforts and also for establishing our claim to the name, since there is a tendency in certain parts of the world to use this name for an organization dominated by white folk.

I am writing to the other proposed convenors to get their assent. Just as soon as I hear from them, I will write you again. Meantime let me have your reaction and suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W.E.

THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES.

FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT - - - - - HAROLD A. MOODY, M.D., B.S. (LOND.)

General & Travelling Secretary: JOHN CARTER, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law (British Guiana).

Hon. Treasurer: Capt. CHRISTINE O. MOODY, R.A.M.C. *(On Active Service)* *Hon. Acting Treasurer:* Miss JOAN E. MOODY.

Monthly Publication: **NEWS LETTER**

21, OLD QUEEN STREET, S.W.1.

Telephone & Telegrams: WHITEHALL 6591.

29th April, 1944.

19-18-27

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I have your air mail letter with enclosure to hand with which I am in perfect accord. I certainly feel it would be a good thing to call such a conference and would form a good follow-up to our conference fixed for July.

May I suggest that to the list of Societies you add the League of Coloured Peoples and the West African Students Union, and further that you put my name not only as Chairman of the London Missionary Society but as Founder and President of the League of Coloured Peoples.

I shall ber very glad to hear further from you on this.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Wadsworth

Founder and President

W.E.B.DuBois Esq.,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

"CHARTER FOR COLOURED PEOPLES".

40/8/152

This Conference of the League of Coloured Peoples, held in London on July 21st-23rd, 1944, calls upon the Governments of the United Nations to adopt the following Charter:

1. **The same economic, educational, legal and political rights shall be enjoyed by all persons, male and female, whatever their colour. All discrimination in employment, in places of public entertainment and refreshment, or in other public places, shall be illegal and shall be punished.**
2. **The governments administering dependent territories shall proclaim their acceptance of, and give effect to, the following:**
   - **(a) That comprehensive plans be made and put into effect, in accordance with a definite time schedule, for the economic, educational, social and political development of the dependent regions and their peoples. Special and adequate funds shall be set aside for this purpose.**
   - **(b) That all such economic development shall be in the interest of the peoples of the regions concerned.**
   - **(c) That educational plans shall be so formed and carried out that the peoples of such territories shall be able, in the shortest possible time, to play their full part in all spheres and at all levels of activity in their own countries.**
   - **(d) That the indigenous peoples of all dependent territories shall have immediately a majority on all law-making bodies, and shall be granted full self-government at the earliest possible opportunity.**
   - **(e) That Imperial Powers shall be required to account for their administration of dependent territories to an international body with powers of investigation, and, in particular, to make regular reports on the steps taken towards self-government.**

**Published by THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES,
21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone: WHItehall 6591.**

[League of Coloured Peoples]

THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES.

FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT - - - - - HAROLD A. MOODY, M.D., B.S. (LOND.)

General Secretary: JOHN CARTER, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law (British Guiana).

Assistant Secretary: Miss DORIS MORANT, Dip. Dom. Sc.

Hon. Treasurer: Capt. CHRISTINE O. MOODY, R.A.M.C.

OBJECTS:

To promote and protect the Social, Educational, Economic and Political interests of its members.
To interest members in the welfare of Coloured People in all parts of the world.
To improve relations between the races.
To co-operate and affiliate with organisations sympathetic to Coloured People.
To render such financial assistance to Coloured People in distress as lies within its capacity.

Monthly Publication: **NEWS LETTER**

164, QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.15

Telephone & Telegrams: NEW CROSS 1834.
Cablegrams: AMORPECK, LONDON.

HAM/HM/CPC

27.7.44

19-31-18

My dear Dr DuBois,

I am sending herewith a copy of the Charter which we adopted at our very successful Conference last week-end. I shall be very glad to have your opinion of this document, which we are hoping to broadcast all over the world.

We are successfully negotiating the flying bombs on this side, although they do cause some inconvenience.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Dan Wadsworth

Dr W.E.Burghardt DoBois,

NEWS LETTER

Vol. X No. 60 **September, 1944**

THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES

Founder & President - Dr. Harold A. Moody

FOURTEENTH YEAR

THIS MONTH.

President's Letter.

The Late Governor Eboue.

West Indian Troops in U.S.A.

Liverpool Recorder and the Colour Bar.

West Indian Pilot Officer gets Redress.

South African Bishops and the Colour Bar.

Secretary's Notes.

The L.C.P. exists to promote and protect its members' interests..

To interest members in all coloured peoples.

To improve relations between the races.

To co-operate with kindred organisations.

To assist financially, if possible.

General and Travelling Secretary - - JOHN CARTER, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Treasurer - - Capt. C. O. MOODY, R.A.M.C. (On Service)
Hon. Acting Treasurer - - - - - Miss JOAN E. MOODY

Communications to:
THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES,
21, OLD QUEEN STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Phone
WHItehall 6591.

Cables:
Amorpeck, London

Subscriptions:
Membership (including News Letter) 10/- Life Membership, £5 5s. 0d.
News Letter (Monthly, post free) 5/- per annum. Single copies 6d.

DEAR MEMBER,

The focus of our attention at the present moment is centred upon the Charter for Coloured Peoples adopted at our Conference in July and printed in our last issue. Members who want copies of this Charter for circulation can have them by application at our Headquarters. So far we have sent this Charter to all the Allied Governments, to religious bodies, Churches and Missionary Societies, to British Dependencies in Africa and the West Indies, to Colonial Organisations known to us, to members of Parliament and to several individuals of standing. We would like our members to help us to send it as far and as wide as possible. It is important that everyone should know our aims and aspirations.

The Constantine case shows that the law of this country is already opposed to discrimination in hotels. What we are now asking for is

(1) better machinery for operating the law—the onus of taking action should be on the public prosecutor, and not on the offended person, who is thus put to great expense in order to secure a decision in the High Court;

(2) an extension of the law to cover cases other than hotels.

We are also asking for a greater element of reality in dealing with dependent peoples. For, in our opinion, it is farcical to talk of training people to govern themselves, as Mr. Malcolm McDonald did, when as Secretary of State he said: "If our relationship with Colonial peoples is that of trustees . . . we must be training the people of the Colonies for ultimate self-government, and that policy we are pursuing steadily, persistently and faithfully throughout the Colonial Empire . . ." when in fact such people are deliberately excluded from law-making bodies in a number of Colonies. We would observe that it is because of this fact that such bodies have been able to pass laws depriving them of their lands, have enacted pass laws and the like, which discriminate against one section of the community, and have refused to pass adequate labour laws for so long. Furthermore, we ask what is the real objection to a majority? Is it that the Imperial Power is to be in a position easily to pass laws which most of the indigenous people may consider undesirable? If not, then why not a majority?

The contents of this issue of our NEWS-LETTER will, we believe, more than fully demonstrate to all our readers the necessity for our Charter, which, we fully believe, will become an historic document. Time has proved in so many cases, during our comparatively short life of fourteen years, that had Government followed at the time the advice we tendered on many issues they would have won for themselves many laurels. Whereas, they have been compelled by force of circumstances subsequently to adopt such advice when they lost all the good will which might have accrued to them had action been taken earlier. We trust that in the question of this Charter such will not be the case.

We understand that West Africans, at the instigation of the late Major-General Wingate, have been highly trained as Parachutists and have landed far behind the Japanese lines. They have done a magnificent piece of work. This war has fully demonstrated that in every branch, the African has proved himself in every way an equal to his European brother. We merely claim that he should secure that for which he has proved himself fully qualified—absolute equality of opportunity in every walk of life. This is the real meaning of our Charter. Indeed, is this not the real purpose of this war—a war against any expression of the *Herrenvolk* idea? Did not our Prime Minister himself say to the Imperial Conference in 1921 :

> "I think there is only one ideal that the British can set before themselves, and that is that there should be no barriers of race, colour and creed which should prevent any man of merit from reaching any situation if he be fitted for it."

Did not H.M. Government in 1940 support this ideal when they said :

> "The primary aim of Colonial Policy is to protect and advance the interests of the inhabitants of the colonies."

And when they endorsed the statement made by the Moyne Royal Commission to the effect that :

> "The active assistance of all persons of standing, and of all available means of publicity, such as broadcasting, should be enlisted in an organised attempt to prevent any further extension of Colour Prejudice."

Our Charter merely asks the Government to implement these statements and to bring them together in one comprehensive document which will form the standard in our future dealings with dependent peoples.

49/8/47

We believe that our document is clear, concise, and comprehensive and must command the attention and acceptance of all those who are genuinely working for better race relationships and thus for a happier world.

Our American brothers in their approach to the Presidential elections have set us a great example. Twenty-five societies, representing more than 6,500,000 coloured Americans, have united to send a message to both Republican and Democratic national conventions demanding attention to six points. We heartily congratulate them on this achievement and ask our own people to take note thereof and let us be more united in the presentation of our common demands. There is no other way in which we can hope to secure the attention of the peace makers in such a manner as will enable them to give due heed to our desires.

The Fifth pan-African congress is being summoned to meet in London as soon as travelling facilities make this possible. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Miss Amy Jacques Garvey, Mr. Paul Robeson, Mr. Max Yergan, and Dr. Harold Moody are the sponsors thereof. We mean to do all in our power to help our people everywhere to see the force of a united front and with the help of God to remove the present world outlook whereby we all have been treated merely as pawns in the European game. Just as the United Nations, representing many viewpoints, have come together under one banner for a definite purpose, so must United Africa—including all persons of African descent and representing all viewpoints—come together for a similar purpose namely, to achieve the full emancipation of our peoples.

We ask our friends to remember our need for funds if we are to be able to carry out our programme.

The Conference Report will be printed as soon as possible.

Yours very truly, *Harold A. Moody*

Founder and President.

We congratulate the following students who have been awarded scholarships and are proceeding to England to pursue their studies:

1. R. O. Akinshete (Medicine).
2. I. N. Anisobi (Medicine).
3. E. Akin. Doherty (Banking).
4. E. Dublin Green (Dentistry).
5. Dominic Egbuna (Medicine).
6. Benedict Enweonwu (Art).
7. A. B. Fregene (Law).
8. G. A. Garrick (Medicine).
9. Gibson Nzegwu (Medicine).
10. P. E. A. Kalunta Onyejekwe (Medicine).
11. E. Obasa Porter (Banking).

Thus, six will study medicine, two will study banking, one will study dentistry, one will study law, and one will study art.

The 11 men represent Yoruba, Ibo, Itsekiri, Ijaw and Edo tribes.

40/8V/49

67. Coloured Governor Who Proved His Worth.
(*The Cape Standard*, May 30th.)

The death took place at Cairo on Friday, 19th May, of Felix Eboue, the first Negro Governor-General of French West Africa.

He was born in Cayenne, French Guiana, in 1886, and received his education at Bordeaux. He entered the French Colonial School at the age of 19 and in 1908 took over his first post in the French Colonial Service at Bangui, French Equatorial Africa. His career was a successful one, and in 1931 he became the Secretary-General for Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

In 1934, he was appointed Secretary-General of Martinique, and in August, 1936, was appointed Governor of Oubangui-Schari, which is a portion of French Equatorial Africa. Three years later he was made Governor-General of the Chad.

He became Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa in November, 1940. When he went on leave three months ago, his place was taken by M. Bayardelle. M. Eboue leaves a widow and two daughters.

It will be remembered, as we recorded in an early issue of our News Letter, that Felix Eboue was the first to break with Vichy and join the Allies on the side of de Gaulle in June, 1940. The Chad was thus the sole foothold from which de Gaulle could continue his struggle for the liberation of France. Eboue acted quickly and opened a corridor through French Equatorial Africa over which there poured an unending stream of supplies to the Near East, India and even Russia. He also dispatched men to fight against Rommel in North Africa.

A little while ago, L. Silberman, who had visited French West Africa, discussed this remarkable man in "The Forum." The following were some of his impressions of Felix Eboue:

"He had hardly been made District Officer in 1908 when he set out to compose a dictionary of some of the main languages spoken in the colony of Ubangui-Chari.

"Such was his authority in linguistic and anthropological matters, that great European scholars like Delafosse consulted him and gave currency to his writings.

"Always a fine musician, he studied yet another language, the drum language, this great African invention whereby the Natives can communicate with distant villages as easily as with a next-door neighbour."

M. Eboue as Governor-General of the Federation, however, realised that liberty was more than a military struggle—that it must ultimately be founded on economic and social security. He seized the advantage which the colony's freedom from the metropolitan bureaucracy and the vested interests which had opposed the growth of local industry had given him.

In three years the value of exports increased three- and four-fold. War prosperity was utilised to extend social services for the Native population.

M. Eboue took stock of colonial policy and put into operation the ideas which had been germinating in his mind during his 30 years of experience as Administrator. The evils of the old policy he castigated in the most outspoken terms.

Indeed, no head of a nation, except perhaps Churchill, has in the midst of war told his people more ruthlessly the truth.

Governor Eboue recently drew up a colonial charter which was accepted by the Brazzaville Conference.

The six main points in the charter commit the Government of a Free France to:—

(1) The organisation of a planned economic system on the lines of Soviet Russia.

(2) The establishment of a living wage standard for all African peasants, agricultural and industrial workers.

(3) The provision of tools and equipment by the Government to African farmers.

(44) The fixing of conditions of work by law; the right of all workers to form trade unions, and to bargain with the bosses; the introduction of old age pensions and compensation for all workers injured while at work.

(5) The introduction of a national health scheme, and the provision of social services based on methods used in Soviet Russia.

(6) The provision of mass education which will ensure that all African children in towns and villages receive schooling.

68. Dr. Samuel Layinka Ayodoji Manuwa Gets Promoted to be a Surgical Specialist. (*West African Pilot,* June 3rd.)

Dr. Samuel Layinka Ayodeji Manuwa, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ch.B., F.R.S.A., D.T.M., D.T.H., L.M., etc., Medical Officer of the Adeoyo Hospital here, and Chairman of the Association of African Medical Officers of Nigeria, has been promoted Surgical Specialist, the first full-blooded West African to hold that post.

Born at Ijebu Ode on March 4th, 1903, Dr. Manuwa is the eldest son of the late Rev. B. I. Manuwa, and grandson of Oba Kusenyi Manuwa, the Elero of Itebu.

After elementary education at St. John's School, Aroloya, Lagos, young Manuwa entered the CMS Grammar School in 1913, under the principalship of Rev. J. S. Fagbenro, M.A.

When he left the school for King's College on a Government scholarship in 1917 he was Senior Prefect of the Grammar School.

In 1921, he entered Edinburgh University at the age of 18, and after making good in exactly five years by gaining his M.B., Ch.B., he also received professional training in Liverpool University and in Dublin.

Before he graduated at the age of 23 in the University and Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, Dr. Manuwa had won the Robert Wilson Memorial Prize in Chemistry (1922) and the Wellcome Prize in Medicine (1924), as well as being University Demonstrator in Anatomy (1926).

Having obtained D.T.M. in Liverpool in 1926, the young medico returned to Nigeria, and joined the Nigerian Medical Service.

For two years, he was Resident Medical Officer at St. Margaret's Hospital, Calabar, before he was transferred as Medical Officer-in-charge to Massey Street Dispensary, Lagos.

From 1929 to 1932 he was Surgical Registrar in the African Hospital, Lagos, and from 1932 to 1937, Medical Officer at Owerri.

He won his D.T.M. (Liverpool) in 1934, when he visited Britain to gain his M.D. (Edinburgh) both by examination and thesis.

In 1937, he was awarded the Coronation Medal, and in that year he went on transfer to Forcados as Medical Officer.

In 1938, he went as Acting Senior Medical Officer to Onitsha; it was in that year that he gained his F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).

From 1939 to 1943, when he was Medical Officer at Enugu, he acted on several occasions as Senior Medical Officer.

On April 1st, 1944, on being promoted Surgical Specialist, he was transferred to **Adeoyo Hospital here.**

69. Nigerian Bombardier Defies Death to Repair Telephone Line in Face of the Enemy Action. (*West African Pilot*, May 30th.)

NEW DELHI, May 29.—The drone of our aircraft, arriving to attack the position, could already be heard.

The dive-bombers had been promised a smoke bomb to guide them.

But the telephone line to the guns which were to fire the smoke bomb had been cut.

A Japanese medium machine-gun had pinned everyone to the ground.

To attempt to repair the line meant to risk death.

Signal Bombardier Audu Bagarimi (NA.29618) of Bagarimi, Nigeria, tackled the job.

While bullets whizzed at him continuously, he crept along following the telephone line, until he found the break.

He repaired it, orders were passed to the guns, and the signal smoke bomb was fired just as the dive-bombers arrived overhead.

Their attack was deadly accurate and shortly afterwards another objective in the Kaladan Valley had fallen to the West African Expeditionary Force.

Audu Bagarimi helped to win that battle.

70. W. Indian Troops, Training in U.S., Warned of American Prejudice (*The Pittsburgh Courier*, June 24th.)

Washington—(ANP)—West Indians, members of the First Caribbean regiment, were given their official British army instructions about personal conduct and the colour line in America before their training on U.S. soil, it was learned this week.

Dated May 6th, the instructions are listed under seven points and were issued to members of the First West Indian regiment, before it began training somewhere on this continent:

TOLD TO WATCH STEPS.

"1. The battalion with its reinforcements," the instructions read, "is going to the U.S.A. for a short period to enable it to be properly equipped and clothed and to undergo further elementary training.

"2. The U.S.A. is divided roughly into two zones, North and South, separated by a line known as the Mason Dixon Line. We are going to north Virginia, which is south of this line.

"3. North of the line conditions are more or less the same as in our own islands or colonies, but south of the line there is a definite Colour Bar, segregating white from coloured. All persons who are not obviously white are regarded as coloured and are subject to this bar.

"4. In view of the above, it is necessary that all members of the battalion, who are in effect guests of the people of the Southern States, are most careful not to bring discredit on themselves or the battalion by disregarding local customs and usages.

"5. All ranks should be particularly careful when frequenting the following: (a) any public vehicles; (b) public houses; (c) places of amusement; and (d) business places, that they do not enter these places or vehicles that are obviously reserved for whites. If they do so by mistake, they must be careful that they cause no disturbance, but leave as quietly and quickly as possible.

"6. All ranks must also be careful that they do not speak to any woman, white or coloured, on the public highway or in any public place. On no account must there be any attempt at friendship with a white woman, whether she is willing or not.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

"7. These restrictions are difficult to understand to us who have been used to more freedom of movement, but it is hoped that arrangements can be made to insure that you will be able to have reasonable freedom of movement and facilities for recreation similar to those you could have in your own island and colony. These arrangements will be made known to you as soon after your arrival as possible.

"Above all, remember that the honour of your regiment and your island rests on your shoulders and that if you conduct yourselves properly and only go where you are told, you should have no cause to regret the time spent in the U.S.A.," the instructions conclude.

Have our men enlisted to maintain or destroy this kind of thing?—*Ed.*

71. Eisenhower, Greeting N.A.A.C.P. Conference, Praises Negro Troops in Normandy.

(N.A.A.C.P. release, July 6th, 1944.)

The following greeting was read to the NAACP War-time Conference at its opening session on July 12th from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Invasion Forces:

"Negro troops did their duty excellently under fire on Normandy's beaches in a zone of heavy combat and suffered substantial casualties. You may well be proud of the accomplishments of Negro troops. In conjunction with all our forces in the European liberation campaign they have made their full contribution to the initial success.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander."

The message was transmitted to Walter White through the War Department of Public Relations in Washington.

72. The U.S.A. Presidential Election and the Negro.

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People to-day issued the following statement, signed by Walter White, Secretary, regarding the section dealing with the Negro in the Democratic Platform:

"To call the section on the Negro a plank is a misnomer. It is best characterized as a splinter. Badgered by professional bigots from the South and dictated to by Northern political machines more interested in votes than principle, the Democratic mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse of evasion by merely asserting that rights guaranteed under the Constitution exist and that Congress "should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights." When the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868 it said better what the Democratic Platform of 1944 asserts.

"The Platform says nothing regarding the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the poll tax, lynching, mistreatment of Negroes in the armed services, discrimination in employment or segregation.

"It is little comfort to know that the Democratic Convention did not go further and yield to the Southern demand for a "white supremacy" plank, restoration of the two-thirds rule, and repudiation of the Supreme Court's decision in the Texas White Primary Case.

"Neither party platform on the Negro is satisfactory to intelligent Negroes."

The U.S. Navy has announced plans to commission 22 Negroes in the Navy Reserve.

73. Dr. Moody's Year of Chairmanship of the London Missionary Society.

The August *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society says: "In taking reluctant leave of Dr. Harold Moody as Chairman, it was noted that he had broken all records by addressing more meetings and travelling more miles (and this under war-time conditions) than any other Chairman of the Board. He has never missed a Secretaries' meeting during his year of office! In thanking Dr. Moody for his unstinted service, gratitude was also expressed to Mrs. Moody, Dr. Harold Moody (jun.). and the rest of the Moody family for making it possible.

The August issue of the *Chronicle* is an Africa number and carries a striking article on the Colour Bar by Dr. Moody.

We do want to thank the London Missionary Society, whose confidence in our President was so unbounded that they gave him absolute freedom in his leadership during his year of office. They have done much for the cause of Africa and to help towards the removal of the Colour Bar. In this they maintain their reputation as a Pioneer Missionary Society both at home and abroad.

The incoming Chairman, the Rev. Bernard Spaull, in his first words expressed "appreciation of Dr. Moody's unique contribution to the Society in his year of office," and of his "leadership to members of another race and so demonstrating the literal truth of the fact that 'We are all one in Christ Jesus'."

JOHN CARTER.

74. Liverpool Recorder and the Colour Bar.

On the 1st of August, a significant day for the Negro, the Recorder of Liverpool (Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C.), at the City Quarter Sessions, reduced to one farthing a fine of £5 imposed at Liverpool Police Court on a West Indian who had refused to carry out Home Guard duties because, he said, he had been excluded from a Liverpool dance hall on account of his colour.

The West Indian, Mr. George Alexander McGuire Roberts, an electrician, who is one of the Jamaica volunteers working as a skilled technician in a Liverpool factory, stated that he had voluntarily joined the Home Guard unit at the factory where he is employed. He carried out his duties perfectly properly until October, 1943, when he reported that he had been refused admission to a dance hall, the Grafton Rooms, because of his colour, although he had presented himself in Home Guard uniform. Regarding this as an insult and a humiliation, he said he would not do Home Guard duties any more. He wrote, tendering his resignation. The summons was brought in respect of his refusal to do picket duty at the factory on March 25th.

Major John Patrick Goodwin, commanding the Home Guard unit, said Roberts told him he went to the Grafton Rooms in uniform after he had been refused admission in civilian clothes earlier in the

evening. There were about twelve other West Indians in the unit.

"CANNOT SELL YOU A TICKET."

Roberts, in evidence, said that after attending a Home Guard parade, he went in uniform straight to the Grafton Rooms. Police at the entrance did not stop him, but when he asked for a ticket he was told, "Sorry we cannot sell you a ticket, because you are a coloured man." He had previously been to the Grafton Rooms and had not been refused admission. On this particular night there were a lot of coloured Americans about and the American military police were keeping them away.

Mr. Hamilton.—Are coloured men allowed in the Grafton Rooms?—At one time they were, but I understand it has been stopped.

The Recorder.—Did it ever occur to you when you volunteered to come to Britain for war work that you would be refused admission to dance halls?—No, there is no colour bar in the West Indies. The races respect each other.

Mr. Leary Constantine, the West Indies cricketer, a welfare officer attached to the Ministry of Labour on Merseyside, said Roberts came to this country with a very good character.

"SHAMEFUL BUSINESS."

The Recorder, giving his decision, said: "I am told that the position of coloured people in this country has somewhat changed since the nationals of another of our Allies joined us in this country. I am not concerned with the view of our Allies on the question of colour. My own experiences in dealing with our Allies, the citizens of the United States, is that most of the people I meet hold the same views as I do upon colour, and are no more likely to be offended by the presence of coloured people than I am. If anything that I may say may offend citizens of some other Allied countries, let me say that the Allied Nations make up a democratic world and if they have colour prejudice they must occasionally come into collision with people who have not. I happened to be one who has not.

"When people come here to risk their lives they are entitled to think that they are coming to conditions of decency and order fit for a country that claims the title of imperial in its best sense. If they find that what I am inclined to call a noisy and intolerant minority are not prepared to give them equal rights I think they have a right to be angry.

"I think it is impertinence for any country to accept the aid of coloured people from any part of the world and then say: 'Our laws don't enable us to deal with you on terms of complete equality.'

"This hotel may refuse you at the expense of a nominal fine, here a public house may refuse you.

"If you accept aid from coloured people you accept it as from friends, whose aid you are proud to receive, and they should be the first to receive justice at your hands. But they do not receive it, and it is a shameful business.

"Mr. Roberts is breaking the law, when, having come here to serve the country, he refuses to be insulted. The fact that he is guilty may be more the object of laughter than anything else."

He could not allow the appeal on the question of principle "because the law is against me and I have to administer the law."

"When the law is ridiculous, I may still draw attention to the fact. This man has been fined £5 for not attending to his Home Guard duties.

"In my view the country's duties also have not been attended to. The country will have no complaint if I deal with this appeal in the way I think is best.

"I shall vary the sentence in this case by reducing the fine to a farthing and give Mr. Roberts the costs of appeal."

We would like to remind all dance hall proprietors, many of whom we understand are Jews, that discrimination against Negroes, on the plea of business, is exactly the same kidney as Nazi discrimination against Jews. **It is a very dangerous policy for them to pursue in Britain, law or no law.—Ed.**

75. From Our President to *The Times* (10th Aug.).

THE COLOUR BAR.

Sir,—I am very glad to note the report of the Recorder of Liverpool's judgment in a recent case at the City Quarter Sessions. Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, by his bold and courageous statement, has taken us a real step forward.

So numerous are the cases of discrimination which are brought to our notice, and so grave are the evils which are likely to result therefrom, that the League of Coloured Peoples recently called a conference to deal with this specific issue, and thereat framed and adopted a charter which is both comprehensive, concise, and complete in its statement of our desires. Our purpose is to press for its adoption by the United Nations.

To engage upon a war against the Herrenvolk theory and at the same time to leave unsolved this black-and-white relationship is undoubtedly a very shortsighted policy. However much the English may be disinclined to bring this matter into the open, they will none the less be compelled so to do before long, as it is now causing a considerable amount of bitterness which may have untoward results when this present conflict is over. When Lord Swinton, as Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, in 1931 responded to my request and made a public statement on this subject as Secretary of State for the Colonies, he gave a great lead, which now should be followed, as Mr. Hemmerde suggests, by some legal enactment against any discrimination based on race, colour, or creed.—I am your, &c.,

76. Wasu (Preach), the Magazine of the West African Students' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

We are very pleased to receive a copy of WASU for June, which is the first issue of the Eleventh Volume. This issue describes in pictures the visit of the Secretary of State, Colonel Oliver Stanley, to the Hostel and also gives "a sketch plan of the Proposed New House for W.A.S.U. in London, for which the sum of £50,000 is the target." We wish W.A.S.U. every success in this effort and we understand that Mr. Solanke is to pay an early visit to West Africa in this connection. The Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 1943 are also published and show a balance in hand on the year's working of £309. W.A.S.U. is now an Incorporated body. Our policy from the very beginning has always been to stimulate and work for the fullest possible co-operation with every other Organisation which seeks to improve race relationships and to further the best interests of our people, more especially if such organisations are run by our own people. We therefore welcome most heartily this evidence of rapprochement on the part of our sister organisation. W.A.S.U. is published at 2s. and is obtainable at their Hostel, Africa House, 1, South Villas, Camden Square, N.W.1.

77. 25 Organizations Issue Message to Both Party Conventions on Negro.

New York.—Six issues uppermost in the minds of Negro voters were cited in a message to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions by representatives of twenty-five national Negro organizations here June 17th.

Wholehearted prosecution of the war to total victory, the abolition of the poll tax by Congress, federal anti-lynching legislation, unsegregated integration of Negroes into the armed forces, establishment of a permanent federal committee on fair employment practices, and a foreign policy of international co-operation were the minimum demands cited to the chiefs of the major parties.

In their comments on the last point the document observes: Striking at imperialism and colonial exploitation, the statement aserts that 'political and economic democracy must displace the present system of exploitation in Africa, the West Indies, India and all other colonial areas," and calls for a foreign policy which recognises China as an equal ally and opposes "either perpetuation or extension of exploitation based upon economic or political advantage to 'white' nations at the expense of two-thirds of the people of the earth who are brown, yellow or black of skin."

"In evaluating the merits of parties and candidates we must include all issues—those touching the life of Negroes as a group, as well as those affecting the entire country. The party or candidate who refuses to help control prices, or fails to support the extension of social security, or refuses to support a progressive public programme for full post-war employment, or opposes an enlarged and unsegregated programme of government-financed housing, or seeks to destroy organized labour, is as much the enemy of Negroes as is he who would prevent Negroes from voting."

78. Coloured Nurses for France.

Sixty-three girls, forming the first contingent of Negro nurses to land in this country, arrived recently at a United Kingdom port. They were welcomed by Brig.-Gen. Benjamin O. Davis. the only Negro general in the United States Army.

In his address of welcome, General Davis told the girls that the people of America expected great things from them. "This is a very happy occasion for me," he said.

"I know you are going to live up to all the traditions of your noble profession and bring more honour to the service."

The girls are members of the United States Army Nurses Corps. They are all volunteers. Some of them are married with husbands fighting abroad. They come from all parts of the U.S.—from California to Florida.

First to land and to be greeted by Gen. Davis was Capt. Mary Petty, Chief Nurse, from Arizona.

She said that 15 of her party had already seen active service in North Africa and they now looked forward to nursing the wounded, coloured or white, in hospitals behind the lines in France.

"We are all fully qualified nurses. Most of us trained in peacetime, and all with a minimum three years' Army nursing training."

To a coloured Press man they addressed the question: "Is there a colour bar over here?"

His reply was: "Take it from me, wherever you go in England, Wales or Scotland, they will treat you as one of themselves."

79. The British Honduras News-Letter. (*August*, 1944).

The second number of this issue maintains the level attained in its first and compels our commendation. We gather, therefrom, that towards the end of last year the members of the unit sent a petition to the Secretary of State in which they drew attention to the poor prospects for employment, which awaited them on their return home and appealed for the initiation of some scheme for the agricultural development of British Honduras. To this petition they received the following reply:

"The Secretary of State has received and considered the memorial; both he and the Governor are aware of the difficulties occasioned by the return of so many men to British Honduras at the present time, apart from the fact that in any case employment in the forests is only available for a portion of the year. The Secretary of State welcomes the obvious interest in the development of agriculture and food production in the Colony, for which, as the petitioner states, a grant has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and he hopes that when the various projects to be financed by the grant are in operation they will give their best support towards the successful carrying out of these projects. Finally, the Secretary of State is glad to know that arrangements have now been made for employment in the U.S.A. of workers from British Honduras; arrangements which, though they offer no permanent remedy, should at least relieve the present situation and afford the Government of British Honduras time to develop schemes of post-war development by which it is hoped to provide better opportunities for steady employment in the future."

80. West Indian Pilot Office Gets Redress from U.S.A. Army on the Colour Bar.

A West Indian pilot officer was struck in the face by an American soldier at an A.T.C. dance. This officer did not retaliate, but reported the incident to the American Headquarters. The soldier was tried by a general court-martial and we publish here a letter from the C.O., a Major-General of the U.S. Army, to the pilot officer. (We made representations also to the Colonial Office and Air Ministry.)

"Private James H. Palmer, a member of this command, was tried by general court-martial on 11th July, 1944, upon a charge of assaulting you. Private Palmer was found guilty except that he was not aware of your commissioned status at the time. He was sentenced to dishonourable discharge, forfeiture of all his pay and allowances, and to confinement to hard labour for two years. As reviewing authority in the case, I approved the sentence, but suspended the execution of the dishonourable discharge until the soldier's release from confinement.

"It is a matter of regret that this incident occurred and that a member of this command was guilty of such misconduct."

L.C.P. Regional Secretaries:

North-West: Mr. Ormiston Carter, Colwel House, 171, Bedford Street, Liverpool.

South-West: Mr. Basil A. L. Rodgers, Great Bury, Tavistock Road, Crownhill, Plymouth.

81. Colour Bar: A Statement by South African Bishops. (*S.P.G. Overseas News.*)

At the Episcopal Synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa, held last October, the following statement on the question of Colour Bar was drawn up:—

In view of the widespread opinion that Southern Africa may be destined to play a leading part throughout the whole Continent in post-war reconstruction, we feel impelled to address the members of our own Church, and indeed all people of good-will, on what we believe to be a grave evil in our midst. That is the evil of Colour Prejudice. Clause 6 of the Atlantic Charter lays down amongst other things that after the destruction of Nazi tyranny it is hoped to see established a peace which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want. But we have grave doubts whether the "Colour Bar" which is entrenched in the laws of the Union and is customary in Southern Rhodesia will allow that, and whether in consequence Southern Africa has the right to take such a lead as is suggested. Our reasons are as follows:—

1. While we recognise that in Southern Africa there must be difference based on the racial characteristics of the various groups composing the population, and on the varying standards of culture and education, yet we are bound to condemn discrimination which is based solely on the colour of a man's skin. Such discrimination is contrary to the clear teaching of the New Testament, with its twin doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. The idea of a "herrenvolk" or super-race is wholly repugnant to the Christian religion. Yet is is held by many in Southern Africa to-day.

2. When the civilisations of India and the East are remembered it is ridiculous to maintain that civilisation and culture are the prerogative of the white-skinned races. In all ages persons of colour have won distinction in the spheres of Reliigon, Art, and Science.

3. We affirm that the effect of Colour Prejudice is cruel, wasteful, and dangerous: cruel, for it deprives those that are its victims of the opportunity of making full use of their capacities and talents, and so causes frustration and despair; wasteful, for it deprives the community of the skill of many, which would otherwise be used for the benefit of all; dangerous, for unjust treatment meted out by one section of the community to another creates fierce and ever-increasing resentment, with results that no one can foresee.

4. It must not be forgotten that such injustice also adversely affects those who are responsible for it, and may well induce grieveus spiritual results.

We are sadly aware that Colour Prejudice is to be found amongst our own church people, and that is the reason why we address them as we do, and urge them with all solemnity, fearlessly to think out anew their own attitude, and to confront this Colour Prejudice and its attendant results with the statement we have made above. We ask them very earnestly to consider whether it can possibly be reconciled with the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church.

In commending the above statement to his diocese, the Bishop of Johannesburg adds: "Colour Prejudice is a spiritual evil which can only be cured by spiritual means. . . . As long as that prejudice is widespread, it finds expression in enactments and customs which lead to injustice. Some people seem to think that it is part of the order of nature. But that is not so. I do not think it existed in the ancient world. I am sure that it is the duty of Christian people to examine themselves about it, and to bring it to the test of the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ."

We thank those members who have sent us back June issues of our News Letter.

82. A Memorandum to the Governor of Nigeria.

We have also received from the Association of Medical and Dental Practitioners of Nigeria a Memorandum addressed to His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards praying for

1. **The complete abolition of Racial Discrimination in the Public Medical Service in Nigeria.**

2. **The equity for equal pay, and opportunity for equal ability.**

It will be remembered that the L.C.P. raised this subject with the Secretary of State some time ago and received from him an important letter which was published in Appendix II on page 15 of our last Annual Report. We also received a well-prepared Memorandum, addressed to the Secretary of State by the British Guiana Civil Service Association on a similar subject and published the Secretary of State's reply to our commendatory letter in the same issue on page 17. We have urged for immediate action on this very important question, but it seems to us that no action is taken in such matters until feelings become so strained as a result of accumulated injustices that action is precipitated rather ungraciously, when had the same action been taken some time before the gesture would have been received so warmly that it would have gone a far way to cement race relationships. The L.C.P. exists to try and press home to the Government the great importance of taking action at the right time, no matter how difficult it may be so to do, and thus preventing the emergence of feelings which play real havoc with race relationships. If a thing is foundationed on justice the sooner it is attended to the better for all parties concerned. Hence our Charter, which we trust will be accepted by the Government without any reservations whatsoever.

83. Commercial Education at Fourah Bay College.

(*West African Pilot*, May 31st.)

Fourah Bay College at Mabang, Sierra Leone, is now offering courses of study leading to two degrees in commerce, namely, the Bachelor of Science (Economics) of London University, and the Bachelor of Commerce of Durham University. These two degrees are obtainable after a course of studies and examinations at Fourah Bay.

We are glad to note that courses leading to bachelor's degrees in commerce and economics are under the surveillance of Mr. Robert Kweku Gardiner, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.).

The example set by Fourah Bay is worthy of comment. What are our local colleges doing to modernize their curriculum? It is all right to garner academic laurels in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Euclid, Algebra, Religious Knowledge, etc., but are we not overlooking the study of commerce and economics which should accelerate our social emancipation? Commercial education is now very important to us as a people and every effort should be made by those in position to do so to encourage it. Fourah Bay College is one door of opportunity now swung open to willing students.

84. STANLEY HOUSE, MERSEYSIDE.

A great meeting has been planned to be held at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on Thurday, September 21st, at 6.30 p.m. to launch an appeal for funds to help to establish a Community Centre for Coloured People and their friends. Lord Leverhulme is to occupy the chair, and Colonel Walter Elliott, M.P., and Dr. Harold Moody are the speakers.

85. LIVERPOOL GARDEN PARTY.

Friends will remember that last year Mrs. Malcomson held a Garden Party at Menlove Gardens West, Liverpool 18, for the funds of the League, which raised £21. The Liverpool Committee of the Women's International League under her direction have held a similar Garden Party this year and we hear that the amount raised is in the region of £45, the exact figure will be published next month. We do congratulate the Women's League on this excellent result and thank them and Mrs. Malcomson who first started the venture and who has done so much towards its success.

86. UGANDA DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The programme for the development of Uganda has been planned under the six main headings of Education, Health, Conservation and Development of Natural Resources, Special Welfare, Communications and Research, and is expected to cost about £5,000,000. Half of this will be provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the other half from Protectorate Resources.

The proposals range from a Medical programme that would cost a million and a quarter pounds to plans for the technical improvement of the Government Press.

The Education plan, at an estimated cost of £1,000,000, provides for big extensions in the facilities for training teachers and in the development of schools. The basic principle is that every child in the Protectorate should be entitled to expect adequate provision for his moral, mental and physical welfare.

The schemes for developing Uganda's resources include proposals for surveys, anti-pest measures, swamp reclamation, the extension of rural water supplies, cattle breeding experiments and other plans to improve the Protectorate's economic products.

African housing and the well-being and reabsorption into civil life of returned African ex-Servicemen, are also featured in the plan.

The improvement of road, air and telegraphic communications in Uganda is planned to cost £575,000 in the next six years. A considerable sum would be provided for the development of aerodromes.

We understand that all the projects some of which come from the people of Uganda themselves, are designed, in one way or another, to benefit the African people, and it is anticipated that as a consequence of improved health, education and higher standards of living the entire economy of Uganda will be improved.

87. Mr. Donald Molteno's Motion Against Pass Laws.

In the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Donald Molteno tabled a motion for the repeal of the whole mass of legislation constituting the Pass Laws, and called on the House to express the opinion that these laws were:

(a) Against the democratic principles for which the Union was taking part in the war;
(b) inconsistent with the Union's healthy economic development;
(c) conducive to inter-racial friction and ill-will;
(d) inimical to the efficient and equitable administration of justice and the penal system.

In the course of his lengthy speech, Mr. Molteno said, as reported by the "Guardian of South Africa": "I have travelled a great deal in the Native areas, especially in the Transvaal, and have found that nothing is so conducive to irritation, to hard feeling, to hatred, to disturbance between black and white, than the Pass Laws. . . . It is my definite opinion that if the Pass Laws are abolished you will see a tremendous change for the better in racial relationship. . . . If the European population in this country is going to contract a slave mentality, and if as a result the natives are going to contract a permanent dislike for the Europeans, South Africa will be a very sorry country for our children and grandchildren. . . ."

In his reply for the Government, Major Piet van der Byl claimed that the aim of the Pass Law was "to afford protection to a large section of the Native people who are unsophisticated." He claimed that he had helped families to trace during last year 831 Africans, but he also had to admit that during the past three years the Pass Laws had "afforded protection" to 318,000 Africans by sending them to jail. **What a tremendous price to pay!**

88. Africans Condemn Euro-Cratic Laws.

"The African National Congress decisively rejects any form of European government in this country which denies the Africans the rights of co-citizenship with the Europeans," says Mr. Joseph Nkatlo, Cape Regional secretary.

The Congress is opposed to any legislation designed to apply to Africans only, "for such legislation is never meant for their good." It is for this reason that the Congress is against the Native Laws Amendment Bill and demands the repeal of all legislation specially discriminating against Africans.

"The Africans have reached the stage in their national development where they refuse to tolerate laws that humiliate them, laws that are fashioned on the pattern of despotism and laws that relegate them to the back-yard of human society.

"South Africa," concludes Mr. Nkatlo, "is equally the country of all races that live here, and all such races have equal claims to fair representation in the councils of this land and to a fair share in its wealth."

89. HUMANITY'S DEBT TO A NEGRO. (*Star*, Aug. 3rd.)

The blood of one man in West Africa has been made to serve the human race.

Here is the story, as told by Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, says A.P. from New York.

In 1927 a blood specimen was taken from a West African named Asibi, who was sick with yellow fever. The specimen was injected into a monkey which had just been received from India. The monkey died—but Asibi recovered.

All the vaccine manufactured since 1937, by the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. Government, and other agencies, derives from the original strain of virus obtained from Asibi.

Carried down from one laboratory animal to another, through repeated tissue cultures and by enormous multiplication, it has afforded immunity to yellow fever to millions of people in many countries.

90. WEST INDIAN TECHNICIANS AND TRAINEES AT LECTURES.

I learn with great satisfaction of a successful experiment just concluded in Liverpool. In that city the Ministry of Labour, in conjunction with the Local Education Authority, organised a series of twelve lectures on Foremanship for the Technicians and Trainees from the West Indies. These lectures covered the following subjects:

General principles of foremanship and supervision;
Principles of production and planning;
Elements of labour management;
Costing and remuneration.

They were held at the City of Liverpool Technical College after working hours. I understand that Mr. Bevin was personally interested in seeing to it that the Technicians and Trainees were afforded some opportunity for further education while they were in the United Kingdom.

All the men entered the Course in the belief that further education would be of lasting benefit to them, but naturally they had in mind that a Course of this kind—though only a brief one of twelve lectures—would stand them in good stead in the turmoil and resettlement in the Colonies after the war.

It is understood that the Principal (Mr. Butler) was of opinion that the average intelligence of the students was well up to that of the usual British students of similar courses, and he expressed his view that they were "evidently a well-chosen group." These students treated the business in a very responsible fashion, and it is most gratifying to know that 453 out of a possible 528 attendances were recorded; a percentage of 85.8. The lecturer was Mr. T. A. E. Verity, who quickly gained the respect of the men; he seems to have been most happily chosen.

We gather that a sum of about ten guineas was collected among the students, and this they hope to spend on a presentation to mark their appreciation of Mr. Verity's lectures.

The composition of the group was: Jamaican Technicians, 30; Leeward Island Trainees, 1; British Guiana Trainees, 9; Windward Island Trainees, 4.—44. JOHN CARTER.

91. Trinidad Health Services.

The Colonial Office announces that a Committee is to be set up in Trinidad to review the medical and health policy of the Colony, to consider reorganisation of the administration of these services and to make recommendations.

The members of this Committee are Sir Alexander Russell, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Ll.D. (Chairman), Dr. George Campbell, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Dr. Jesse Grell, M.B., B.S., Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C., M.L.C., Mr. L. C. Hannays, K.C., M.L.C.

92. Rice Growing in Jamaica.

It is estimated that there are 53,000 acres of swamp land in Jamaica, of which about 1,500 are not saline and therefore could produce rice. On an average between 1938 and 1941, 42 million pounds of rice were consumed in Jamaica each year, and it is estimated that between swamp rice and hill rice in which successful experiments are now being made, that this quantity could be produced without any reduction of the area now given to the growing of other crops. One snag in the growing of rice is the spread of malaria, but it is known that the egg of the anopheles mosquito takes five days to hatch out, and it has been estimated and proved that if the rice fields are drained every three or four days this will not only prevent the breeding of malaria mosquitos, but will also benefit the rice crop.

We are pleased to be able to state that the two children for whom we made appeals in recent issue of our News Letter have now been satisfactorily provided for. We thank our members for their ready co-operation.

Correspondence.

Dear Dr. Moody,

(See Mr. Siggins' leter and Nevinson quotation in last issue.)

Your correspondent, Mr A. Siggins, quotes from Mr. H. W. Nevinson's book "The Fire of Life", published many years after his investigations into the Portuguese "Cocoa Slavery" which did so much to bring to light the abominable system of slave labour in the islands of Sao Thome and Principe, and eventually bring it to an end. In that book, Mr. Nevinson quoted from his diaries written years before, and it is no wonder that, burning with indignation against the horrors of the system, he longed that immediate action should be taken to put a stop to it by the British Government and by a boycott of the cocoa on the part of the Quaker firms.

The Anti-Slavery Society was doing its utmost at the same time to urge His Majesty's Government to appoint a British Consul (as it eventually did) to report on the traffic, and Sir Edward Grey, who was then at the Foreign Office, was himself sympathetic to the representations made. But Governments, unfortunately, do not take action in such cases quickly.

As for the Cadbury firm, the fact that Mr. Joseph Burtt was specially sent out by the Cadburys and other cocoa firms to examine the question, is referred to in one of the quotations from "The Fire of Life", as also that his report more than confirmed Mr. Nevinson's statements. There is no doubt that Mr. William Cadbury was very active in his efforts to put a stop to the system, though whether the cocoa firms were right in delaying their boycott until they felt that they could no longer bring any influence to bear upon the Portuguese planters, is a matter of opinion. Mr. Nevinson speaks of an article by Mr. Brailsford, which the firm did not wish published, but he admits that it was eventually published in the "Daily News".

Yours sincerely,

TRAVERS BUXTON.

12, Cambridge Square, W.2.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

I regret to announce the death of Omoba (Princess) Adeyombo Ademola, a daughter of the Alake of Abeokuta, Nigeria (who attended the coronation here in 1937), on the 14th August. I represented the L.C.P. at the funeral.

I regret to announce the death of Dr. Norman Leys, one of our oldest members and one of the most vigorous protagonists for the African, especially in East Africa.

Among visitors to Headquarters this month was Roy Utley, U.S. War Correspondent. Mr. Utley has just written an outstanding book on the American Negro problem called "New World A'Coming". We were able to help Mr. Utley with some useful information on American troops in this country.

The General Elections under the New Constitution in Jamaica which has just been published by the Government are to take place in November next.

Twenty thousand Basutos are now serving in Italy, stated Lord Harlech, British High Commissioner. Nine thousand Africans had joined from Bechuanaland and 3,000 from Swaziland. Paying high tribute to the achievements of the Protectorates both in war and in peace, the High Commissioner said that educationally, economically and financially, Basutoand was far in advance of the other two territories.—Race Relations News, June.

The Conference of the Teachers' League of South Africa, held in June last, made far-reaching changes in its constitution. The T.L.S.A. now aims at fighting not only for the removal of the colour bar in education, but also for the attainment of full democratic rights by all non-Europeans. The Conference was fully attended at all its sessions. Speaking at this Conference, Councillor Wm. Foster pointed out the important role of the teacher in preparing the child for society, improving that society and in encouraging the child to enter other professions than teaching. Practically all the professions had been telescoped into the teaching profession, and this was bad for the future of the group.

According to the "South Nigeria Defender" for June 29th, West African Signalmen of a Special Wireless Company operating in the India Command have been praised for their work by some of the highest officers in India and the South East Asia Command. Their O.C., an officer of wide technical knowledge and experience, said: "As a group of operators they excel any I have seen anywhere in France, Britain or India."

Congratulations to Omoba (Prince) Ade Akitoye, who has passed his examination in Social Science at Bristol University. Miss Aduke Alakija also passed her examination in Social Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science. She is the first West African girl to qualify in this Science. On behalf of the L.C.P. I wish her every success as a pioneer in this field.

The New York State Industrial Union Council, C.I.O., chose a Negro, Noah Walters, as its first representative on the State Industrial Commission. He was appointed by Governor Dewey without question. The post carries a salary of $8,500.

Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Davis, junior, 31-year-old Negro Commander of a fighter group in Italy, has been promoted to full colonel.

WILL MEMBERS who have received blue slips reminding them of their arrears reply and save us further postage? News Letters are liable to be suspended if there is no reply.

Pass on your News Letter.

JOHN CARTER,
General and Travelling Secretary.

End of Volume X.

G. M. BATTLEY'S PRINTING WORKS LIMITED
899-901, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15.

THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES.

FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT - - - - - HAROLD A. MOODY, M.D., B.S. (LOND.)

General & Travelling Secretary: JOHN CARTER, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law (British Guiana).

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. MARGARET FULLER.

Hon. Treasurer: Capt. CHRISTINE O. MOODY, R.A.M.C. *(On Active Service)* *Hon. Acting Treasurer:* Miss JOAN E. MOODY.

President's Address:
164, QUEEN'S ROAD, S.E. 15.
Telephone: NEW Cross 1834.

Monthly Publication:
NEWS LETTER

19, OLD QUEEN STREET,
S.W.1.
Telephone & Telegrams: WHITEHALL 6591.

December, 1944.

Dear Friend,

The League of Coloured Peoples, in its desire to tackle the Race Problem effectively, felt that we must begin with the Children.

Accordingly a Committee of experienced teachers was set up some two years ago under the able secretaryship of Mr. R. Kenneth L. Little, of Cambridge to investigate English school text books and as far as possible the teaching given in the Schools.

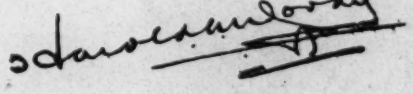
This Committee has done its work well as Dr. G. P. Gooch fully indicates in the foreword to its report herewith.

The League desires to present this report to all interested People and organisations without charge and has been enabled so to do by a very generous gift from the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

If you find this work of value perhaps you would like to show your appreciation thereof by enabling us to carry out further similar studies. There is much still needing thorough investigation and we are only prevented from undertaking such by lack of funds.

For humanity's good the Race Problem must be solved. We are peculiarly fitted to help therein. We are eager to do what we can. Please make it financially possible for us to play our full part.

Yours very truly,



19-18-3

[Mollie Lee]

RICHARD B. HARRISON PUBLIC LIBRARY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. MOLLIE HUSTON LEE
LIBRARIAN

July 29, 1944

My dear,

Have been busier than I have ever been in my life. How are you? I do hope that your mind is at ease and that you're enjoying life to the fullest. You deserve so much. I am sure that you've been pleased to note that you've so many friends and so many recognize your great value.

19-32-16

Now that you are settled won't you sit down and type me a decent letter. The kind that I told you I needed so badly. I've lots to say to you. Your visit here this spring was so lovely. I'm afraid that I'll always remember it.

So you're going to be with NAACP? You didn't tell me. I must know what you're doing you know.

In packing your books didn't you run across som duplicates which my library could use? We will pay postage. I bet you forgot all about me. It would mean so much to me and to the library. Think about it my dear.

Remember a [redacted] long letter....no fretting now, just say that you're enjoying life.

As ever and ever,

Mollie

When are you to be at Hampton? or any place in those parts?

[January, 1944]

Institute of Arts and Letters

19-24-32

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Elizabeth E. Lemon
205 East High Street
Elkton, Maryland

My dear Miss Lemon:

Thank you very much for your kind words. I hope you are pleasantly situated.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[L'ENSEIGNEMENT...]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

19-33-09

September 25, 1944

My dear M. Morisseau-Leroy:

I want to thank you very much for the excellent and deeply appreciated stay I had in Haiti. I know how much time and trouble this took on your part. I have never had a visit which I enjoyed more. I shall hope certainly to see you when you visit New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Mr. F. Morisseau-Leroy
Director General
L'Enseignement Urbain
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

WEBD:elj

BOWLING GREEN 9-9138

19-26-3

DR. RULX LEON

CONSUL GENERAL D' HAITI

90 BROAD STREET

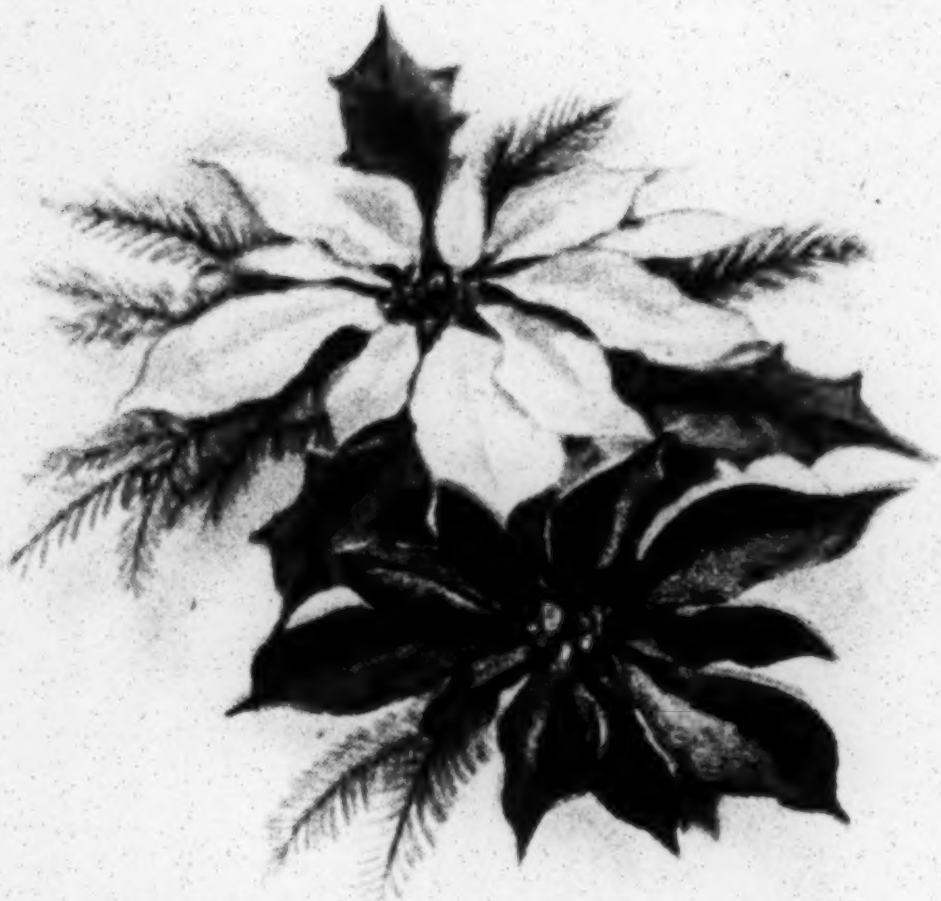
NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Leonard?]

Sara Mears
1944

20-15-57

SEASON'S GREETINGS



"For Christmas comes but once a year
Then let us all be merry!"

—*From an old Christmas carol*

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

and

BEST WISHES

for the

NEW YEAR

With racial breeding,

Laura Leonard.

letter

Ada P. McCormick, Editor and Publisher
Ida M. Tarbell, Consultant during 1943

111 OLIVE ROAD - TUCSON, ARIZONA

U. S. A. UNITED NATIONS

19-21-36

May 16, 1944

PHYLON
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I'm thinking of sending dividends on our magazine, LETTER, in the shape of sample copies of other magazines.

I've selected SOUTH TODAY as our first dividend of this sort. It's already addressed and will go out as soon as I send the editors an explanation to go with the copies.

PHYLON seems to us very remarkable, and I've been thinking of having it for another dividend later on. How much would it be to send it to 1400 people?

How do you manage financing it? Obviously it's a $4.00 magazine sold at $1.00. How does ~~Howard~~ Atlanta University finance itself?

Meanwhile, I should like to take out subscriptions to PHYLON for a year for the following institutions:

University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Arizona
Carnegie Free Library, Tucson, Arizona
Allegheny College Library, Meadville, Pa.
University of Maine Library, Orono, Maine
LETTER Exhibit Room, 28 W. Broadway, Tucson

I suggest also that you select to suit yourselves one hundred other public libraries or

university libraries that you want to send it too for a year, and I enclose $105.00. Could you write the libraries as follows:

Dear Sirs:

Ada McCormick, Editor of LETTER, Tucson, Arizona, is sending your library a year's subscription to PHYLON because she feels, to quote her own words:

"PHYLON is an able and distinguished magazine, and I hope the libraries I send it to this year will become so interested in it that they will always subscribe themselves after this."

Your subscription begins with the current Vol V Second quarter, marked today

W.E.B. DuBois

I take for granted that libraries like Harvard, Princeton, and Yale already have it.

19-21-37

I think it's so remarkable a magazine that it seems absurd to make any suggestions, but I've wondered whether you could put in a few illustrations so it wouldn't look so formidibly intellectual to the average reader. Line drawings aren't very expensive and yet theybreak up the seriousness that frightens some people.

My theory is that the NEW YORKER probably has much more influence than the ATLANTIC and HARPER'S simply because it's more sure of being read by frail humanity. The NEW YORKER, as I suppose you've noticed, is doing very good work on race relations.

Sincerely yours,

Ada P. McCormick

Ada P. McCormick

I'm going to do a book review on Dusk to Dawn soon - & keep doing them as a matter of fact & losing them. It is an exquisite autobiography - that has few equals -

A.P.M.

May 20, 1944

Miss Ada P. McCormick
Editor of LETTER
Tucson, Arizona

My dear Miss McCormick:

Your letter, with its enclosure, arrived during Dr. Du Bois' absence from the city, but it shall be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to his desk next week. I am sure he will appreciate your great tangible interest in Phylon.

Very sincerely yours,

Omie L. Dixon

Sec'y to Dr. Du Bois

19-21-1

June 7, 1944

Miss Ada P. McCormick, Editor
The LETTER
Tucson, Arizona

M-21-13

My dear Miss McCormick:

May I tell you just how much I appreciate your kind contribution of subscriptions to Phylon. It is a very encouraging commendation.

I regret to say, however, that my editorship of Phylon will cease with the number which is now in press, volume 5, second quarter. With the third quarter, the editorship will be turned over to other hands. Naturally, I am unable to say just what the policy and character of the magazine will be. I trust therefore that before making any further contribution, you will wait and judge the future issues.

The selection of 100 libraries for distributing your subscriptions, I will leave to the incoming editor and ask him to communicate with you.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 23, 1944

19-21-24

Miss Ada P. McCormick, Editor
The Letter
111 Olive Road
Tuscon Arizona

My dear Madam:

Following up your letter of May 16 and my answer, I beg to say that I have sent copies of Phylon, Volume V, second quarter to the enclosed list of 105 libraries.

I have also sent them each a copy of the enclosed letter. This starts their subscription and lets them know to whom they are indebted.

Finally, May I again thank you very much for your generosity and appreciation of our efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Enclosure]

The 105 Gift Subscriptions to PHYLON given by Miss Ada P. McCormick, Tucson, Arizona

19-21-23

Alabama State College
Alaska, University of
Allegheny College
Arizona, University of
Arkansas, University of
Bennington College
Bethune-Cookman College
Bishop College
Bluefield State College
Carnegie Library (Oklahoma City)
Carnegie Library (San Juan, Puerto Rico)
Catholic University
City Library (Wichita, Kansas)
City Library (Manchester, New Hampshire)
Colorado State College
Colorado, University of
Connecticut, University of
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Delaware, University of
Dover State College
Florida N. & I. College
Gosling Memorial Library(Newfoundland)
Hawaii, Library of
Hawaii, University of
Huntington Public Library (West Virginia)
Idaho, University of
Jackson College
Kansas, University of
Lane College
Letter Exhibit Room (Tucson,Arizona)
McGill University
Maine, University of
Maryland State Teachers College
Maryland, University of
Michigan, University of
Middlebury College
Milwaukee Public Library
Mississippi, University of
Montana State College
Montana, University of
Morris College
Mount Holyoke College
Mexico, National University of
Nevada, University of
New Hampshire, University of
New School for Social Research
North Dakota, University of
Oklahoma, University of
Oregon State Library
Panama, National University of
Panama Canal Library
Philander Smith College
Pittsburgh, University of
Portland, Library Association of
Princess Anne College
Public Library, Carnegie (Boise, Idaho)
Public Library (Boston, Mass.)
Public Library (Bridgeport, Conn.)
Public Library, Free (Butte, Montana)
Public Library (Denver, Colorado)
Public Library (Fargo, North Dakota)
Public Library (Hartford, Conn.)
Public Library (Indianapolis, Indiana)
Public Library (Kansas City, Kansas)
Public Library, Carnegie (Laramie, Wyoming)
Public Library (Newark, New Jersey)
Public Library (Omaha, Nebraska)
Public Library (Phoenix, Arizona)
Public Library (Portland, Maine)
Public Library (San Francisco, California)
Public Library (Santa Fe, New Mexico)
Public Library (St.Thomas, Virginia Islands)
Public Library (Sioux Falls, South Dakota)
Public Library (Tulsa, Oklahoma)
Puerto Rico, University of
Rhode Island State College
Samuel Houston College
San Paulo, University of (Brasil)
State A. & M. College (South Carolina)
Storer College
South Carolina, University of
South Dakota, University of
Tennessee, University of
Toronto, University of
Tougaloo College
Tucson Free Library
Utah, University of
Vanderbilt University
Vermont State Library
Vermont, University of
Washington, University of
Wayne University
Whittier College
William and Mary, College of
Wilmington Institute Free Library
Wisconsin, University of
Wyoming, University of
YMCA, Center Avenue Branch (Pittsburgh)
YMCA, 135th Street Branch (New York)
YMCA, Paseo Branch (St. Louis, Mo.)
YMCA, St.Antoine Street Branch (Detroit)
YWCA, Phyllis Wheatley Branch (Denver, Colo.)
YWCA, 137th Street Branch (New York City)
YWCA, St.Antoine Street Branch (Detroit)

(NOTE: This is the final list to which the second quarter issue of PHYLON was mailed.)

June 15, 1944

[Enclosure]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

JUNE 15, 1944

Dear Sirs:

Ada McCormick, Editor of LETTER, Tucson, Arizona, is sending your library a year's subscription to PHYLON because she feels, to quote her own words:

> "PHYLON is an able and distinguished magazine, and I hope the libraries I send it to this year will become so interested in it that they will always subscribe themselves after this."

Your subscription begins with the current Volume V, Second quarter, mailed today.

Sincerely yours,

W E B Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-21-3

Letter

111 OLIVE ROAD - TUCSON, ARIZONA

U. S. A. UNITED NATIONS

Ada P. McCormick, Editor and Publisher
Ida M. Tarbell, Consultant during 1943

June 28, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-48

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your two letters. I'm sorry that you are leaving Phylon. Does that mean a definite change of policy in the magazine? Who is succeeding you and what is he like?

I suppose you are terribly busy yourself but I can't help wishing that we could have something from you for our magazine.

I was interested in your review of "An American Dilemma." Your review is tremendously good. Mr. Reuters' review seemed to me rather captious.

I was interested to see that you reprinted my letter. If I had known you were going to do it, I would have sent you a Letter cut with the little figure to give the page more dash. I hope it will suggest the same procedure to other people, that is, of sending Phylon to libraries.

I gave my copy of Phylon to Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., whose father, Mr. Ford, gave the New York Public Library 100,000 volumes of Americana. She is a wonderful and scholarly old lady, who is the great great grand-daughter of Noah Webster, a sister of Paul Lester Ford and [redacted]ington Ford, and she was very favorably impressed with Phylon, as I knew she would be. I got the idea in a way from her as she had been sending Letter to different libraries.

sending Phylon to libraries

I'm taking the liberty of sending Letter to you. There are only four issues that are out. Its chaotic nature will probably make it difficult

(my brothers & my husband regard its illiteracy with pained amazement

for you to read, but it reaches people who would never read an intellectual magazine.# I want to keep it simple and popular looking, but to cut down on the terrifically personal note which, it seems to me, is overdone. I'd be very grateful for suggestions from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ada P McCormick

& some who do - embassies, editors etc.

19-27-49

6

p.S. I'd like to send out Phylon while you are still the editor and yet I hesitate to have two magazines completely on the race question succeed each other, because my main hope of convincing people is by varying the diet. The advertisement of Letter sending Phylon as a dividend should be worth something to Phylon. Would you be able to undertake it for $100.00 just to cover the postage and mailing? I would send you our mailing list. Your regular price would be $350. for 1400 copies #

this 1st being South Today

Have you any views on what is the most distinguished magazine in Mexico? I wanted to send one to my subscribers even though they don't speak Spanish, because I think just the look of a scholarly and literary magazine breaks down provincial prejudices. I had Revista Literature Mexicana in mind but I don't want to send it unless it has a liberal policy, and I am handicapped by not reading Spanish. It looked liberal. a mere hunch. & I haven't had a copy translated.

Would it be an imposition to ask for your friendly interest and advice not only in this question of a Mexican magazine but anything that you thought useful for Letter? I don't know exactly what I'm asking from you. I might reprint your editorial on "The American Dilemma" if you permitted it, and I'd always be interested, of course, in seeing your original work. Our circulation is ridiculously small but it has some powerful names on it to cheer the author.

(we play a moderate role -

If there are any book reviews of "Dusk to Dawn" that you especially like, you might send them to me. I'd like to print one -

---

and of course that doesn't cover your costs. and I don't know whether the publicity is worth $250. to your magazine? What do you think. I'll have to wait a little bit afraid, run in another magazine or two first (covers)

I went "Asia", the New Yorker & a crack army paper & some magazines no one knows but Craven & Tackled these people, & don't know what will be the results.

Did you see mass. Gen. Hospital has opened nurses training & both races — That's a blessed sign. Also Santa Monica Hospital. Phoenix Arizona.

Jim going to send both awards from Letter. for it — to win $100 each.

All this is very small & simple compared to prizes of real magazines but it may start other people.

Here's another page to this wordy letter —

I wrote a book review of it myself, but I've lost it. It's one of the few satisfactory American autobiographies, autobiography being one of the most exacting forms of art there is.

With all the sadness there is in the world and such dark days ahead, it must be a comfort to you that you have borne your part in the world with such selection and fidelity. I think one of the things that impresses me most is how much scholarship, adventure, and serious traveling you could squeeze out of $600.00 or so a year, and your profound vision in seeing the problems of many races and not merely the American Negro. Was Russia, China & India are equally real to you.

It always saddens me how each race and each country and practically each village for that matter thinks of itself in isolation. I was very much interested in your idea of the Negroes building themselves up economically by buying from each other. It seems such an obvious self-protection, and one would see that the rich immediately become powerful, although, of course, in the case of the Jews it also means that they get killed. What a world we live in!

19-27-58

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely

Ada P McCormick

July 7, 1944

Miss Ada P. McCormick, Editor
The Letter
111 Olive Road
Tucson, Arizona

19-27-51

My dear Miss McCormick: Recently I had to go on a flying trip to New York and looked up my friend Shirley Graham. I mentioned your kindness to Phylon and discovered that you two know each other, and that she has a deep appreciation of your friendship.

As I wrote you, I have been retired from Atlanta University. This was not in accordance with my wish nor did I have reasonable notice. Consequently, I have been compelled to give up the editorship of Phylon. The new editor will be Ira DeA. Reid, who is a Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. Mr. Reid has ability and he is capable of carrying on Phylon competently. The difficulty is, however, that he likes publicity and he has not the patience for thorough scholarship. I am a little afraid, therefore, that he may try to make the magazine popular with disastrous results. But probably this is the natural prejudice of one who has worked for ten years for the founding and publishing of this review.

I should advise you to wait until you have seen the next four numbers of Phylon. After that if you are satisfied with the character of the publication, I am sure Mr. Reid will be most happy to quote prices for a group subscription.

I am packing up to leave Atlanta University and going to have a few weeks rest during August. After that I shall probably be at work in New York, but I can be reached meantime at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland, where my home is. I shall be glad this fall or winter to contribute something to the Letter.

Thank you for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

COPY

[Ada McCormick]

Dr. DuBois

July 13, 1944

Miss Ada McCormick
Editor of Letter
Tucson, Arizona

10-18-24

My dear Miss McCormick:

We were delighted to have had a letter from Dr. DuBois saying that through your courtesy we are to have a year's subscription ~~of~~ PHYLON for our Reading Room. Since that time the issue for the Second Quarter has come to us -- I have read it myself and found it very interesting and informative and I shall see that it is made available to as large and as interested a group as possible. Its chief importance to us, however, will lie in its usefulness as source material both for our young people, who know far too little of Negro history and achievement, and also for referring specific articles to interracial groups who constantly apply to us for source material for study of the Negro.

The kind of articles like "First Families of Manhattan" and "Old Man Eloquent" - a story like "Falucho" - are just the type of things which will meet our needs along these lines. In addition to these, personally I enjoyed the two poems by Thomas D. Pawley and I was interested to read the reviews of "The American Dilemma" by Dr. Reuter and Dr. DuBois. Unfortunately I am not musical so "Traces of the Negroid in the 'Mauresque'" passed over my head -- although the article on "A Secondary School Study" did make me want to crusade for a change in our school system. I would like America to be realistic enough to have school curricula worked out on the basis for the large number of young people who will only finish elementary school. It has always seemed to me that these elementary schools should carry subject matter which all people would need for living in a democracy and not merely subject matter which would be a prerequisite for entering high school and college.

You see I shall look forward to the next issue with pleasure and I am very grateful to you for making this available to us.

Very sincerely yours,

Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders
Executive Secretary

CCS
abw

19-38-156

Letter

111 OLIVE ROAD - TUCSON, ARIZONA
U. S. A. UNITED NATIONS

Ada P. McCormick
Editor and Publisher

July 15, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, PHYLON
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I remember when my godfather, Richard Cabot, was retired from Harvard on very short notice at the age of sixty-five. He had just taken a sabbatical leave abroad, and said he would never have gone away if he had realized it was his last year of teaching. It was a sharp grief to him, and I'm afraid the same experience and the same grief have come to you.

Teaching is a passion, and it's a bitter thing when that door closes. Also you have made such a superb thing of PHYLON. It must be almost torture to give it up. But anyone as able as you are will find three doors opening for everyone that closes.

This is just a short letter, and I can't write more now, but I wanted you to know of my sympathy, and also that I hope to get your advice on LETTER later.

Very sincerely yours,

Ada P. McCormick.

Ada P. McCormick

I'm so glad you'll write something for P. My comical little brain child has no thorough scholarship but I plug along at a special kind of thing — trying to slip over ideas to the average creature —

P.S. I want to do a write up of you and Phylon sometime — i.e. the history of Phylon as created by you so any notes on that would be of interest!

(McCORMICK)

19-38-157

Letter

TUCSON, ARIZONA
U. S. A. UNITED NATIONS

Ada P. McCormick,
Editor and Publisher

Ida M. Tarbell, Consultant,
during 1943, its first year.

August 30, 1944

De. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Everytime I open a copy of Phylon I am overcome with how able, scholarly and interesting it is and I've been wondering for quite a while whether you would be willing to have some sort of editorial connection with Letter.

Letter of course is a very informal and uneducated sort of thing compared to your standards, but it seemed to me if you were willing you could help me right where you are by making suggestions on the set up of the magazine.

The purpose of the magazine is perfectly simple and direct. It is to work for world federation of nations and for understanding, friendliness and equality between different races. This would take in Negroes, Hindus, Chinese, Mexicans and Japanese. I am also interested in human beings as individuals but alone that would not be reason enough for getting out a magazine. A magazine is only a means to an end. Other propaganda methods might be far more effective.

I am sending you a list of the departments I think of in the magazine and am enclosing a check for $100. for consultant fee. (many would only be a paragraph)

Would you have time and freedom to sit down and do a $100. worth of consulting on this effort?

Would you ever be likely to be spending a

19-38-158

winter in Tucson? This letter is very vague on a specific job but the future of the magazine itself is vague.

Please write me suggestions as to how you would run LETTER if you were I and how ~~one~~ can successfully use editorial help ~~from~~ in different towns. I hesitate to uproot people on a magazine so uncertain as this.

I wouldn't attempt to get out anything like PHYLON because I haven't the scholarship or the brains. Also I want something that simple, average people will read. a ~~nonsense~~ gay touch -

I have considerable qualms naturally enough on whether letter is worth publishing — good enough to have any effect. So don't hesitate to speak your mind.

Who printed Phylon — The actual mechanical printers? Fine job! If I get some professional contributing editors would you be interested in being one? The sort of thing the Pittsburgh Courier does might not be bad in a magazine. Say four brilliant people if we could afford them running short departments —

encl I am so green at all this. We are sending you the four copies issued, the next drops at the printers — Do tear them apart & rebuild — up to you enclosed — Sincerely

Ada P. McCormick

Or one editor running 4 departments
Could get varsity up guest editors for departments in different issues. Negro - Latin American - Chinese. Anglo. American. Does that sound better or not.

[Enclosure]

letter

TUCSON, ARIZONA
U. S. A. UNITED NATIONS

Ada P. McCormick,
Editor and Publisher

Ida M. Tarbell, Consultant,
during 1943, its first year.

9-18-21

Here is my idea of LETTER

Nothing immovable about it.

To come out once a month, say 60 (To 80) pages (I have a fatal habit of waiting and putting out 112 pages-- too expensive and it is more than the reader wants at one sitting. Each copy costs me about 70¢) i.e. overhead & rec't etc

Specialties of the House are as follows-- Some may be only a page :

Imaginary Encounters (Fictional - letting two sides of a question be presented. Must be clear but gay. No hitting below the belt.)

Advertisement Clinic - having specific ones for praise or reproof. What letter should do to Lysol's Feminine Hygiene one will surprise them.

Magazine Review (alternate with newspapers too when possible) Leading readers to values, the inner meaning of them as well as to specific articles of vital interests.

LETTER'S Magazine of the Month (for dividend)

LETTER'S Award of the Month to a person, an organization or a group (try to have one a month although

[Enclosure]

the Fall issue has ~~Rune~~ Print certificates to send with a War Bond.

Prisoners (whether war prisoners or in jail in U.S.A.)

Landlords and Tenants or LETTER War Housing

Words from Oxford dictionary with rabbit picture because our fist example was "A parker is a rabbit that lives in a park."

H-18-22

Dear Relatives

Sammy ?

Old Bed Rd

~~Out of Print~~ (this department has no name yet. But it is the reprinting of ~~unknown~~ Little Known passages or chapters long out of print, that are enlightening for today, a connecting of the past and present).

Legal Department (Brief controversial cases. "Wouldyou acquit him?" might be the name of it.

Business Gossip (especially notes that make other countries more homelike and comprehensible. — It might be advertising in Brazil - 2 pages) newspapers in China etc.

Legacies (Mental or moral. Something you'd copy from a person living or dead. Usually half a page though "Cousin Francés" is four)

The following are not departments definate in each letter but each issue of LETTER should have one or more things on each of the following:

[Enclosure]

China
India
Latin America
Russia
Inter-race
Inter-religion
Inter-labor and capital

10-18-23

They would vary from a picture, or a half page to a whole article. But there should be some clear and friendly word if only an anecdote or a page.

LETTER'S initial and central purpose is the freedom and unity of nations, especially the unrecognized and handicapped ones. The United Nations are made up of human beings . And people are the other passion at LETTER'S center---a child, or a girl in love, a business man or a grandmother, each equally real and important.

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-33-61

October 4, 1944

My dear Miss McCormick:

Your letter of August 30, was delayed in answering because of my absence in Haiti--that amazing island, whose beauty surpasses anything I have ever seen. I have just returned to a new job and have as yet neither permanent office nor my books and papers, nor my secretary (she's finishing work for her Ph. D. at the University of Havana, but returns in October loaded with Spanish.)

My month-late answer therefore must be tentative and subject to revision on further thought.

I should be glad to collaborate on the Letter, if it can be arranged. As I have written you, I have left Atlanta University and returned to New York, where I am Director of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The scope of my work is not yet settled but I enclose a preliminary forecaste.

In leaving Atlanta, I had to relinquish, to my regret, all connection with Phylon. Phylon is the fourth magazine which I have founded and edited: first the Moon, a weekly, in Memphis, Tenn. Then the Horizon, in Washington, D. C. Then the Crisis, in New York, monthly, which ran for twenty-three years in New York, and once reached a circulation of 100,000. Then Phylon. The name was my suggestion. For the format I sought expert advice--Elmer Adler, who planned the format of the New York Times, and now lives in Princeton. I'd like to write the history of this magazine sometime for the Letter.

Now for advice and suggestion: (1) Your magazine must appear regularly and on time. No body of subscribers will endure irregular appearance and

19-38-160

omitted and doubled numbers. A monthly is best for general readers such as you may attract and 60 pages is sufficient. If quarterly, then you must have 100 pages at least.

(2) Regularity can be assured only by having a business manager on the spot for mailing and sales promotion. Small use in publishing unless the magazine reaches readers and on time. Subscriptions must be carefully recorded and kept up.

(3) Your ideas on contents are good, but all depends on carrying out. Life-Time-Fortune have shown us the value of a group of carefully selected, well-paid editors, doing special research in various lines. I suggest for Letter, a board of five editors: you, yourself, as Managing editor, for make-up and general direction; four other editors scattered in various parts of the world, with special assignments which might vary from time to time. They should be good writers, clear thinkers, and get their stuff in on time. They would have to be paid enough to ensure a living when combined with other work which would leave time for this job. Their personality should be the major consideration, and the subjects adjusted to their gifts.

(4) This involves the question of expense. The expense of your magazine should be carefully calculated and budgeted. You should live within your budget, allowing for income only what the magazine actually brings in. Within that frame, you should try to give something people would not only want to read, but insist on reading.

(5) Subjects treated, in order of importance, seem to me:

(a) Income

The question of wage, salary, profits, etc. This is the primary and fundamental question of this age as indeed of all ages. It must be faced and solutions sought.

(b) Race

The problems which lurk under the concept of race, no matter how we define the word, and which are most influential in human affairs today.

(c) Sex

The problem not only of the place and

19-38-161

function of woman, but the problems of marriage, family, children, etc.

(d) Education
The training of human beings, young and old into an intelligent working knowledge of the world in which they live.

(e) Religion
The problem of dogma as a fact and of faith as a method.

(f) Law and Government
The problems of democracy, crime and social control.

These primary subjects must receive continuous attention; the method of attack should include the human approach--how these broader matters affect prisoners, landlords and tenants, relatives, merchants and mechanics, laborers; people in China, India, Latin America; children, girls in love, etc.

These are my initial comments. Read them over; by that time, I shall probably have other ideas, and have changed these in some respects.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

[January 1944]

19-29-17

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TA23 CA295 24 4 EXTRA= IN CHICAGO ILL 11 930A

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA= Lectures - 1944

=WILL YOU BE AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS NERO HISTORY MEETING SUNDAY FEB 13 PLEASE ANSWER COLLECT WILL THEN WRITE YOU PARTICULARS=

MORRIS LEWIS 3032 SOUTH WABASH AVE. 13 3052 (40)...

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

8-52-61

[Jan. 12, 1944]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
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The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WU K60 8=IN CHICAGO ILL JAN 12 955A

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

=ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

=TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CAN YOU ACCEPT FOR FEBRUARY 20=

Lewis: 1944

=MORRIS LEWIS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

BOARD OF EDUCATION
CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

WENDELL PHILLIPS EVENING SCHOOL
244 EAST PERSHING ROAD

WILLIAM ABRAMS, PRINCIPAL
JAMES A. FRENCH, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROBERT E. LEWIS, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

June 20, 1944

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Again I wish to say how very much I enjoyed your address delivered Sunday evening at the Forum of the Woodlawn A. M. E. Church. It was a brief course in world history, enjoyed by all those with whom I have talked. My only regret is that I have not had the privilege of having classes under you.

I spoke to you Sunday evening of having heard you deliver an address at the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Fisk University, at which time you spoke on "The Vision of Ogne the Damned". (I hope that I have the title correct.) I should prize highly a copy of this address, if I may have one. I now possess most of the books you have published, but would also like to have information on where I may obtain the titles and prices of the numerous papers you have published.

19-36-75

Thank you for your kindness, and consider me among the many of your well-wishers and admirers.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Lewis

Robert E. Lewis
6752 Evans Avenue
Chicago (37) Illinois

I appreciate very much your
letter of June 20. With
regards to which I am sending
you a copy of the address
delivered at the 75th Anniversary
of Fisk University

Sincerely yours

June 23, 1944

D-36-76

Mr. Robert E. Lewis
6752 Evans Avenue
Chicago (37) Illinois

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I appreciate very much your letter of June 20. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the address delivered at the 75th Anniversary of Fisk University.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HOLLY
SECRETARY
MEDA Z. STEELE
TREASURER
HELEN ROSENFELS
DEAN
CURTIS W. REESE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTRE
700 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 15, ILL.

TELEPHONES
OFFICE
DREXEL 6600
DREXEL 6601
RESIDENTS'
OAKLAND 9756
DEAN'S RESIDENCE
ATLANTIC 0131

June 30, 1944

Dr. William E. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-36-14

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Abraham Lincoln Centre Friday Forum, which has met at 10:30 in the forenoon for the past twenty-three years, will change its hour of meeting to Friday evenings, beginning with the opening of the 1944-45 season in October. It will be our aim to continue the high quality of program that we have maintained during all these years, and unfortunately it will also be necessary to continue the relatively low fee paid, namely $25.00. We have changed our hour of meeting to Friday evening in order to reach more of the people living in the immediate area of the Centre and who are employed during the daytime.

We should be very happy to have you appear on our program during the coming season. We realize, however, that we cannot, for the fee we pay, designate dates. Rather must we learn from our prospective speakers dates on which they expect to be in Chicago and then fit these dates into our program as best we are able. I wish, therefore, that you would let me know as early as you conveniently can of any Fridays from the middle of October to the middle of December, or from the middle of January to the middle of March that you are expecting to be in Chicago and would be available for a Friday evening speaking engagement. Also, indicate any subject on which you would like to speak.

Cordially yours

Curtis W. Reese

Dean

cwr:ac

July 12, 1944

Dr. Curtis Reese
Abraham Lincoln Center
700 Oakwood Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

1361

My dear Dr. Reese: I shall not do much lecturing next year. One of the chief reasons is that the cost of travel has increased nearly one hundred per cent and hotel expenses in proportion. This has made it necessary for me to raise my regular fee from $50 to $100 a lecture.

Therefore, unless you are able to have larger funds for lectures than you have now, I do not see how it will be possible for me to accommodate you, much as I would like to appear upon your platform.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HOLLY
SECRETARY
MEDA Z. STEELE
TREASURER
HELEN ROSENFELS
DEAN
CURTIS W. REESE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTRE
700 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 15, ILL.

TELEPHONES
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DREXEL 6601
RESIDENTS'
OAKLAND 9756
DEAN'S RESIDENCE
ATLANTIC 0131

Sept. 13, 1944

19-36-16

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Referring to our correspondence in July, I am so anxious to have you open our Forum season at the Centre that I feel disposed to try to make some special arrangement to finance a lecture by you. Would it be possible for you to be with us on the evening of Friday, November 3?

I think you are fully justified in re-adjusting your lecture fees upward.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Cordially yours

C. W. Reese

cwr:ac

Dean

September 14, 1944

Re: Lecture, November 3.

Dr. Curtis Reese
Lincoln Centre
700 Oakwood Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Dr. Reese: Your letter of September 13, to Dr. DuBois, finds him lecturing in Haiti.

I am forwarding your correspondence to him immediately and you should hear from him directly within the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois

/hhs

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HOLLY
SECRETARY
MEDA Z. STEELE
TREASURER
HELEN ROSENFELS
DEAN
CURTIS W. REESE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTRE
700 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 15, ILL.

TELEPHONES
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DREXEL 6601
RESIDENTS'
OAKLAND 9756
DEAN'S RESIDENCE
ATLANTIC 0131

September 28, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

19-36-17

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are delighted that you can lecture for us at Abraham Lincoln Centre on the evening of Friday, November 3d. Your fee of $100.00 is satisfactory and, as I said in my letter which did not reach you, I think you are fully justified in raising your lecture fees.

Please let me know as early as possible what subject you would like to have announced. We want all the time possible for publicity and since you are probably not lecturing elsewhere in Chicago on that trip, or at least not before the evening of the 3d of November, we should have no difficulty in getting a full house.

With hearty personal greetings, I am

Cordially yours

C. W. Reese

Dean

cwr:ac

P.S. Copy of this letter is being sent to your Atlanta office.

[to Lincoln Center]

20 October 1944

1936-8

My dear Mr. Reese:

The subject for my lecture November third will be COLONIES IN THE POST WAR WORLD. I expect to arrive November second and will get in touch with you with regard to the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dean Curtis W. Reese
Abraham Lincoln Centre
700 Oakwood Boulevard
Chicago

28 October 1944

My dear Mr. Reese:

I shall arrive in Chicago, Thursday, November second and stop at the Hotel Grand. I will get in touch with you by telephone on the morning of November third.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dean Curtis W. Reese
Abraham Lincoln Centre
700 Oakwood Boulevard
Chicago

[A. Lincoln Centre]

8 November 1944

My dear Mr. Reese:

I want to thank you again very much for the opportunity of lecturing at Lincoln Centre. It was too bad that we had such unfavorable weather but I have great faith in the forum idea and I hope you will be able to develop your Friday night meetings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Curtis W. Reese
Abraham Lincoln Centre
700 Oakwood Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

March 28, 1944

19-36-93

President Sherman D. Scruggs
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

My dear President Scruggs:

I want to thank you and Mrs. Scruggs for my visit to Lincoln. I enjoyed the opportunity of speaking to your teachers and to the school and community. I succeeded in getting a parlor car seat to St. Louis and my reservation to Chicago. The meeting in Chicago was extremely interesting. Thank you both for your kindness and hospitality.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[illegible] Lincoln University

19-30-119

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
13 September 1944

My dear President Scruggs:

I have been having a most interesting visit in Haiti and have been drawn into close contact with Dr. and Mrs. Mercer Cook. You know that Dr. Cook and I have been associated at Atlanta University for five years or more and before I left I had it in mind to write you concerning him but hesitated.

What I want to call to your attention is that if you have not yet filled the position of head of the department of languages, I would like to have you consider Mr. Cook. He is, as you know, a pleasant man personally but in addition to that he is a hard and systematic worker and what he has done here in Haiti in organizing the instruction of English throughout the island has been astonishing. I am sure, after talking with him, that he could be induced to consider a change of employment. I think it would be an outstanding triumph if you could get him and others of his calibre to come to Lincoln University. His wife and young son would also be a distinct addition to your campus.

I hope you will pardon this intrusion into your work but you know that I am interested in Lincoln University and I am certainly interested in the Cooks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Sherman D. Scruggs
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri
Etats-Unis d' Amerique

[Ernestine Lipscomb]

The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET

19-38-165

New York, July 24, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It has been difficult for me to remain silent for the last few months on the matter of your retirement from Atlanta University. It goes without saying that I feel deeply both the grave mistake and blunder of President Clement and the most unwise action of the Board. In a way it has made me lose faith in the aims and high purposes of our institutions of learning as reflected in the actions and attitudes of their so-called administrators. It is disappointing

19-38-1606

to discover that so many places of leadership are not filled with men of broad vision and tolerance.

Knowing the situation as I do, I firmly believe that Atlanta University cannot afford the loss of a man of real scholarship, boldness, and intellectual integrity. You are no more ready to retire than a new born Babe. Have any one who has followed you and your writing in books, magazines, and newspapers can fail to see that your ~~is~~ a contribution for world-wide economic, political, and social advancement is beyond me.

Keep faith in yourself as countless others and I have faith in you! March and fight on with the truth as you honestly see it as far as I'm concerned, you will never retire. Warmest personal regards and best wishes always.

Very sincerely,

Emeritus Anthony Spingarn

January 6, 1944

Logan

19-29-2

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Logan:

Thank you very much for your kind words of December 28, and your interest in the Haiti matter. I should be glad to hear further of Couch.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

January 6, 1944

19-29-3

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

Enclosed is a letter I have just received from Bellegarde. Should I write immediately to President Lescot; or wait until I hear from him, or the Foreign Secretary, or the Emabssador? Please advise me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old
ENCL:

P. S. Am thinking that perhapsit is now Haiti's next move
D

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 13, 1944

4-29-44

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor, Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Miss Beulah Melchor has written an excellent thesis, "A History of the Title to the Campus of Howard University, 1651-1885." She has a wealth of material not in Dyson's History of Howard University. The Public Library here is strongly desrious of seeing it published, provided certain cuts are used. Would you like for me to have Miss Melchor send the thesis (35 pages) and the cuts for consideration by Phylon?

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

19-29-5

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 17, 1944

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

I shall be glad to look over Miss Melchor's thesis with reference to publication. I am afraid it may be too long and too limited in interest, but at any rate let me see it.

I have just received from the Rosenwald Fund your application for a fellowship. I am returning it with my strong endorsement.

I have heard nothing from Haiti, have you? How is the Chapel Hill project coming on?

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-29-6

January 24, 1944

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

I have received today a letter from Mercer Cook, a copy of which is enclosed. The invitation mentioned has not reached me. I believe that Minister Lescot is at the head of the Foreign Affairs in Port-au-Prince. If so, what is the best thing to do? It hardly seems proper for me to write to the Minister with regard to an invitation which I have not received. Perhaps you can take it up through the Minister in Washington. I am sorry to trouble you so much. Let me hear from you at your best convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

January 25, 1944

7-22-61

Dr. Rayford W. Logan:
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

I am lecturing in the North and expect to come to Washington on the 20th and leave on the night of the 21th. I shall be glad to see you during those days. Perhaps we will have heard from Haiti by that time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

February 2, 1944

8-b2-b1

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Logan:

I have had to change my dates somewhat. I shall arrive the afternoon of February 21, and leave the night of February 23. I shall stop as usual at Mrs. Davidson's but shall be glad to see you and be at your disposal while I am there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Feb. 11, 1944]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
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QS28 DL=WASHINGTON DC FEB 11 912A

DR W E R DUBOIS=

=ATLANTA UNIVERSITY=

19-29-9

=THE AMBASSADOR IS LEAVING FOR HOME IN A FEW DAYS HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU STOP MONDAY AFTERNOON OR WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON UNTIL ABOUT 430 WOULD BE THE BEST TIME FOR ME PLEASE WIRE THE BEST HOUR FOR YOU AND I WILL ARRANGE INTERVIEW=

RAYFORD LOGAN.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

19-29-10

February 28, 1944

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Logan:

Thank you very much for arranging my visit to the Haitian Ambassador. I enjoyed it very much and hope something will come out of it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

April 15, 1944

19-36-42

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Logan:

Another publisher has approached me concerning a book along bibliographical lines. Unless therefore it is absolutely certain that my chapter in your book is going to appear as it is written, I should be glad if you will return the chapter to me. I trust this will find you and the family well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OAD

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 19, 1944

19-36-43

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your letter of April 15. Your article will be printed as is. You may expect the galley proofs in the next few days.

The Haitian Ambassador told me yesterday that President Lescot is inviting three or four distinguished Americans for July, that your name is among them, and that it has been submitted to the State Department.

He has accepted my invitation for himself and Mme. Liautaud to be my guests to hear you speak. I have also invited Mr. Allerdyce Nicell of the British Embassy and Mrs. Nicell.

Max Lerner was excellent, but when I asked him about the future of the peoples of dependent areas, especially of Africa, one had to be "omniscient"; he had "not given much thought to the subject"; he finally got there by way of the Far East.

I had hoped to plan dinner for you, but our Forum Committee has you in tow. I did not say: God have mercy on you!"

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

19-37-72

June 23, 1944

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

Enclosed is the proof that you sent me with a few corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
13 September 1944

19-26-14

Dear Mr. Logan:

I have had a very exciting time in Haiti and have been unusually well received. Thank you for your good offices. I shall see you when I return. My best regards to you, your wife and your mother. Many people remember you here.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.
Etats-Unis d' Amerique

[Rayford W. Logan]

RAYFORD W. LOGAN
GENERAL PRESIDENT
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EDITOR OF THE SPHINX
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11-29-11

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ΑΦΑ

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 25, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue and 125th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Scribner's in New York is going to devote a whole window to a display of What the Negro Wants, with a photograph of each of the contributors.

Will you be good enough to send at once a photograph to

Mr. W. T. Couch, Director
University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

The photograph should not be larger than 10/16 nor smaller than 4/6. If you could send two or three, that would be most helpful. At all events, please do your utmost to get one off at once and let me know when you have sent it. The copies will go out the first week in October.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

The Negro Must Share in the Post-War Society

[Rayford W. Logan]

RAYFORD W. LOGAN
GENERAL PRESIDENT
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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19-29-12

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NEW YORK CITY

ΑΦΑ

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 17, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research, NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You have undoubtedly received your copies of What the Negro Wants. It looks to me like a handsome job and a worthwhile contribution to American literature and toward the solution of America's most difficult problem. I wish to express to you again my sincere thanks for your whole-hearted cooperation. Perhaps we shall be again united in a joint undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

The Negro Must Share in the Post-War Society

20 November 1944

My dear Dr. Logan:

Is there anything essentially incorrect in the enclosed statement?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 23, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-36-44.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your air mail special of November 20 arrived only yesterday.

Your "Flashes from Transcaucasia" is a ten strike. I have only two suggestions. In the next to the last paragraph you might want to make it clear that nobody made any changes in his fundamental view point. As for the last sentence in the "Flash" I should like to see the statement confined to the Press. I suspect that the University may have helped persuade Couch to publish the book.

Is it not about time for a national conference on colonial problems. I am publicly suggesting that you call one.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

24 November 1944

My dear Mr. Logan:

We must have a conference on colonial affairs early in 1945. I will write you later. In the meantime here is a letter I have just received from Harcourt, Brace.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Church Federation Of Greater Chicago

(Formerly - The Chicago Church Federation)

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SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON UNITED MINISTRY

19 January 1944

B.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, S.W., Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For some time I have wanted to write to you to tell you how much I enjoyed receiving the last issue of Phylon. Not only was it a delight to read it but it was a pleasure to have familiar magazine reach me in Chicago and remind me of my many pleasing associations in Atlanta.

19-17-29

I am glad that the quarterly is continuing to appear regularly. Of course, I want to subscribe to it and the subscription blank and check are enclosed. I continue to feel as I did in Atlanta about the quarterly, namely, that some of us ought to do more to get it placed in more schools and with more families.

You may be interested to know that since September 1st I have been with the Church Federation of Greater Chicago in charge of its Department of Ministry to Service Men. There is a vast number of service men stationed in the Greater Chicago area, and of course, there is also a large number passing through every day. Hence there is considerable work to be done, and we are making contacts with service men and women right along.

I have had an interesting time visiting with Mr. Baldwin Burroughs and Mr. Kibbe at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, which as you know is the largest naval training station in the world. Perhaps you know that Mr. Burroughs is in the Ship's Company in the Entertainment Department.

Do you not come to Chicago occasionally to speak? If you should be here during the winter or spring I surely hope that you will let me know. I would be pleased to have an opportunity to visit with you and perhaps we could have lunch or dinner together.

With best wishes to you for 1944, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Loos

A. W. Loos

AWL;ao
Encs.

January 21, 1944

Dr. A. W. Loos
77 W. Washington St.
Chicago 2, Illinois

19-17-28

Dear Dr. Loos:

It was nice to hear from you and know that you are in interesting work. We miss you a good deal ther; with the absence of you, Coulborn, Cook and Miss Diggs, I have been rather lonesome; but there is still plenty of work to do and I keep reasonably busy. I do not plan to be in Chicago this Winter or Spring, but I may be there this Summer. Whenever I come I will get in touch with your.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

1 December 1944

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for thirty dollars in return for which please deliver at

Apartment 13-H
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

a plaster cast of the "Victory of Samothrace" with a base 10 x 12 inches, 37 inches high and 25 inches spread. I want it with ivory finish.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Eugene Lucchesi, Inc.
859 Lexington Avenue
New York City

March 31, 1944

19-27-99

Mr. George A. Lundberg
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

My dear Mr. Lundberg:

I am sending you enclosed an account of a new project in social studies initiated at Atlanta University. It is as you will see a continuation of the older studies which we made from 1897 to 1914. The Negro Land-Grant Colleges are growing in importance and in their ability to contribute to a solution of the Negro problem. They need of course better equipment and teachers and guiding lines of development. I think that their cooperation in a series of studies of the American Negro can, if properly directed, be one of the greatest efforts to make careful and studied measurements of the action of a large group of human beings.

We are going to hold Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18 and 19, 1944, a second conference at Atlanta University. I am writing to ask if you would be present on that occasion. You will not meet any considerable number of distinguished scholars, but you will see a number of young colored doctors of philosophy, educated largely in the North and East, who are conducting throughout the Southern states, departments of social science. These men need guidance and encouragement in their work and I am inviting this year as last, some seven or eight professors from northern institutions to meet with them, give them advice and learn from them. We are not able to offer compensation, but we will be glad to pay your traveling expense and your board while in Atlanta. I sincerely trust that you will be able to honor us with your presence.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

This letter was sent to:

Mr. Raymond L. Buell
Time & Life Building
New York City

Mr. Thomas Sanston
c/o of the New Republic
40 East 49th Street
New York City 17

Mr. Max Lerner
c/o P. M.
New York City

Mr. Allison Davis
Ass't. Prof. of Ed.
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Prof. Raymohd Kennedy
Yale University
New Haven, Conn;

19-27-100

April 12, 1944

19-27-112

Mr. George A. Lundberg
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

My dear Mr. Lundberg:

I have your letter of April 5 and am very glad indeed to know that you can be with us. What I am trying to do is to get the Negro Land-Grant Colleges, along with some of the white institutions, associated in a cooperative study of the Negroes in the South, continously made with increasing breadth and thoroughness. At present we are just on the edge and I am afraid that because of the transportation and draft difficulties, this second conference will be much less valuable and impressibe that I had hoped. I am expecting to have here, Frazier of Howard, Cook of Ohio State, Duncan of Oklahoma, possibly one or two other sociologists. In addition to that there will be probably 15 or 20 representatives of the Social Science departments of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges. Thus we will have a group of about 20 or possibly 30 persons to talk over the work that these colleges are doing, the social situation in the various states and plans for the future.

The meetings will take place at tne mens' dormitory of Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut Street S. W. The first session will be at 2 P.M Tuesday April 18, the second at 7 P.M. and the third and fourth Wednesday April 19 at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. You can find hotel accommodation and meals in the city if you wish(Biltmore, Ansley or Henry Grady) or we can put you up simply at the university. I look forward to you coming with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 17, 1944

19-36-114

Miss Ruby Lyells
Alcorn A and M College
Alcorn, Mississippi

My dear Madam:

The Encyclopedia of the Negro was a project and has not been published. However a preliminary volume giving subjects will be issued by the Phelps Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York sometimes this spring.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

ROYALTY STATEMENT

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April 1, 1944 to October 1, 1944

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25/15/1

6 December 1944

also Dusk of Dawn and Black Folk: Then and Now

19-18-17

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly mail to Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland
a copy of my SOULS OF BLACK FOLK and send the bill to me with author's discount?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

A. C. McClurg and Company
333 East Ontario Street
Chicago

January 14, 1944

Dr. H. L. McCrory
John C. Smith University
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Dr. McCrory:

Mrs Du Bois and I join in deepest condolence at your sad bereavement.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

RELIGIOUS
EDUCATIONAL

RECREATIONAL
SOCIAL

McDowell Memorial Community Presbyterian Church

21st & Columbia Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. ARTHUR E. RANKIN, PASTOR

Residence: 3105 Haverford Avenue

December 9, 1944

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Baltimore, Md.

19-17-11

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The McDowell Memorial Community Presbyterian Church that conducts a number of community activities and the North Philadelphia Civic Club join [redacted] in extending you an invitation to speak for us during the latter part of the month of January. We would prefer you on Sunday evening and either on the 21st or the 28th of January. If you cannot come on Sunday, we would like very much to have you one night during the week of the 21st of January.

This is to be a subscription lecture, and we would like you to talk on some phase of the post-war problems of the Negro. Kindly let us know at once, please, what date you can come and what honorarium you will expect. With kind regards and the seasons greetings, we are

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur E. Rankin

Arthur E. Rankin

aer/dj

P.S. also give your Subject.
R.

7284

[McDowell Memorial Comm. Presbyterian Church]

18 December 1944

19-17-12

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I have engagements for both the 21 and 28 but I could speak any night during the week of the twenty-first. My charge would be fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Arthur E. Rankin
McDowell Memorial Community Presbyterian Church
21st and Columbia Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 1, 1944

Amsterdam Star News
Dr. DuBois
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am a Free Lance Writer and a great admirer of your work. I would like to join a Writers Club but don't know of any colored or mixed ones. Do you? If not, is it possible to start one because I am a young girl (age 19) and don't know of any girls interested in Writing.

I have joined the ranks of authors who receive nothing but rejection slips so far, but am still trying to make the grade. At present I am working on a Novel based on the life story of Mary McLeod Bethune. I rather feel that I would make better progress if I belonged to a Writers Circle where we could hold meetings and take each others manuscript's apart.

Enclosed you will find a self-stamped addressed envelope, which I am hoping will wend it's way toward me in answer.

(Miss) Eastlyn Peggy McKay
283 Halsey St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

19-25-26

May 15, 1944

Miss Eastlyn Peggy McKay
283 Halsey Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Miss McKay:

Answering your letter of May 1, May I say that there in only one way of learning to write and that is to study literature, see life and keep writing. Helps to this program are of course, nearness to libraries, theaters and human beings and also, if possible, association with like-minded persons.

You should not however, make the mistake of thinking that a writer's club will make yor a writer; it may help you if you are already a writer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Manasse]

Dr. Ernst Moritz Manasse
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, N.C.

Books

October 23, 1944

Dr. W. Burghard Dubois
New York City.

D 1913

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I intend to write an essay on Max Weber's views about the United States, and I am especially interested in his views about the race problem. As I read in your book Dusk of Dawn that you have been in communication with Weber for a considerable length of time, I would like to know whether you have kept any letters or other records of Weber's observations and whether you would be good enough to make such material available to me.

I take the liberty to send you separately the reprint of another article on Weber which I published some months ago.

Thanking you in advance,

I am,

sincerely yours,

Ernst Moritz Manasse

Ernst Moritz Manasse

[Manasse]

29 November 1944

My dear Mr. Manasse:

I have not answered your letter of October 23 because I had hoped that possibly I would have my books and files in order. I have just changed my work from Atlanta to New York and it is impossible for me to get at my papers. I am sorry not to be able to tell you if I have material on Weber. When I am able to get at my files, I shall be glad to let you know if I find anything.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ernst Moritz Manasse
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

19-38-179

10 October 1944

My dear Sir:

Your name has been suggested by a number of persons who are interested in the development of your island. I was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but left this work about ten years ago and have been engaged in teaching in Atlanta University. September first I returned to the Association to take up especially the situation of colonies in the postwar world.

I am convinced that the majority of the people of the world live in colonies or quasi-colonies and that any plan for peace and democracy has got to include their welfare and their development.

I am, therefore, writing to leaders in the various colonies in the world starting with those inhabited by people of African descent and am asking them if they would be willing to write me at length concerning the present conditions in their colonies and plans for the future: plans originating with the government and with groups of forward-looking people.

I hope that you will be willing to give me some information and send me any literature that you think of. In this way the colored people of the United States and those of Jamaica may seek for acquaintanceship and understanding and such cooperation as is advisable for the unlift of the people in our respective countries.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Norman Manley, Esq.
Kingston
Jamaica

[Manse]

July 6, 1944

Chapel

Proprietor of the Manse
1004 ~~Table~~ Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Sir: Sometime ago I wrote you asking that you reserve a room for me when I cam through Cincinnati. However, on arriving I got a lower berth to Chicago and went on without stopping.

I am enclosing $2.00 to compensate you for any inconvenience which my failure to arrive may have caused.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosure

19-20-24

February 9, 1944

1918-35

Dr. Jacob Marcus
Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Sir:

I have been referred to you by Dr. Melville Herskovits of Northwestern University. I am searching for a small text book of perhaps 200 pages which I can use in a class on race and relations for the study of the problems of the Jews. I have the books by Pinson, and Graeber and Britt, but they are not just what I want. If you could help me I should be obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

March 15th, 1944

W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

9/18/34

Dear Professor Du Bois,

I received your letter of the 3rd and I have forwarded it to the Conference on Jewish Relations. You should receive an answer to your inquiry within the next week or so.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Jacob R. Marcus
Professor of History

[Mary Elizabeth Hotel]

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
12 September 1944

19-26-25

My dear Mr. Sawyer:

I am reaching Miami by plane from Haiti on September 19. I should like to have a room and bath at Mary Elizabeth for the night. I will telephone you from Pan American Airways' downtown office as soon as I arrive so that you can send a cab to get me and my baggage.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. W. D. Sawyer
Mary Elizabeth Hotel
642 Northwest Second Avenue
Miami, Florida
Etats-Unis d'Amerique

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

September 25, 1944

19-33-05

My dear M. et Mme. Mathon:

IIam remembering with great pleasure your hospitality, especially at the dinner where we were so late. It was an additional pleasure to see Mme. Mathon again after all these years. I trust it will not be our last meeting. Believe me, M. et Mme. Mathon, your obedient servant.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

M. et Mme. Francois Mathon
Chemin des Dalles
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

WEBD:elj

April 13, 1944

19-27-116

President B. E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear President Mays:

The second conference of the Land-Grant Colleges for cooperating social studies will be held at Atlanta University, Tuesday and Wednesday April 18 and 19. The sessions will be Tuesday at 2 P.M. and 7 P.M., and Wednesday at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. You are invited to attend, large Dining Hall, Men's dormitory.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:GLD

This letter was sent to:

Miss Frankie V. Adams
Atlanta School of Social Work

19-22-117

This letterwas sant to:

Miss Frankie V. Adams
Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson
Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Forrester B. Washington
Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

24-22-41

517 South 5th Street
Columbia, Missouri
July 20, 1944

Mr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I do not want to take up your time; but I thought because of your extensive research in the filed of Negro history, you might possibly be able to give me some information about this book.

The name of the book is From Log Cabin to the Pulpit or Fifteen Years in Slavery by W.H. Robinson, 1903, with no publisher given. Robinson says that he was a slave born in Wilmington, North Carolina, March 11, 1848. In addition, he claims that he served with the 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War; and that he was an elder in the Methodist Church in 1892 in Shelbyville, Kentucky. I have been unable to find any mention of this work in the standard bibliographies or other reference sources available in the University of Missouri.

If you have any information which would lead to the identification of this book, I would indeed appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Meehan

(Mary Meehan)

19-33-13

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 25, 1944

My dear M. Mercier:

I shall never forget the days I spent with you at Cap Haitien and in the citadel. I am convinced that no building I have seen in the world, and I have seen many in three continents, surpasses and few even approach the impressiveness of the citadel.

I was also greatly interested in your sidelights about the Haitian history. I shall certainly hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again.

Ever sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

M. Louis Mercier
Cap Haitien
Haiti

WEBD:elj

January 13, 1944

City Ticket Agent
Michigan Central Railway
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:

I want to secure passage and lower berth from Detroit to New York on Sunday February 13, at 7:20 P. M.; or 8:50 P.M.; or at whatever time these trains now run. Will you please let me know the cost of this passage in the enclosed envelope and I will forward payment.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Michigan Central Railway]

January 24, 1944

Mr. C. B. Vekovius
City Ticket Agent
125 West Lafayette Blvd.
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a money order for $30.68, payable to you. In return for this please send me in accordance with your letter of January 19, one rail passage from Detroit to New York with lower berth # 4, car 543, train 48, 7.P.M,. February 13, under your ticket HU-4095.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-20-11

[Eleanor Mae Mickle]

Circulation Manager,
PHYLON
Administration Bldg.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 10, 1944

Dear Sir:

As a Literature major at Reed College, in fulfilling the thesis requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, I chose as my thesis subject W.E.B.DuBois. In pursuing all the writing of Mr. DuBois, of course I heard about Phylon and found that the only copies available west of Illinois are the property of the University of Washington. While I have been able to use their copies, I find that their files are not complete. Hence, my query: Is it still possible to obtain copies of Volume I numbers 1 and 3 unbound?

10-21-14

Since it also seems a pity that any one in the Oregon area should have to go to Seattle for this valuable material, I should like to know if it would be possible to send to us at Reed College the complete files of Phylon, as well as a subscription for the current year, which I hope would be renewed through the influence of other students interested in the study of race problems as a part of the problems of democracy and world unity? If this is possible, how much would it cost? If it is not possible to get the back copies, I should certainly be interested in having a subscription myself.

I would appreciate greatly information on these questions as soon as possible, because I would like to show my gratitude to the University of Washington by completing their files and I believe that Phylon would be a valuable addition to the files of Reed College for the material would also be made available to the Portland community.

As far as my personal reaction to Phylon goes, I want to thank you for the fine work you are doing. It fills a very definite need in my education and promises to be of great assistance in whatever work I do in dealing with interracial groups through the American Youth for Democracy, a national youth organization whose program and action prove that it is genuinely interested in studying and improving race relations. It can well afford to be shown that racial groups in the United States are not the whole story and that the problems are not fundamentally those of color, but are truly due to the faults of the existing economic systems, so that any program must not see only part of the picture but must take in economic, political, and moral aspects as well as the social and educational.

Sincerely,
Eleanor Mae Mickle
Reed College
Portland, 2, Ore.

May 4, 1944

19-21-15

Miss Eleanor M. Mickle
Reed College
Portland 2 Oregon

My dear Miss Mickle:

I am sorry not to have been able to answer your letter of April 10 sooner. I regret to say that there are no copies for distribution of Phylon, volume one No. 1 and 3. I am sorry they are not available in the West. I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-32-13

11 October 1944

My dear Miss Mitchell:

I returned from Haiti two weeks ago and since then I have been trying to get your address. I was charged by Mercer and Vashti to be sure to impress upon you that they were expecting you in Haiti for Christmas. May I suggest and urge you to go? You would certainly enjoy it for it is a most beautiful country with hospitable people. Mercer and Vashti have done a fine job and stand in high regard with the Haitians. Do write them immediately and tell them that you are coming and if possible telephone me at: Algonquin 4-3550.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Abbie Mitchell
240 West 112th Street
New York City
New York

Rev. Ramkrishna Shahu Modak

(AHMEDNAGAR - DECCAN - INDIA)

FORMERLY IN INDIA

President: Society of Christian Servants.
President: Bombay Provincial Employment Bureau of Indian Christians. (Reg. by G. R. 4457 of 1933)
Member: Ahmednagar District Local Board.
Member: Ahmednagar City Municipality.
Pastor: Ahmednagar 1st Church (U. C. N. I.)
Moderator: Synod of Bombay (U. C. N. I.)
Vice-Moderator: General Assembly (U. C. N. I.)
Member: Bombay Legislative Council.
Vice-Chairman: Ahmednagar District School Board.
Special Honorary Magistrate.

American Address: 47 Allenhurst Road, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

~~Telephone UNiversity 2957~~

Reply at: 425 East 86th Street New York City
Telephone Sa 2-4630

DEC 6 - 1944

December 5, 1944

24964

19-14-27

Dear Dr. White:

I venture to address you this letter without personally knowing you. Mrs. Modak and I have made New York City our temporary home.

The object of this letter is to invite you to a Reception in honor of some of the Indian members of the International Business Conference recently held at Rye, N. Y. This Reception is to be at 4 P.M. on December 14th at apartment 16 D - 425 East 86th Street Sa 2-4630-N.Y.C.

Mrs. Modak and I have planned this Reception in order to make it possible for these outstanding Indians to meet some outstanding Americans.

We would feel most happy to have you with us at this informal function.

I request the favor of an immediate reply if possible.

Yours sincerely,

R.S. Modak

R.S. MODAK

: George Moore :
2544 South Tacoma Avenue
Tacoma 3, Washington

March 27th, 1944.

Doctor W. E. B. Dubois,
c/o Associated Negro Press,
Louisville, Kentucky,

Dear Sir:

I am not much of a reader of Negro Literature, but I do like some of your writings.

Now I want to ask you, what is wrong with the so called Negro leaders? Just a few short years ago they were raising hell with the War Department to give the an all Negro Division, and an all Negro Crew in the Navy.

Now that Genral Bradley suggests an all Negro Hospital they think it is just too bad, have they just discovered that they are incapable of carrying on?

They are always preaching that we can do anything the white man can do. Now that they have the opportunity why not grasp it. I dare say that if they take advantage of this opportunity and failed, for the next eighty years it would be no worse than they have done in the past eighty years.

I say stop this crying and bluffing. Get out and do something, besides beg and complain.

*** George Moore
(George Moore)

2-5-44 to Tacoma

19-38-77

[Lillian Morgan]

PRIDE OF JUDEA CHILDREN'S HOME
1000 DUMONT AVENUE
BROOKLYN 8, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE APPLEGATE 7-4700
CHILD GUIDANCE DIVISION

January 4, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

19-27-13

Was much impressed with one of the things you said in your article in the October "Negro Digest", about not hesitating, if you had your life to live over, to get to know people- even famous people. So I'm taking your advice, even tho' our circumstances are so different. In the first place, you were famous in your own right, even when you were young, and had the opportunity to meet and know these other famous people, they wanted to know you. Whereas I'm unknown and there's no reason in the world why I should'nt be, I've done nothing, except always fight for justice, and that's not so extraordinary--everyone ought to do that.

I graduated from Brooklyn College in June of 1942 with a major in Sociology and a tremendous interest in the Negro Problem and secondary to that, all minority problems. After an awful lot of unemployment, I finally landed a dull job in Washington, which I stuck out for a few months, and became even more conscious than I had ever been in New York of the extent of Jim Crow and resolved to spend my life in fighting it. How I knew not. When I got ba k to New York, Mr. Granger suggested I work here in the city for a while and see if it was social work I wanted to do or just what. I'm sorry I did'nt stay in Washington and study with Dr. Frazier for a while at least anyway. I still want to go back, or some Negro college, if I am accepted. From what you said in "Dusk of Dawn" I gather Atlanta does admit white students. Well anyhow, here I am, so far doing nothing. I've just recently joined the NAACP and would like to do some volunteer work for the Urban League. I'm sending you the enclosed circular from the India Famine Relief Committee because I know you'll be interested in helping us. We are not authorized to collect money on our own, but we can accept whatever contributions are sent in, and any are welcome of course. I know you will bring it to the attention of your faculty and student body.

Yours for a better world,
and hoping to get to know you.

(over please)

Lillian Morgan

P. S. I would also appreciate it ff you would send me information regarding scholarships and fellowships in Sociology and Social Work.

Thank you.

L. M.

797 Hicks St.
Brooklyn 31, N Y

January 25, 1944

Miss Lillian Morgen
797 Hicks Street
Brooklyn 31, New York

1-18-19

My dear Miss Morgen:

Answering your letter of January 4, may I say that I think it will not be too difficult for you to find work in which you are interested. I would suggest that you have a talk with Rachel Davis-DuBois. She is a white Quaker and not related to me, although we have been friends for many years. She is interested in the same things that you are and might advise you. Her address is 203 East 18th Street, New York; telephone number, Orchard 4-3193. The scholarship funds here are entirely in the hands of the president and you would have to write him for information. I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

Morris Brown College

Atlanta, Georgia

Office of the President

November 27, 1944

Social Mans

19-32-25

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your personal and confidential letter of November 22 was received. First of all, I want you to know that I appreciate receiving a letter from you.

Concerning Mrs. Whiting, I regret very much that at the present time we have no vacancy in the Division of Education. Mrs. Whiting was head of our Department of Elementary Education before she accepted the position at Atlanta University the last time. I hated very much for her to leave us.

I assure you, however, that if an opening should occur in this field, I shall be glad to consider Mrs. Whiting.

Accept my sincerest regards.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Fountain, Jr.

WAF:J

[Ethel Ray Williams Nance]
1019 Washington St.
Apt. A
Seattle, 4
Wash.

Saturday
May 27-44

Andre' —

I've been reading about your coming retirement & the furore it has caused. It is so d— silly to classify a person's usefulness in years. I suppose they're afraid of your contented individual outlook & can do better with you out of the picture, God rest their tin souls!

I appreciated your letter when you mentioned it might be —

Since you wrote I have married — my name is Nance now. His relatives are considerable around Southern U in La. Do you know any of them & their traditions? He is in the Navy — on the U.S.S. Mason - Destroyer Escort, mixed crew — electrician's mate. He is very fond of me and supplements a life adrift, as it were.

I hope we can talk sometime soon - at length. Any chance of your coming this way at all? Would you care to? I doubt the West coast would enjoy having you again after your long absence. Perhaps you could spend a few days with us here. We'd love to have you... I know you'll be tied up completely and overly so until you leave

19-21-38

Atlanta.

I have thought of you much and wished the best for you. - the past school year has gone quickly : just think I might have been leaving Georgia now myself had I decided differently.

My husband is, presumably, somewhere in the South Pacific. I have not heard from nor seen him since Boston in April when I visited him before he "shoved off".

He wishes me to keep up my old contacts, and to busy myself catching up on any work I might be equipped to do. My lack of reverence for the "great" (smile) I believe first attracted him -

Sincere best wishes,

Manella

(E. K. Nance)

Do try to remember something about the Nances in La - I believe two aunts are in educational work & a sister is director or supt of parish schools. Love

Mrs. M. Nance Ringgold is Exec. Secty of La. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. The other aunt is Ida Nance Givens.

19-21-39

June 13, 1944

Mrs E. R. Nance
1019 Washington St.
Apartment A
Seattle 4, Washington

1921-41

My dear Marielle:

I am delighted to know of your new venture, and I hope you will have every happiness. Certainly you deserve it after what you have been through.

As perhaps you have heard, I have been retired from Atlanta University against my will, but have several offers of interesting work. My address until further notice will be my home, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. Please write me there.

I shall try to get out to the West Coast sometime next year. I have had several communications from Salt Lake City and of course I could arrange for California. I do so hope I can see you.

I have heard the name Nance in Louisiana, but cannot for the life of me conjure up any memories; however I will do my best. My love to you and the boys.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Ethel Ray Williams Nance]

Monday
June 19, 1944

19-21-40

Andre:

Received your note. It must be relaxing after all to be headed for a rest and a break in the routine of a school room. Now that things are definitely decided it must be good because uncertainties are taxing. The powers that decided are fools of the first water - but you are such an incurable recalcitrant and won't let climbers and half-baked folks rest in peace!

Of course that is what I like about you. It is profoundly refreshing and heartening to know one person who could remain true to themselves over considerable years (if they were a pain in the neck to close friends.)

I've fought a lot of battles on my home fronts (from one ocean to the other) -(smile)-- and now am well fortified for any major skirmishes that might happen along. It's fun being alive, isn't it? Soon, now, I hope to embark on worthwhile contributions that will tax my ability (if it is MAKING other people produce, or create, etc.) In spite of dire predictions you feared for me in New York Marielle has weathered the storm fairly well, assisted (?) by a few wars, depressions, children, etc. husbands

Aren't you richer for having known me? (I couldn't have known you and not acquired some inflation of my own ego, n'est-ce pas?)

I am looking forward to your "Westward ho" in 1945. In the meantime I trust you will keep yourself very busy and make creditable reports from time to time.

A long period of silence was broken by a telephone call from Charleston, S.C. last Sunday evening from my husband. You can well imagine how very welcome that was, particularly since I knew he was "in it" somewhere and coudln't write. He was well, he said.

My parents continue in fair health, and when I passed through Duluth in April my father was glad to know you were keeping in touch with me, after a fashion.)

Sincerely, Marielle

19-37-21

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

April 29, 1944

Dear Louis:

I want you to see the enclosed copy of letter from Eugene Martin on the DuBois matter and copy of telegram I sent to Arnett, Acting Chairman of the Atlanta University Board of Trustees.

Ever sincerely,

Walter

Secretary

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York 30
New York

WW:RR

P.S. - I have just received your note of the 28th inclosing Clement's and Weisiger's letters. I am still foaming at the mouth that Clement should have written you, of all people, as insulting a letter as he did. Maybe this is a measure of what seems to me dangerously the madness of a petty dictator of an institution. And Weisiger's patronizing tone, with such phrases as "should enable him to spend his declining years" is equally offensive.

As soon as you hear what the Board did on the 28th, let me know. I will do the same. - WW

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FRANK D. REEVES (ON LEAVE) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS, WASHINGTON BUREAU

19-37-16

May 5th
1944

Dear Louis:

Here is self-explanatory copy of a letter I received yesterday from Trevor Arnett about Dr. DuBois, and copy of a statement by the Board of Trustees.

I regret to say that the good news you have received to the effect that Dr. DuBois was to be paid full salary for the rest of his life was not correct. You will note that he is to be paid $4500 for the year beginning July 1, 1944; $1800 a year for the next five years; and $1200 a year from July 1, 1950, to his death. This should have some bearing on our decision on Monday.

Ever sincerely,

Walter

Secretary.

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th St.
New York 30,
New York

WW:DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-37-20

Office of the Treasurer

April 30, 1944

Mr. Walter F. White
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your telegram which came on Saturday, the day after the trustees of Atlanta University had provided a retiring allowance for Dr. DuBois. I appreciate your desire that he should be given an adequate one.

I am enclosing a memorandum of the actions taken by the trustees in connection with Dr. DuBois' retirement. I hope they will commend themselves to your judgment as being just, generous, and wise, and will relieve your concern regarding suitable financial provision for him.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) TREVOR ARNETT

Chairman, Board of Trustees

[NAACP]

ROY WILKINS
Editor
GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
Business Manager

Official Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

360

THE CRISIS

FOUNDED 1910

69 FIFTH AVE. • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-3550

May
8
1944

I-38-19
61-83-61

My dear Dr. DuBois:

First I want to say that I have noted with approval the action of the Board of Trustees on April 29. The first report of the situation seemed incredible, but even if it was a true report, the subsequent action was gratifying to your many disciples throughout the nation.

I do not know whether I ever took the trouble to mention it or not, but when, as a youngster back in St. Paul, Minnesota where I enjoyed the friendship, guidance and inspiration of Lillian Alexander (then Turner), I became a follower of the DuBois school and nothing, I think, has been more astonishing than that I should find myself thirty years later at 69 Fifth Avenue.

What I really started this letter for was to ask you a great favor. You may recall that we used to have hanging in what passes for our entrance lobby some rather depressing drawings and photographs of lynchings and other unpleasant subjects. I have intended for many years to substitute for these some pictures of eminent Americans of Negro descent and we have made a small beginning with two Karsh photographs, one of Paul Robeson and one of Marian Anderson. I should like very much to have a photograph of yourself which we could frame and hang in this growing gallery. The Anderson and Robeson photographs are fairly large, 11 x 14, but I would be pleased to have a standard 8 x 10 of you.

I hope very much that you will grant me this favor.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Editor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RW/dp
uopwa/19

Picture Sent

[NAACP - May 1944]
[Fragment]

ETOUSA, investigation was begun of all cases of apparent discrimination. The Secretary conferred with the Inspector General and afterwards with each of the three colonels who were directed to investigate the charges and to recommend corrective action, each colonel having been assigned to cover one of the three base sections.

12. An intelligent Negro sergeant was put on the staff of Stars and Stripes before the Secretary left England. Sergeant Morrison is an able writer. Several of his stories appeared in Stars and Stripes prior to the Secretary's departure from England. It is promised that both Stars and Stripes and Yank will carry an increased amount of information about the work of Negro troops.

13. An order by a British officer for confidential issue to senior officers of the Army, the RAF, the ATS and the WAF advising British soldiers to avoid public association with American Negro soldiers because it gives offense to certain Americans has been formally placed by the Secretary before the Joint Anglo-American Military Civilian Board of which Mr. Winant, Mr. Eden and others of equal rank are members. The Secretary requested that the order be rescinded by request of the American Military authorities.

14. On May 8 the Secretary sent the following cablegram to Colonel J. B. L. Lawrence at ETOUSA:

> "Could suggestion be tactfully made correspondents include coverage any outstanding work during invasion by Negro Engineer, Quartermaster, Combat or other troops?"

The Secretary reported further that he had been requested by the War Department to go to Fort Huachuca to talk with the men of the 92nd Division, telling them something of what they are to encounter in England. He added that since he will be close to Los Angeles he may go there to talk with friends of the NAACP and the Negro in the motion picture world.

PACIFIC AND MIDDLE EAST THEATRES OF OPERATIONS: The Secretary requested the opinion of the Board regarding his going to the Pacific and Middle East Theatres of Operations.

Mr. Lewis moved that the Secretary be authorized to make the trip to the Pacific and Middle East Theatres of Operations at the earliest opportunity possible. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Spingarn offered an amendment, that the trip be made at sometime after the November election.

There followed discussion.

19-37-1

Mr. Spingarn gave as the reason for his amendment that during the next few months a number of important questions will come up which will need the wisdom of the Secretary; also that July is not the time for the Secretary to go to the South Pacific since it is the worst time of the year in the tropics.

Dr. Wright felt the head of the National Office should not be away when plans should be in the making for a post-war world; that other members of the staff are capable of doing the work which the Secretary would do on this proposed trip, under the Secretary's direction.

Mr. Dickerson felt the Secretary should not make the trip to the South Pacific until he had consolidated the gains made by the European trip; that for him to leave the country at this time would cause the Association to lose much of the benefit to be derived from his findings in England and other places.

In support of his motion, Mr. Lewis pointed out that no member of the Association's staff carries the weight with Negro soldiers that the Secretary does; that other members of the staff do not have the ears of the Executive and War Departments.

Messrs. Tobias, Spaulding and Harlow and Mrs. Alexander felt the trip should be postponed until after the election; while Dr. Maxwell and Dr. Tinsley felt that if the Secretary felt the trip should be made now, he should be permitted to go.

Mr. Lewis' motion was lost. The amendment was carried - that the Secretary make the trip to the South Pacific and the Middle East some time after the election in November.

COMMITTEE TO PRESENT THE CAUSE OF THE NEGRO AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE: The Secretary suggested to the Board implementation of the Committee to Present the Cause of the Negro at the Peace Conference and asked that the Board authorize the selection of a person to serve as Secretary of the Committee, to work under the direction of Judge William H. Hastie, Chairman of the Committee.

Motion was made by Dr. Wright, seconded by Dr. Jackson, that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois be invited to accept the position with the Committee to Present the Cause of the Negro at the Peace Conference.

There followed discussion, after which
On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, That the Committee on Administration be asked to survey the matter of securing Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to work with the Committee to Present the Cause of the Negro at the Peace Conference and report back to the Board.

PRESENTATION TO REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS: The Secretary asked the opinion of the Board regarding

[NAACP]

May 16, 1944

19-31-30

Mr. Roy Wilkins
69 Fifth Avenue
c/o N.A.A.C.P.
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Wilkins:

I have asked Scurlock of Washington to send you one of my photographs.

Very Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-38-129

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May 17, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of the Board of Directors I am happy to transmit to you an invitation voted by the Board at its meeting on May 8 to devote full or part time, whichever is agreeable to you, to the preparation of material to be presented on behalf of the American Negro and of the colored peoples of the world to the Peace Conference or to Peace Conferences, at compensation and under conditions which are mutually agreeable.

Will you be good enough to let me know if you are willing to consider this invitation?

The Board at its meeting in September, 1941, voted to have such a committee. Active functioning was postponed when the Phelps-Stokes Fund announced its plan for a committee, of which you were a member, for its study of Africa, the War, and Peace Aims. After that report had been completed, dealing as it did only with Africa, the Board in April, 1943, requested the committee to proceed with its work. Judge William H. Hastie was appointed Chairman of the committee and invitations were sent to persons voted by the Board to be asked to serve. I enclose a list of those who accepted membership on the committee.

If you are willing to consider this offer details regarding compensation, office space, secretarial assistance and the like will be worked out with you.

All the members of the Board and staff join me in the hope that you will accept this invitation.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW:RR

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

19-38-134

May 23rd, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I assume that you have received the invitation of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. to undertake the preparation of the cause of the colored people of the world, to be presented to the Peace Conference.

I want to add my personal hope that you will give this proposal your most serious consideration; not only the future of the colored people of the world, but the peace of the world, is at stake and there is noone in America who is as well qualified as you to do it. I earnestly hope that you will make a favorable decision.

With cordial regards, I am, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

[NAACP]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

June 1, 1944

19-37-414

A Memorandum to: Dr. Louis Wright
Mr. Arthur Spingarn

Since my talk with you both, May 24, I have given careful and and almost uninterrupted thought to what you said. I feel deep gratification at your assurance of confidence in me, particularly at this crisis of my life.

There is a work that I would like to attempt, in leisurely peace and financial security, if it were made possible and would lie within the scope of the offer made me by the N. A. A. C. P.

I would like to direct a bureau or department of research and literature, designed to collect and make available:

A. Data concerning the various parts of Africa and their governments and culture

B. Data concerning the various groups in the world, of African descent

C. Carefully organized and continuous data concerning the American Negro

As illustrative of these data, I should like to write and collect literature and objects of art.

To do this I should need an office for myself and for a secretary; salaries for both, and an expense account for postage, books and periodicals; and for some travel.

I should not want in any way to have part in the policy-making activities of the N. A. A. C. P., the editing of the Crisis or any of the regular literature; except that it might prove advisable to publish some of the data collcoted as occasional papers, or even as a quarterly review.

I should expect a set budget for regular ordinary expense, to be spent at my discretion, but any extraordinary expenditure for travel or publication I should expect to clear through the secretary and Board of Directors.

I should, of course, be ready on special occasion to represent the Association on request by speech or article.

19-37-45

To undertake this work I should have to turn down offers from Howard, Fisk and the Land-Grant Colleges, which are attractive, but at the same time might so disperse my efforts and strength as to seriously cut short my working years. My financial condition requires that I work and earn as long as I can. All my savings were swept away in 1933 including my life insurance. Since then I have saved a lot and home in Baltimore, worth perhaps $10,000, on which I shall pay off the final mortgage this summer. I have to provide as much as possible for the education of my granddaughter and the support of my widow. If the University pays my pension as it has promised, I shall devote this entirely to my granddaughter's education.

For this reason I think the following budget would be necessary:

My salary	$5,000 annually
A secretary	$2,500 annually

(I have in mind Miss Diggs, my helper for six years; A.B., University of Minnesota; A. M., in Sociology, Atlanta University; candidate for the Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of Havana, Cuba, in September, 1944)

Rent of two offices, preferably in some quiet quarter

Monthly expense budget $ 100

Publications

I should like to have both of you consider this proposition carefully, and decide how far it looks worthwhile in itself; and how far it will gain the approval of the executive officers and the Board of Directors. Unless these bodies would accept it with substantial unanimity, I seriously doubt if it should be entertained.

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[NAACP]

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

June 13, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I appreciate greatly your kind expression of sympathy over the sudden and unexpected loss of my mother.

12-19-47

The material concerning the Atlanta University situation was read by me with great interest and pleasure. If and when you feel free for me to turn it over to Ellen Donohue, member of the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, I will do so. If for any reason it is inadvisable I will forget it.

Your memorandum to Arthur Spingarn and myself was received and in reply I would say that at the time of my talk with you I did not know the full extent to which the Association was committed to do the job on the peace conference delegate, nor its urgency. I regret that I did not know this when I talked with you and this was due to the fact that the meeting of May 8th was my first Board Meeting in several years.

At yesterdays' meeting the Board voted to invite you as its guest to a conference with The President of the Board, the Secretary, the Acting Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Legal Committee who is also Chairman of the Peace Conference Committee, and Chairman of the Board. I am convinced of the sincerity of each and every one of those selected for this conference. I assure you that you will be talking with friends. The expense of your trip to and from Atlanta will be borne by the Association and the official invitation will be sent to you by the Secretary.

I would suggest that the sooner we hold such a meeting the better. Arthur suggests a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or a Thursday morning because he is out of the city over the weekends.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Louis T. Wright
Louis T. Wright

LTW:BPW P.S. I look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS, WASHINGTON BUREAU

19-30-88

June 19, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At the Board meeting last Monday there was discussion of your memorandum to Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Wright. As Dr. Wright has already written you, the Board voted to invite you, at the Association's expense, to come to New York for a conference with a committee of five consisting of Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Judge Charles E. Toney, Judge William H. Hastie and the Secretary.

Would you be good enough to telegraph or write me by air mail, special delivery, letting me know when it will be convenient for you to come to New York? It would be desirable to give us two or three alternative dates so that we may be able to select one which will suit all the members of the committee.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW:RR

[NAACP]

June 22, 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York, New York

10-14-42

Dear Dr. Wright:

In answer to your letter of June 15, I am writing simultaneously to you, Mr. Spingarn and Walter White.

I am trying to make reservations to come North next week so that we could have a conference Wednesday the 28th, Thursday the 29th or Friday the 30th. I will let you know by telegram if I can get reservations, so as to be in time for any or all of these dates; if not the best I could do is July 3, 4 or 5.

I think that before we meet for conference, you and the committee with whom I am to meet, should carefully consider certain fundamental points. Mr. White wrote me sometime ago, suggesting that I join a committee on Africa. I did not consent because I was too far away from New York to be of use or to take any responsibility. Then when his letter of May 17 came, the offer seemed to me like the conventional offer of a secretarial-ship to a committee in order to promote a specific drive. I had almost made up my mind that this was not the kind of work for which I was suited. Such a secretary ought to be a young active promoter, traveling, writing, speaking and organizing; and on the whole this assignment would in the nature of the case be temporary.

Before I had written Mr. White, I called on Mr. Spingarn and he brought the matter up and emphasized the fact that I was wanted for scholarly work in collecting data which perhaps only I could do; and he urged me to accept and to make a specific offer. I then talked with Dr. Wright who put the matter on a still broader bases. He said that I ought to have time to pursue my work with reasonable leisure and financial security and that this was what he had in mind in making this offer.

This of course attracted me, but I still wondered if the Board of Directors and the executive officials of the NAACP were disposed to go as far as this with Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Wright. And for that reason, in order to make my attitude perfectly clear, I wrote letters to these two officials.

You will realise that any decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro Colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer. I could not afford to turn down these offers and take a temporary job at high pressure which might leave me at the end of a year's work, exausted mentally and physically and without any prospect of employment.

On the other hand, the offer which I made would fit very well into any scheme for collecting authoritive data concerning the Negroes of Africa and persons of Negro descent elsewhere in the world. Much of this data is already collected; much is in the process of collecting and there would be no lost time in making this body of knowledge full and authoritative. But to this, I would have to have skilled clerical assistance; I must be situated where I could do my work without undue interruption and be free from financial worries. Finally, I would want to be assured that so long as I could do satisfactory work in this and cognate lines, I could continue to do it.

This then is the situation and I think that members of this committee should be turning it over in their mind before I come for conference. I will wire you as soon as I can suggest exact dates.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[NAACP]

hhl-88-61

June 23, 1944

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

In answer to your letter, I am writing simultaneously to you, Dr. Wright and Walter White.

I am trying to make reservations to come North next week so that we could have a conference Wednesday the 28th, Thursday the 29th or Friday the 30th. I will let you know by telegram if I can get reservations, so as to be in time for any or all of these dates; if not, the best I could do is July 3, 4 or 5.

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This of course attracted me, but I still wondered if the Board of Directors and the executive officials of the NAACP were disposed to go as far as this with you and Dr. Wright. And for that reason, in order to make my attitude perfectly clear, I wrote letters to these two officials.

You will realize that my decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro Colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer. I could not afford to turn down these offers and take a temporary job at high pressure which might leave me at the end of a year's work, exausted mentally and physically and without any prospect of employment.

On the other hand, the offer which I made would fit very well into any scheme for collecting authoritive data concerning the Negroes of Africa and persons of Negro descent elsewhere in the world. Much of this data is already collected; much is in the process of collecting and there would be no lost time in making this body of knowledge full and authoritative. But to this, I would have to have skilled clerical assistance; I must be situated where I could do my work without undue interruption and be free from financial worries. Finally, I would want to be assured that so long as I could do satisfactory work in this and cognate lines, I could continue to do it.

This then is the situation and I think that members of this committee should be turning it over in their minds before I come for conference. I will wire you as soon as I can suggest exact dates.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

NAACP 3

19-38-143

June 23, 1944

Mr. Walter White
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. White:

In answer to your letter, I am writing simultaneously to you, Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Wright.

I am trying to make reservations to come North next week so that we could have a conference Wednesday the 28th, Thursday the 29th or Friday the 30th. I will let you know by telegram if I can get reservations, so as to be in time for any or all of these dates; if not the best I could do is July 3,4, or 5.

I think that before we meet for conference, you and the committee with whom I am to meet, should carefully consider certain fundamental points. You wrote me sometime ago, suggesting that I join a committee on Africa. I did not consent because I was too far away from New York to be of use or to take any responsibility. Then when your letter of May 17 came, the offer seemed to me like the conventional offer of a secretariship to a committee in order to promote a specific drive. I had almost made up my mind that this was not the kind of work for which I was suited. Such a secretary ought to be a young active promoter, traveling, writing, speaking and organizing; and on the whole this assignment would in the nature of the case be temporary.

Before I wrote you, I called on Mr. Spingarn and he brought the matter up and emphasized the fact that I was wanted for scholarly work in collecting data which perhaps only I could do; and he urged me to accept and to make a specific offer. I then talked with Dr. Wright who put the matter on a still broader bases. He said that I ought to have time to pursue my work with reasonable leisure and financial security and that this was what he had in mind in making this offer.

This of course attracted me, but I still wondered if the Board of Directors and the executive officials of the NAACP were disposed to go as far as this with Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Wright. And for that reason, in order to make my attitude perfectly clear, I wrote letters to these two officials.

You will realize that any decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro Colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer. I could not afford to turn down these offers and take a temporary job at high pressure which might leave me at the end of a year's work, exausted mentally and physically and without any prospect of employment.

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This then is the situation and I think that members of this committee should be turning it over in their mind before I come for conference. I will wire you as soon as I can suggest exact dates.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-31-73

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June 26th
1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letters and telegram. I have just talked with Judge Hastie in Washington and he says that he can be here for the meeting on Wednesday, June 28th, at 2 p.m. The meeting will be held at Arthur Spingarn's office, 36 West 44th Street.

I have asked the office to get, if at all possible, reservations to Atlanta for you on Thursday, June 29th, on the 1:50 p.m. train. We will make an effort to get either a bedroom or a lower berth.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
125th Street and Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

WW:DW

bh1-83-19

July 5, 1944

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. White: Enclosed you will find my statement of the findings of our conference in New York, June 28, 1944; they are naturally subject to modification in accord with the judgment of the Committee. I am sending carbon copies to Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Wright.

Also, I enclose my bill for travel expense. May I thank you for courtesies extended.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosures: 2

[Enclosure]

19-38-150

July 5, 1944

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. White: In a conference held at 36 West 44th Street, New York City, June 28, 1944, there were present: Mr. Arthur Spingarn, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Louis Wright, Chairman of the Board; Judge Toney, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Walter White, Secretary; and myself.

The following matters were unanimously agreed upon:

1. That beginning September 1, 1944, W. E. B. DuBois, be invited to join the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as Director of Special Research.

2. The main work of Mr. DuBois will be to collect facts and documents, and arrange statements, articles and booklets, concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendants, and concerning other colored races, so as gradually to form a body of knowledge and literature, designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

3. His initial work in this direction will be the preparation of material to be presented to the Peace Conference or Conferences after the close of this war in behalf of the peoples of Africa and other colored groups so as to demand for them an assured status of security and progress in the post-war world. In this work he will act as secretary of the committee already appointed by the Board on this subject.

4. That the salary of Mr. DuBois be $5,000 annually, and that he shall continue in this work as long as his health permits and his services are, in the judgment of the Directors, of value to the Association.

19-38-151

5. That Mr. DuBois be allowed to appoint Miss Ellen Irene Diggs as Research Assistant, at a salary of $2,500 a year; that the Association furnish him two offices, and a current expense account, not to exceed $100 a month. All other expenses for travel or publication would be left to the decision of the Executive Officers and the Board.

It was agreed that these recommendations be laid before the Board of Directors for action at their next meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

cc: Dr. Louis Wright
Mr. Arthur Spingarn

19-38-152

Travel Expenses

of

W.E.B. Du Bois

Railroad Fare - June 26, 1944		
Atlanta, Ga., to New York, N. Y.		$41.39
July 4, 1944		
New York, N. Y. to Atlanta, Ga.		41.39
		$ 82.78
Hotel Room (bill enclosed)		19.40
		$102.18
Board - 8 days @ $3.00 per day		24.00
	Total	$126.18
	Received	100.00
	Balance due	$ 26.18

Submitted to:

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

July 5, 1944

thhs

[July 18, 1944 - NAACP]

19-38-1412

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A. N. WILLIAMS
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DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

MR WHITE INFORMS ME BOARD AT MEETING LAST FRIDAY AUTHORIZED YOUR EMPLOYMENT ON TERMS GIVEN I[illegible] LETTER WITH MINOR MODIFICATIONS ABOUT WHICH MR WHITE WILL WRITE YOU=

ARTHUR B SPINGARN.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

19-38-162

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

July 21, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As Mr. Spingarn wired you on July 18, the Board of Directors unanimously and enthusiastically approved at its meeting on July 14 your re-joining the Association under the terms set forth in your letter of July 5, with the following minor modifications:

The appointment is to be made on the same terms, with respect to manner and tenure, as other members of the staff are appointed. The Board charges the Executive Secretary with authority to make appointments of regular staff members for the period of the regular calendar year, with regular renewals befitting each case. I, therefore, by virtue of that authority and responsibility, in this letter and with much pleasure make the appointment beginning September 1, 1944, for the balance of the calendar year, which also is the Association's fiscal year. By virtue of the same authority I am writing Miss Diggs regarding her appointment. Copy of my letter to her is enclosed.

We are attempting to find for you offices in this building. In the event that that is impossible for the time being, since most of the leases run from February 1 to January 31, we shall try to find suitable offices in the vicinity.

Now that the formal part of the letter is finished, may I add my personal word of great satisfaction at your re-joining the staff. I am sure that the work you are going to do is going to be of great benefit to all concerned.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW:RR

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[redacted]

August 2nd
1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed tribute to you is so sincere that I thought you would like to have a copy of the letter.

Cordially,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
R.F.D.
Litchfield,
Maine

WW:DW

[Enclosure?]

July 28, 1944

My dear Mr. White:

I cannot express to you the deep joy and satisfaction I felt when I read of Dr. DuBois' return to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Pittsburgh Courier aptly terms it "The Return of the Native." Dr. DuBois' ability and unique talents are much needed at this time to channel a course for the future of our people. Not unlike other wise and great men it should not be too late for him to develop a group of younger men around him. And may all your efforts in the future be characterized by such statesmanship and vision. I know Dr. DuBois will be pleased and the benefits will redound to the entire group.

19-27-158

Sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES A. STEVENSON

520 West 150thStreet
New York, N. Y.

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19-22-18

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FRANK D. REEVES (ON LEAVE) — ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS, WASHINGTON BUREAU

August 4, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Upon my return after a few days' absence I find your letter of August 1.

We thought we had found suitable offices in the building next door, on Fourteenth Street, but Miss Randolph went over at my request and reports that they are wholly unsatisfactory. We have, therefore, asked Messrs. Carstens & Linnekin to find more suitable and attractive quarters. Just as soon as we know I will write you.

Since September 1 is not so very far off it probably would be best for you to have the boxes sent here even though we have to move them again. Van service and transportation being what they are nowadays, it would be better to have your material here in New York ready for you when you want it than to run the risk of its being held up.

I have been intending to tell you about the tremendous outburst of applause which greeted my statement at the closing session of our Chicago Conference that you were returning to the Association on September 1. I thought you might like to see a copy of the speech with this reference, so I send you one herewith.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Cambridge Gun & Rod Club
R. F. D.
Litchfield, Maine

WW:RR

[NAACP]

The Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Lake Cobbosseecontee
Litchfield, Maine

Aug. 8, 44

9-14-31

Dear Mr. White

Have just recieved enclosed. I think the trip will fit in perfectly with my program. Other lines of organization and work can proceed in my absence. Will write further when I hear from the State Department.

Very Sincerely
W. E. D. Du Bois

19-38-169

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL
DELIVERY

August 10th
1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just received your air mail letter enclosing copy of the cable from Ambassador Liautaud. As I am leaving the city today (ten days late) for my first vacation in six years, which I shall devote to writing), it is impossible for me to get in touch before leaving with all the members of the Committee appointed by the Board.

However, I have been able to talk with Mr. Spingarn. He and I think it would be necessary before this is taken up with the Committee and the Board that you give us additional information on the following points:

(1) Is your letter to be taken by the Board as a request for a leave of absence until your return from Haiti to commence work, or is it your idea that the trip to Haiti would be a part of your work in preparing material for presentation at the peace conference or peace conferences?

(2) We assume that the expenses of your trip to Haiti are being paid by others than the Association.

I have turned over the correspondence in this matter to Mr. Wilkins with the request that upon hearing from you he take up the matter with the Committee of the Board appointed to confer with you.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Cambridge Rod and Gun Club
Lake Cobbosseecontee
Litchfield, Maine

WW:DW

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

August 10th
1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Would you be good enough to let me know what you would require in the way of furniture and other equipment for the use of yourself and Miss Diggs? As you know, office equipment is very difficult to get in wartime and we want to start getting it now so as to have it ready for you when you begin work.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Cambridge Rod and Gun Club
Lake Cobbosseecontee
Litchfield,
Maine

WW:DW

19-22-12

[NAACP]

THE CAMBRIDGE GUN AND ROD CLUB

Lake Cobbosseecontee

Litchfield, Maine

August 12, 1944

Dear Mr. White:

I propose to make the trip to Haiti an integral part of my work. The expenses of the trip will be borne by the State Department and the Haitian government.* But I would expect my N.A.A.C.P. salary and that of my secretary to begin September 1.

My main work, as I envisage it for the first years, will be:

1. The preparation of the case of Africans and persons of Negro descent for the peace conferences and post-war planning authorities; this will take the form of books, booklets, articles, and leaflets.

2. The organization of these and other colored groups so as to clarify and unify their ideas, plans and demands; a 5th Pan-African Congress would help this; and inter-group communication and visits.

3. Collection of facts concerning colored peoples, in war and peace, and the relation of these facts to democracy and peace in the future.

Some of this work has begun. I am in correspondence with persons in Jamaica, England, and West Africa. Miss Diggs is in close touch with Cubans. The proposal that I visit Haiti was broached last winter with the object of increasing the cultural unity of the Carribbean area and the Negroes of U.S., as well as white friends.

It has developed later than I expected but I hope to have its date pushed forward to Sept. 10 or 15. Meantime Miss Diggs expects to receive her doctorate "in philosophy and letters"** before Sept. 1. I should

* I shall be guest of the President.
** Univ. of Havana

19-38-171

like her to accompany me to Haiti (at the expense of the State Department, but on salary from the N.A.A.C.P.). Work on Latin America, as well as Africa, could thus proceed while I was in Haiti.

On return to the U.S., I shall proceed with writing and correspondence and seek to make our African committee an active functioning body. There is no call for undue rush. No unified international effort involving colonies and quasi colonial groups will be settled until after election. Meantime if Haiti, the B.W.I. and Colored Cuba can be brought into unified effort with Black Africa and Negro U.S.A., and eventually with India, S.E.Asia, and China, we can face the post-war world with a programme which must be listened to.

Very sincerely,

(signed) W.E.B. DuBois

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS, WASHINGTON BUREAU

August 17, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Harold Collins of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, telephoned this morning asking if I thought you had received a letter from him written to your Maine address, which I gave him several days ago. He is most anxious to hear from you regarding an invitation he sent you regarding some program of the School.

Sincerely yours,

Richetta G. Randolph
Office Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
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Maryland

R

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August 17, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
The Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Lake Cobbosseecontee
Litchfield, Maine

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In accordance with your request, I am attaching a copy of your letter of August 12th to Mr. White. Copies have been sent also to Mr. Spingarn, Dr. Wright, and other members of the committee.

I find referred to my desk also your memorandum of August 12th to Mr. White on the material being shipped to New York, and your request for shelving and temporary tables and chairs until such time as you can personally select desks and chairs.

I know that Mr. White has told you of our difficulty in securing office space for you, but since you and Miss Diggs will be working in Haiti for some time, we will have an additional period to try to secure some space.

Unless you have some other suggestion, we will store your material at 69 Fifth Avenue until your return from Haiti.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary

RW:GS
uopwa-19-CIO
attachment

19-14-30

19-38-172

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

August 28, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Because of vacations and other difficulties I have not yet been able to hear from all the members of the committee appointed by the Board to confer with you relative to your recent memorandum regarding your trip to Haiti. But those with whom I have been able to talk have the following reactions:

1. They would like to know how long you expect to be in Haiti and when you would expect to be back in New York ready to commence the preparation of material to be presented on behalf of the Negro to the various conferences dealing with the postwar world. In this connection, it is the opinion of the members of the committee with whom I have talked that the rapid advance of Allied Armies in the invasion of Europe and the possibility of the ending of the war in that part of the world some time soon make necessary the speeding up of our preparations. The shape of the postwar world is already being determined by conferences such as the one now going on at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington. It is our joint belief that there will not be a Peace Conference like the one at Versailles at the close of World War I, but that the future will be charted at conferences which have already been held, are being held, and which will be held between now and the end of the European war and immediately thereafter. Unless we present the facts now it would be too late to do so after decisions have been made.

2. The consensus of opinion of those with whom I have talked is that Miss Diggs ought to commence work in New York preparing material laid out for her by yourself instead of both of you going to Haiti. The committee would like more information from you regarding the necessity of her going to Haiti.

May I add personally that inasmuch as the Board's resolution regarding employment of yourself and Miss Diggs was based on the understanding the

19-38-173

Board had at that time, that both of you would start work in New York on September 1, I do not feel that I have the authority to authorize payment of your salaries until this matter has been acted upon by the Board. I shall, therefore, present this to the Board at its September 11th meeting.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14
Maryland

WW:RR

Appendix 7

5060

Blackman

[NAACP]

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
7 September 1944

Dear Mr. White:

I shall arrive in New York, September twenty-second in the early morning. I shall stop for a week at the Hotel Theresa. I am having an absorbing time here.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-14-32

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
Etats-Unis

[Arthur B. Springarn]

19-22-141

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
12 September 1944

My dear Mr. Springarn:

After endless delay and red-tape I finally got to Haiti and have been very pleasantly received. I gave one lecture in English and am going to give two in French this week.

I have met and talked with Dollgarde, Price-Mars and of course a President Lescot and many of his ministers. I had a short meeting with the Philosophical Society. They are expecting Jacque Maritian and want me to stay another week, but I have told them it is impossible. I leave here on the 14th and arrive in New York only on the 22nd. I shall bring a consignment of books and wish you could see some of the paintings in their first exhibition. I know you would grab some of them. The young intellectuals here have rallied around me and are eager to cooperate with me on the question of colonies and post war conditions.

Miss Diggs came over from Cuba and has been of invaluable service. The Cooks have been most interesting and send regards. Miss Diggs will have to return to Cuba for her last examinations but hopes to get to New York about the first of October.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Springarn.

Very sincerely yours,

19-38-175.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, 3 N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-3550
Official Organ: The Crisis

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SPECIAL DELIVERY

September 22, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Welcome home!

The housing shortage--both offices and apartments--is so terribly acute that though we have searched high and low, it has been utterly impossible to rent suitable offices for you and Miss Diggs anywhere in the downtown area. All we were able to locate were two small inside offices whose only light and ventilation were from a single window on an air shaft. These, of course, would have been totally unsuitable for you. I mention it, though, to show you what we were up against.

We will, therefore, for the time being have to accommodate you by stretching our already crowded resources here. I have moved the Publicity Department from the office next to mine, as that is the second largest office the NAACP has. At least we can make you fairly comfortable here until the several real estate agents who are looking for space for you find something.

Cordially,

Walter White
Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
125th Street and Seventh Avenue
New York 27, New York

WW:DW

[NAACP]

N.A.A.C.P.

DR. DU BOIS

October 2, 1944

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO THE EXECUTIVE STAFF:

Messrs.	Wilkins	Mrs. Lampkin
	Marshall	Miss Baker
	Dudley	Mrs. Ming
	Du Bois	Miss Jensen
	Jones	Mrs. Hurley
	Griffin	
	Perry	

19-14-16

Because there may be questions asked of you regarding Grant Reynolds' resignation I send you herewith copy of his letter of resignation and of mine accepting his resignation. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a member of the Board, was in the Washington Bureau office when Mr. Reynolds handed me copy of the letter which he had mailed to me at the New York office. He concurred with my decision to accept the resignation.

WW:RR

[Enclosure]

September 29, 1944

Dear Grant:

I-14-17

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 28th submitting your resignation as of October 1st as Administrative Assistant of the Washington Bureau. I have no other recourse than to accept your resignation.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER WHITE

Secretary

Mr. Grant Reynolds
Administrative Assistant
Washington Bureau
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

WW:DW

[Enclosure]

100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
September 28, 1944

Mr. Walter White
Executive Secretary NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Walter:

Because I am completely fed up with the unforgivable treatment accorded Negro soldiers under the Roosevelt Administration; because I am opposed to the perpetuation in office of a government which continually indicates its unwillingness to protect Negro soldiers against humiliation, abuse, and outright mob violence; because as a former Chaplain who served on active military duty for two(2) years and ten(10) months during the present global war I feel a deep sense of moral obligation to the hundreds of thousands of my Negro comrades still under arms; because I am conscious of the dire need for a Non-Partisan Council for the abolition of discrimination in MILITARY and VETERAN affairs; and because I cannot in good faith continue as a member of your staff and give ample time to the work of this organization which must have as its aim the encouragement of Negro citizens to repudiate the present Administration at the polls on November 7th for its expressed disregard for the welfare of their loved ones in the armed forces, and as a warning to any succeeding Administration that Negro Americans will no longer countenance such wilful degradation of the sensibilities of American Negro fighting men, I hereby submit my resignation as your Administrative Assistant in the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to become effective October 1, 1944.

My brief association as a paid worker with the Association has convinced me even more strongly of its tremendously important task. It is therefore with no small degree of regret that I must announce the dissolution of our relationship. There comes a time, however, in the lives of honorable men when their convictions must be given priority over their sentiments however lofty and noble they are. Such a time has come for me.

With kindest personal regards and my best wishes for the successful pursuit of the indispensable objectives of our beloved organization, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) GRANT REYNOLDS

[NAACP]

9-38-146

October 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

I would like to propose that a memorandum be prepared for presentation to the Dumbarton Oaks conference in the most effective fashion we can devise dealing with the reported proposal by the Chinese government that a declaration on the equality of races and nations be included in the peace treaty. I believe such action on our part, duly publicized in order to develop support and to force thinking on the necessity of such a stand, would be exceedingly helpful. Will you let me have your reaction to this?

Good idea
W. E. B. DuBois

I do not favor this specific idea in the Times
D

WW:DW
(Copy to Judge Hastie, Chairman of the
Peace Conference Committee)

October
3rd
1944

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE FROM DR. DU BOIS:

10-14-43

Miss Diggs will arrive in New York Thursday or Friday of this week. She will need a typewriter desk. My machine is being shipped from Atlanta and ought to be here in a few days.

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

[NAACP]

October 4, 1944

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

As you know, the Board of Directors meets on the second Monday of each month (with the exception of July and August) at four o'clock.

6-14-19

No meeting is held in August. The July meeting is always held during the Annual Conference, in the city where the Conference meets.

Reports of executives are placed on the Secretary's desk at the latest, one week prior to the meeting of the Board.

October 4, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MISS CONSUELO YOUNG:

Today I am to prepare an additional press release regarding material being prepared by you on behalf of the Negro for the peace conference or conferences. Mr. White has asked me to base the story on a supplemental statement from you. Will you see that I have same before you leave today? I will be glad to come in and talk with you about it, if you wish.

Also, do you have any recent mats of yourself, or a picture from which we may have mats made?

Thank you.

CCY:def
uopwa-19

19-22-41

[INCOMPLETE]

13. Measures for consultation and understanding between the American Negroes and the Indians and the peoples of the South Seas.

14. Efforts to tie up modern liberal thought and action with the emancipation of the colored peoples of the world.

15. Efforts to see that the interests of colonial peoples, and particularly those of Africa, are adequately represented at the Peace Conferences, and the various preliminary conferences, marking the conclusion of this war.

(1) -Insert-

PART TWO: The Coming Peace and its Economic Results for American Negroes

Of this part of the program of the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Judge Hastie, Dr. Du Bois was only recently aware and consequently has not yet had time to formulate plans. However, he suggests:

The ultimate object of this work should be to make by systematic study and inquiry an increasingly complete and accurate picture of the economic condition of American Negroes and the progressive changes taking place.

This would involve nation-wide, regular reports, based first on intelligent generalizations of local reporters; then gradually these reports could be expanded and made more accurate by scientific sampling, under the guidance of trained social workers; until finally the N.A.A.C.P. might be able to issue quarterly or even monthly a map showing the economic condition of Negroes by states and eventually by counties.

The organization and procedure necessary for such a project calls for further consultation and planning. Preliminary to that, Dr. Du Bois calls attention to the Co-operative Social Study project of the Negro Land-Grant colleges, which he inaugurated three years ago. This plan which envisages a study of social conditions of Negroes by states throughout the South, will probably be centered hereafter at Howard University. It might easily furnish a part of the economic data needed.

Other data needed for the ~~North~~ and the great cities might be organized through the N.A.A.C.P. branches, who might set up committees for economic study and bring into active cooperation various persons interested primarily in scientific social study.

(2) Insert -

October 4, 1944

Insert Dr Bunche

In furtherance of this part of the program, ~~I have~~ consulted authorities at Howard University, and ~~I~~ proposes to publish for the Negro Land-Grant colleges a second report, and to meet with the conference of Land-Grant college Presidents this month.

46-6-129

4

[NAACP]

October 7, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

I would like your opinion on what publicity, or rather what angle of publicity we should give to the attached letter from the State Department in response to a telegram sent the President about post war colonial policy, copy of which is attached. It doesn't say very much, but it has some value in letting both the colored and white press know that this issue is being kept before the President and the State Department.

9-4-20

WW:DW

JNE September 12, 1944

[NAACP]
[Enclosure]

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Citadel
Quebec

I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY MY BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO TRANSMIT TO YOU FOLLOWING RESOLUTION PASSED AT ITS SEPTEMBER 11 MEETING: "AS THE TERRITORY OF FRANCE, ITALY, CERTAIN AREAS IN THE BALKANS, AND OTHER LANDS OCCUPIED BY PEOPLES GENERALLY CLASSIFIED AS 'WHITE' ARE RE-CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY BY THE ALLIED ARMIES, PROVISIONS OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER HAVE BEEN MADE TO RETURN CONTROL OF THOSE LANDS TO THE PEOPLES WHO OCCUPIED THEM PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II; BUT THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE NOTES WITH DEEP REGRET THAT WHEN CONTINENTAL AND INSULAR AREAS OF AFRICA AND ASIA OCCUPIED BY SOCALLED COLORED COLONIALS ARE RETAKEN, CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF THEM ARE IMMEDIATELY REASSUMED BY THE WHITE COLONIAL POWERS WHO RULED THESE AREAS BEFORE. QUITE COLDBLOODEDLY THESE COLONIAL POWERS DO NOT EVEN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN WHAT THE WISHES OF THE OCCUPANTS OF THESE LANDS MAY BE. QUITE TO THE CONTRARY THEIR WISHES ARE IGNORED. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE IS WELL AWARE OF THE FACT THAT WHILE THE BATTLES FOR THESE AND OTHER TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY ARE BEING WAGED, POLICIES AS TO FUTURE CONTROL CANNOT BE DETERMINED IMMEDIATELY. BUT THOSE POLICIES MUST BE DECIDED UPON AND PUT INTO EFFECT SOON. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE ALLIES NOW TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TOWARD SELF-DETERMINATION FOR COLONIAL PEOPLES AS A GOAL WHICH MUST BE ACHIEVED BEFORE PEACE IS TRULY SECURE. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE THEREFORE PETITIONS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE CLEAR NOW THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE A PARTY TO THE PERPETUATION OF COLONIAL EXPLOITATION OF ANY NATION; THAT, ON THE

19-14-9

[Enclosure]

CONTRARY, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS UTTERLY OPPOSED AND WILL MAKE THAT OPPOSITION CLEAR AT THE QUEBEC AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CONFERENCES TO ANY POLICY WHICH MEANS FREEDOM FOR WHITE PEOPLE OR ANY PART OF THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE EARTH ON THE ONE HAND AND CONTINUED EXPLOITATION OF COLORED PEOPLES ON THE OTHER. WE ASK THAT IT BE MADE CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT IN ANY FASHION, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, UPHOLD CONTINUED EXPLOITATION OF INDIA, CHINA, ABYSSINIA AND OTHER AFRICAN AREAS, THE WEST INDIES, OR OF ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD. THE NAACP BOARD OF DIRECTORS FURTHER URGES AGAIN THAT QUALIFIED NEGROES BE APPOINTED TO SERVE AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT CONFERENCES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS A PARTICIPANT WHICH ARE CALLED TO DETERMINE WAR OR POST WAR POLICIES, PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS A PARTY, DEALING WITH BOTH GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC POLICIES. THE UTILIZATION OF A SKILLED NEGRO POLITICAL SCIENTIST AS A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE IS A SMALL BUT LAUDABLE BEGINNING OF A PROCEDURE WHICH SHOULD BE CONTINUED AND GREATLY EXPANDED"

Walter White, Secretary,
69 Fifth Avenue

16-14-10

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

19937

In reply refer to
ISO

October 4, 1944

OCT 5 - 1944

My dear Mr. White:

Your telegram of September 12 addressed to the President and transmitting the resolution on self-determination for colonial peoples unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been referred to the State Department for consideration and reply. You may be assured that this resolution has been read with interest and that the views it sets forth will receive careful attention.

As you are no doubt aware, there is in the Department of State a deep appreciation of the importance of the problems of dependent peoples referred to in your resolution, and of the need for devising practicable solutions which will represent the greatest tangible advancement that may be possible during and after the war. The appropriate divisions and committees of the Department which are studying the problems of post-war territorial settlements base their views, I may assure you, upon the fundamental principles of equitable and just treatment for all peoples.

I wish to bring particularly to your attention two recent statements of the Secretary of State which bear significantly upon the points raised in your resolution. In his radio address of July 23, 1942, the Secretary stated:

"We have always believed--and we believe today--that all peoples, without distinction of race, color, or religion, who are prepared and willing to accept the responsibilities of liberty, are entitled to its enjoyment. We have always sought--

Mr. Walter White,
Secretary, National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

sought--and we seek today--to encourage and aid all who aspire to freedom to establish their right to it by preparing themselves to assume its obligations. We have striven to meet squarely our own responsibility in this respect--in Cuba, in the Philippines, and wherever else it has devolved upon us. It has been our purpose in the past--and will remain our purpose in the future--to use the full measure of our influence to support attainment of freedom by all peoples who, by their acts, show themselves worthy of it and ready for it."

In the memorandum on "Bases of the Foreign Policy of the United States", released to the press on March 21, 1944, the Secretary included the following statement with respect to dependent peoples:

"There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines."

I also appreciate the significance of your suggestion concerning the composition of American delegations to international conferences. It is our aim always to appoint the persons best qualified to represent the United States in the specific fields of the Department's responsibilities and in this connection I want to thank you for your approving reference to a recent appointment in the Department.

Sincerely yours,

Under Secretary

October 6, 1944

10-19-16

Dear Raymond:

I shall be very glad to talk with you about the situation in Liberia when you are back in New York.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is now on our staff here and I am sure he could give you some helpful information.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary

Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell
TIME
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20
New York

WW:RR

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 5, 1944

20027

OCT 6 - 1944

9-15-6

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Walter:

I am undertaking a study of Liberia, trying to assess the progress, if any, made since the difficult days of 1932 and the prospects of the future. I am anxious to get your point of view on this question, as well as that of your African committee. Moreover I would be grateful if you could put me in touch with well-informed people on this subject and let me know if any Negro newspaper here has valuable correspondence from Liberia. I am not in New York at present but hope to be in a couple of weeks, when possibly you might lunch with me about these matters. Is my recollection correct that some American Negro writers, like Schulyer, have been so disturbed by what they found in Liberia that they want the U.S. to take it over?

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

Raymond L. Buell

[NAACP]

10 October 1944

Memorandum to Mr. White
From Dr. Du Bois

I want to put in some bills against my office expense allowance for September:

1. will you please pay the enclosed bill to Stein Printing Company for paper and envelopes which I have been using in this department for my correspondence abroad $30.27

2. for transporting my standard typewriter from Atlanta to New York 5.00

3. for postage and correspondence during August and early September 4.00

4. in addition to these things I think the office should bear at least a part of the expense of transporting my books and files from Baltimore to New York. My total bill for transporting all my things from Atlanta was over $600. The part of this which applies to transportation of books and files from Baltimore here is difficult to separate but I think it would be fair to charge up to this 50.00

This will make a total of $89.27 against my allowance of $100.

New York City

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
N. A. A. C. P.
October 4 to November 9
1944

Personnel: W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Irene Diggs, Research Assistant

The Director attended the conference called by Under Secretary of State Stettinius, October sixteenth, in Washington, to consider the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Ninety-six national organizations were represented. The Director read a statement asking for adequate plans for the colonial peoples in the post-war organization for peace. This statement has been sent to fifteen organizations interested in post-war work and replies are now being received.

The Director has lectured on colonies in the post-war world before the National Council of Jewish Women in Cleveland, November first and at the Abraham Lincoln Centre in Chicago, November third.

Together with Mr. White the Director had a conference with Raymond L. Buell of the Fortune-Life-Time organization concerning the situation in Liberia.

In the book, What the Negro Thinks, published November fourth under the editorship of Rayford W. Logan, the Director has a chapter on "My Evolving Program for Negro Freedom".

46-6-130

Correspondence with England and the West Indies on colonial problems is being received.

The Director attended the regular Conference of Presidents of twenty-three Negro Land Grant Colleges, October twenty-fourth to twenty-sixth, in Chicago. Here he advised on the future of the Social Studies Project of these colleges and the conference accepted his proposals. Howard University will be the future center of these studies.

Miss Diggs, the Research Assistant, attended the meeting called by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, November third, and reported on the proceedings.

The work is still being impaired by lack of office space for my books, pamphlets and papers and for better working conditions.

W. E. B. Du Bois

9 November 1944

[Nov. 14, 1944]

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM CONSUELO C. YOUNG:

This is just a reminder of the broadcast scheduled for 10:15 P.M. tomorrow evening, station WEVD, 117 W. 46th Street (Br. 9-2360). We are asked to arrive at least 15 or 20 minutes before the appointed time for mike adjustments, etc. It is necessary also to have two extra copies of your speech typed, i.e., one to leave at radio station on the table, after the broadcast, and one for my radio file here.

Oh yes, I mustn't forget to tell you just as a matter of further routine, the average time is about two minutes to a double-spaced type-written page. It might be wise therefore to leave Mr. White two to four minutes in which to make introduction of the subject, speaker, and plea for the Association. In the use of the four-minute pattern, it is usually customary to use <u>two</u> at the beginning, and <u>two</u> to close the program. However, I am sure the division of these few minutes can best be decided between you. The studio is on the 6th floor, and the young lady at the desk directs you to the studio for the NAACP broadcast.

We're all looking forward enthusiastically to your program. Thanks again for your cooperation and acceptance. It means much to acquaint our white audiences with the work of the NAACP.

.....

Note: I wonder if you will see that I have copy of address before you leave the office tomorrow afternoon? Thank you.

CCY:def

19-27-446

[NAACP]

16 November 1944

19-4-5-61

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I am sorry to trouble you but what can you do to help me get a telephone in my apartment? It will be most difficult to get on without one. I have applied but got the usual run-around.

W E B Du Bois

[NAACP]
White

19-24-4

November 16, 1944

New York Telephone Company
140 West Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois who on September 1 moved to New York to become Director of Special Research of this Association has made application for a telephone for his apartment at 409 Edgecombe Avenue.

May I request that this telephone be installed inasmuch as it is very necessary for this office to get in touch with Dr. Du Bois at all hours of the day and night. Dr. Du Bois is working on certain projects having to do with the war and with the peace conferences. The N.A.A.C.P. also, as you perhaps already know through previous correspondence, is working with various government agencies in connection with the war.

We will be deeply grateful for whatever you may do in this matter.

Ever sincerely,

Secretary

WW:RR

November
18th
1944

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MISS YOUNG:

19-36-48

This is to thank you for your splendid radio address, November 15, over station WEVD. We have had so many appreciative comments via telephone calls from the public in general, and numerous requests through the mail for copies of your speech. Thanks again for making possible our most outstanding broadcast to date.

CCY:def

Dr. DuBois [NAACP]

November 20, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF FROM MR. WHITE:

I regret that the date of my departure for the Pacific will not permit me to meet with the full staff before leaving. The length of my stay is uncertain due to the state of the war in the Pacific.

It is my request that while I am away there be harmony and unity in the staff with each department and executive concentrating on doing the best job possible with Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Marshall directing the affairs of the Association in my absence.

I want to ask the cooperation of all staff members in helping to get started the new departments which have been created--the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, the Labor Secretary, and the Membership Secretary. I hope to make the appointments of the first two before leaving the country.

With respect to the newly-created Membership Secretary, which will be established if the Board approves the recommendations of the Budget Committee, this will be a department separate from the Branch Department, though working closely in cooperation with the Department of Branches. The Membership Secretary will be responsible directly to the Secretary and through him to the Board, as is the case of other department heads. A memorandum is in preparation defining the duties and responsibilities of the Membership Secretary and that Department.

19-03-81

WW:DW

[NAACP]

November
25th
1944

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

I am sure you will like to see the very beautiful letter I have received from Mordecai Johnson.

WW:elj

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington 1, D. C.

November 22, 1944

19-27-171

Dear Walter:

I have just had a letter from Dr. DuBois in his new position as Director of the Department of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This gives me very great satisfaction in the heart. God bless you both and give you all needed strength!

Sincerely yours,

/s/ MORDECAI

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

[NAACP]

November 28, 1944

19-14-25

MEMORANDUM TO MISS DIGGS FROM MR. WHITE:

I would like to have you attend the monthly Board meetings in the future.

WW:DW

[NAACP - Walter White]

November 29, 1944
(Dictated November 28)

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

You probably saw the attached clipping of the speech by Mr. Welles at the New School of Social Research last night, but I pass it on to you in case you missed it. I think he would be an excellent choice as a speaker at the conference on colonies.

I would like to offer the suggestion, also, that we try to get a definitive statement from the President to be read at the conference along the lines of the attached request that he make clear that no American life or dollar will be spent in perpetuating empires.

19-14-26

WW:DW

[NAACP]

November 30, 1944

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

Re: Mr. Orizu, President of the American Council on African Education

19-22-11

As to the N.A.A.C.P. sponsoring this movement and helping in a meeting in Harlem, this, in my opinion, is a departure from the Association's procedure. Therefore, I think it wisest to have the Board of Directors pass upon it; and I am putting it on the calendar for the December Board meeting.

WW:RR

[NAACP - Walter White]

December 7, 1944
(dictated December 2)

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

19-14-28

Mr. W.E. Thomas telephoned yesterday to say that he is working on the matter of the telephone for you at your home and believes that "something will be worked out." He asked me to write him a letter showing that we are a non-profit, philanthropic organization and tax exempt. Here is copy of the letter.

WW:DW

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

[Enclosure]

December 1, 1944

Dear Mr. Thomas:

10-14-29

I am happy to send you the enclosed letter from the Bureau of Internal Revenue regarding tax exemption.

You are correct in your assumption that we are a non-profit, philanthropic organization, having been chartered as such under the laws of the State of New York in 1911.

Your graciousness in attempting to arrange for a telephone for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a fulltime member of our staff as Director of Special Research, is especially appreciated in view of the fact that I shall be out of the country for several months. That adds to the necessity of members of our staff, of which Dr. DuBois is one of the most important, being available both night and day.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER WHITE

Secretary.

Mr. W.E. Thomas
New York Telephone Company
435 West 50th Street
New York, N.Y.

WW:DW

[Dec. 4, 1944]

Reports from September, 1944 through December 4, 1944

23

A REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
N. A. A. C. P.

Personnel:

W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Ellen Irene Diggs, Research Assistant

Consultation between Dr. Du Bois and Judge Hastie has resulted in the following tentative program:

General Outline of Work:

PART ONE: Colonies and Peace; Color and Democracy

1. A bibliography and digest of books and documents on colonial history, especially those of colored peoples.

2. A bibliography and digest of books and documents on the history of Africa, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries.

3. A study of colonial policy from 1918 to 1939, with notes of books and documents.

4. A study of Africa during the 2nd World War.

5. The present condition of the peoples of Africa in the colonies of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Union of South Africa, as gathered from documents, newspapers and personal correspondence.

6. A study of the colonies of Asia and the South Seas.

7. A study of the Caribbean area.

8. A study of Japanese-Americans, Mexicans, Indians and other minority groups in North America.

9. A study of Indians and Negroes in Mexico, Central and South America.

Collection 9

10. Announced and pending plans for the future of African and other colonies.

11. Exploration of means, and especially economic measures, for ameliorating the condition of colonial peoples and integrating them into modern industrial and political democracy.

12. Exploration of the feasibility of calling after the war:

A. A Pan-African Congress in Europe.

B. A Pan-Afro-American Congress in Haiti.

46-6-127

The Director of Special Research reports the following activities for the month ending December fifth: a contract has been signed with Harcourt, Brace and Company for the publication of a book entitled "Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace". It will be between one hundred and fifty and two hundred pages; the manuscript to be ready January first and the book to appear May first.

The Director lectured before a graduate class in sociology at New York University, December first.

He broadcast on the subject of "The Negro and Imperialism" over station WEVD, November fifteenth.

He is making plans for a conference on colonial affairs to be held early in the year of 1945 and has mentioned this to the committee of administration.

94-3-131

W. E. B. Du Bois

Report of the Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Personnel: W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Irene Diggs, Research Assistant
5 December 1944

[NAACP]

8 December 1944

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

The only thing that Nathan has is new bookcases with glass doors. This would be too costly an investment for temporary use. I think the best way will be for you to ask the contractor who put up shelves before to come in and make us an estimate as to cost and time. I would be glad if you would do this.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

19-34-7

[NAACP]

8 December 1944

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

1944-52

In order to continue the program which I laid before the Board of Directors, the publication of a book on colonies and colonial problems is necessary. Harcourt, Brace and Company have contracted with me to write such a book but they want the manuscript on January first instead of about April first as I had planned. It is necessary, therefore, for me to work very hard in the next three weeks and in addition to what Miss Diggs is doing, I shall need clerical work for copying. The helper need not be a stenographer but a good typist. Can you arrange to let me have such a helper in the very near future?

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

[NAACP]

December
9th
1944 (Dictated 12.8.44)

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

(1) Miss Randolph gave me your message yesterday about the need of a typist to do some copying. I explained to her that if it was a job of copying an entire manuscript without interruption we would have to employ someone to do it because all the girls in the office have assigned tasks that would not permit them to work more than an hour or two a day on it. She told me later in the day that you would require only occasional copying service and this we will be able to assign to someone in the office. Whenever you have copying to be done Miss Randolph will be glad to take it over and assign it to whatever clerk happens to be available at that particular time.

19-34-1

(2) As I explained to you, our principal problem here is getting your material safely stowed away, particularly out of the room on the second floor so that we can shift some people from the overcrowded legal department. I have inquired about a room which is available next door with the idea that we may be able to use it as a storage room and I will know in the next day or two how suitable it is. If we do take it over it might be advisable for you to select such material as you need at the moment and supervise the storage of the rest of it so that it will be accessible when you need it. We have in mind storing some other material belonging to the NAACP in the same room.

(3) The shelving for our second floor was made by the Butler Lumber company which has an office on 14th Street. I telephoned them and they are willing to come over and find out what we want, but you had left for the day. I spoke to Miss Diggs and she said 11 o'clock Monday or Tuesday morning would be all right. I have been trying to get them on the telephone to make an appointment but the line has been busy for a half-hour.

RW:ELJ
uopwa/19/cio

[NAACP]

14 December 1944

Memo to Mr. Wilkins:

I have had the following estimate from Butler's for my shelving. I should like to confirm this today so as to have them begin immediately.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-34-1

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

[NAACP - Brooklyn Branch]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Youth Council of the Brooklyn Branch

474 Sumner Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

19-38-189

November 8, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Youth Council of the Brooklyn Branch NAACP is engaged in a campaign against the yellow journalism of the Amsterdam News, and we would like your cooperation if possible.

As Negro youth, we feel that this type of journalism is doing our race irreparable harm and we are determined to do something about it. We have written a letter to Editor C. B. Powell, asking for a conference for the discussion of our criticisms, but to date we have not been granted same.

Included in our points for discussion was the fact that the paper was biased politically--so much so that many articles by feature writers were omitted, presumably because of the political beliefs of the writer. We can understand a paper supporting this or that political party in its editorial column, but the Amsterdam News did much more than just that.

I wonder if you would be good enough to favor us with a statement regarding your resignation from the staff of the Amsterdam? When we finally succeed in holding a conference with Dr. Powell we want to have specific information to back up each and every one of our arguments.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter McKay

Walter McKay, Chairman
Education Committee

[NAACP - Brooklyn Branch]

19-38-190

9 November 1944

My dear Mr. McKay:

I discontinued my contributions to the Amsterdam News because without consultation or notice the editor changed my column twice so as to prevent me from expressing my political views on the presidential campaign.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Walter McKay
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Youth Council of the Brooklyn Branch
474 Sumner Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

[NAACP - Dallas]

19-27-169

Dr. B. E. Howell, President
3016 1-2 Thomas Ave.

W. L. Robinson, Chmn. Ex. Com.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Treas.
1718 Jackson, R 1511

Headquarters: Dallas Branch

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

G. F. PORTER, Secretary
Ph. T 3-9622
3108 State St.
DALLAS 4, TEXAS

Sept. 6, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69th Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In keeping with the expressed wishes of the Dallas Branch, I am writing of our gratification upon your return to the service of the N.A.A.C.P. Your ripe scholorship, your knowledge of world affairs, your leadership in the fight for our place among the peoples of the earth and your unselfish devotion to the cause of human rights are needed now as never before.

I have been requested to ask you when you will be available for an address to the people of Dallas and upon what terms.

Yours very truly,
G. F. Porter
Geo. F. Porter, Sec'y.
(Porter the First)

[Dec. 21, 1...

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19-17-4

WESTERN UNION

1201

[NARA-S.F.]

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
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LONG WU F8 NL PD=

SANFRANCISCO CALIF DEC 20 DR W E B DUBOIS=

WILL YOU BE AVAILABLE TO SPEND ALL OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK IN FEBRUARY IN SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY AREA SPEAKING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE JOINED BY A CITY WIDE COMMITTEE CAN ARRANGE SEMINARS AND CONTACT WITH STANFORD UNIVERSITY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ETC WIRE IF WE CAN GO AHEAD WITH PLAN THEN A LETTER CAN FOLLOW SOON GIVING IN DETAIL WHAT WE HAVE IN MIND AND ARRANGING TERMS THIS AREA OFFERS A GREAT CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY TO DO A NEEDED JOB ALONG INTERCULTURAL LINES=

ALBERTA MAYO JAMES 1865 PINE.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SU...

Charge to the account of $

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

22 December 1944

19-12-5

Mrs. Alberta Mayo James
1865 Pine
San Francisco, California

NOTICE TOO LATE FOR ME TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY OR EARLY

MARCH stop MIGHT COME LATE MARCH OR APRIL.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
NYC

[National Council of Jewish Women]

RUTH WEISMAN

November 6th, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Having heard you speak at the City Club last year I had been looking forward to hearing you at the Council of Jewish Women meeting--and was indeed sorry that necessary events prevented me from attending.

10-26-13

I do, however, want to tell you (tho, belatedly) that, from all the reports that have come back to me, ~~they~~ it was considered a privilege to have heard your scholarly and informative talk, on matters so vital and important at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Weisman

Program Chairman

Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. S. A. Weisman
2208 Stellman Road
Cleveland Heights, 18

[National Council of Jewish Women]

THE CLEVELAND SECTION

National Council of Jewish Women

HEADQUARTERS
2010 EAST 102ND STREET

PHONE
CEDAR 1989

MRS. ABRAHAM GITSON, PRESIDENT
19901 MALVERN RD., SHAKER HEIGHTS
MRS. BENJAMIN LEVINE, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. JULIUS B. COHN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. NATHAN S. SLOSS, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. VIOLA S. DEUTSCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. WINFRED B. SPIEGLE, FINANCIAL SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD J. ROSEWATER, TREASURER
MRS. MONROE LOESER, RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD FEIL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, AUDITOR

Sept. 5th, 1944.

Dr. Edw. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

19-36-2

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Council of Jewish Women is a group of volunteer workers with a program of social welfare, social legislation and current problems. We have monthly meetings throughout the club season which are attended by from four hundred to five hundred women.

We are very interested in knowing whether you would be available for our Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1st meeting. We will appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience and will you please quote your fee.

Thanking you very much for an early answer,

Sincerely yours,

Viola S. Deutsch

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch,
Executive Director.

Dr. DuBois:

I replied, stating that you were out of the country lecturing but that the letter was being forwarded immediately and that they would hear from you directly concerning your availability. I sent them your New York address, also.

[National Council of Jewish Women]

September 7, 1944

19-27-211

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch
2010 East 102nd Street
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Deutsch: Thank you for your letter of September 5 concerning the availability of Dr. DuBois as the speaker for your November 1 meeting. During the month of September Dr. DuBois is lecturing in Haiti but your letter is being forwarded to him immediately. I am sure you will hear from him directly within the very near future.

Please change your permanent file address on Dr. DuBois to read:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois

/hhs

THE CLEVELAND SECTION

National Council of Jewish Women

HEADQUARTERS
2010 EAST 102ND STREET

PHONE
CEDAR 1989

MRS. ABRAHAM GITSON, PRESIDENT
19901 MALVERN RD., SHAKER HEIGHTS
MRS. BENJAMIN LEVINE, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. JULIUS B. COHN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. NATHAN S. SLOSS, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. VIOLA S. DEUTSCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. WINFRED G. SPIEGLE, FINANCIAL SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD J. ROSEWATER, TREASURER
MRS. MONROE LOESER, RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD FEIL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, AUDITOR

Sept. 25, 1944.

Dr. Edw. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York 3 New York.

10-3-3

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thank you for your telegram received this afternoon. On Sept. 5th we wrote you "That the Council of Jewish Women is a group of volunteer workers with a program of social welfare, social legislation and current problems. We have monthly meetings throughout the club season which are attended by from four hundred to five hundred women.

We are very interested in knowing whether you would be available for our Wed. afternoon Nov. 1st meeting. We will appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience and will you please quote your fee " Etc.

On Sept. 7th High H. Smythe wrote that you were in Haiti and that he would forward our letter to you. Not having heard any further and with Nov. 1st approaching, we sent the night letter last week.

Will you please wire us "collect" whether or not you can be with us on Wed. afternoon Nov. 1st. We hope your answer will be an affirmative one. I am writing this for our program chairman, Mrs. Sidney Weisman.

Sincerely yours,

Viola S Deutsch

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch,
Executive Director.

Can speak Nov first
fee one hundred dollars
+ expenses from New
York

THE CLEVELAND SECTION

National Council of Jewish Women

HEADQUARTERS
2010 EAST 102ND STREET

PHONE
CEDAR 1989

MRS. ABRAHAM GITSON, PRESIDENT
19901 MALVERN RD., SHAKER HEIGHTS
MRS. BENJAMIN LEVINE, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. JULIUS B. COHN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. NATHAN S. SLOSS, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. VIOLA S. DEUTSCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. WINFRED G. SPIEGLE, FINANCIAL SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD J. ROSEWATER, TREASURER
MRS. MONROE LOESER, RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD FEIL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, AUDITOR

Sept. 28th
1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, NewYork.

19-36-4

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you so much for your telegram which we received yesterday. We are very happy that you will be able to address our group Wednesday afternoon, November 1st, and will appreciate a written confirmation of your engagement.

The bulletin announcing this meeting will be going to press soon. We are, therefore, anxious to have all the information relative to the meeting in our hands as soon as possible.

As we wrote in our first letter, the Council of Jewish Women is a group whose objective is Social Service work, the study of Social Legislation and International Relations. Will you please suggest subjects for your talk, giving us the general content of the suggested subjects. Also, will you please send us information concerning yourself which we can use in our publicity?

We are on a budget for our program, and before going ahead with our program for the rest of the year, we would like to know approximately what you think will be your expenses for the trip to Cleveland.

Again - we are very happy that you will be able to address our group.

Sincerely yours,
Viola S. Deutsch -
Mrs. Viola S. Deutsch,
Executive Director.

Our Bulletin committee meets Wed. Oct 4th - could you possibly have information to us by then

VSD/LL

Mrs. Viola S. Deutsch,

2~~1~~x 2010 E. 102 St.

Cleveland, O.

Will speak for you November first. Fee $100 expenses $60.

Letter follows

[National Council of Jewish Women]

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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HB576 NL PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 6

DR EDWARD B DUBOIS=

69 FIFTH AVE NYK=

DH OCT 6 PM 11 46

19-36-5

HAVE SELECTED SUBJECT COLONIES OF THE WORLD PLEASE SEND EXACT TITLE SEND ALL PUBLICITY ABOUT YOURSELF BY AIRMAIL SPECIAL IMMEDIATELY BULLETIN GOES TO PRESS TUESDAY=

MRS S D WEISMAN PROGRAM CHAIRMAN COUNTIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

2010 E 102nd St.
Cleve.

[Colonies in the Post-War World]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[National Council of Jewish Women]

Charge to the account of $

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Mrs. S. D. Weisman
2010 East 102nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

19-36-6

subject is colonies and the postwar world stop for biography see Who's Who in America.

W. E. B. Du Bois

10 October 1944

THE CLEVELAND SECTION
National Council of Jewish Women
HEADQUARTERS
2010 EAST 102ND STREET
PHONE
CEDAR 1989

MRS. ABRAHAM GITSON, PRESIDENT
19901 MALVERN RD., SHAKER HEIGHTS
MRS. BENJAMIN LEVINE, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. JULIUS B. COHN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
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MRS. MONROE LOESER, RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HAROLD FEIL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, AUDITOR

Oct. 12th
1944

Dr. D. W. E. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3
N. Y.

19-36-7

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you for your telegram. We found "Who's Who" very informative and thrilling.

We would like to use your picture. Would you please send us mats, which we will return.

For the peace of mind of our program chairman, we are always eager to know when our guest lecturer arrives in the city. Will you please, therefore, tell us when you expect to arrive in Cleveland? Mrs. Weisman, our chairman, will be very happy to call for you and take you to the meeting.

We are looking forward to your talk.

Sincerely yours,
Viola S. Deutsch
Mrs. Viola S. Deutsch,
Executive Director.

VSD/LL

THE CLEVELAND SECTION

National Council of Jewish Women

HEADQUARTERS
2010 EAST 102ND STREET

PHONE
CEDAR 1989

MRS. ABRAHAM GITSON, PRESIDENT
19901 MALVERN RD., SHAKER HEIGHTS
MRS. CHARLES SANG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. JULIUS S. COHN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. NATHAN S. SLOSS, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. VIOLA S. DEUTSCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. WINFERD S. SPIEGLE, FINANCIAL SECRETARY
MRS. J. H. ALTMAN, TREASURER
MRS. MONROE LOESER, RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. WM. DEUTSCH, AUDITOR

Oct. 25, ~~1944~~ 1945.

Dr. D. W. E. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York 3 N. Y.

19-36-8

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We thought you would be interested in the Bulletin announcing your talk before our group on

Wed. aternoon at 2.00 in
the Euclid Avenue Temple.

Again, may I say that our program chairman would appreciate your notifying us when you plan to reach Cleveland. We would be grateful to you if you would call us upon your arrivial in the city. Our program chairman, Mrs. Weisman will be happy to call for you and bring you to the meeting.

Thanking you for an answer,

Sincerely yours,

Viola S. Deutsch

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch,
Executive Director.

27 October 1944

Dear Mrs. Deutsch:

I shall arrive in Cleveland, Tuesday, October thirty-first, at 8:40 p. m. I shall stay with my friend, Mr. Harry E. Davis, 1050 East Ninety-Eighth. I shall telephone you Wednesday morning.

On account of the difficulties of travel I wonder if I could trouble you to do this for me: to get me a pullman ticket from Cleveland to Chicago on Thursday morning, November second, on the train leaving at 11:20, 11:36 or any other train that will get me in Chicago that evening. Please pay for the ticket and seat and take it out of my check. I am sorry to ask this but it is about the only way to be sure of comfortable transportation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch
National Council of Jewish Women
2010 East 102nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Charge to the account of $

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

30 October 1944

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch
National Council of Jewish Women
2010 East 102nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

A-36-10

HAVE PURCHASED RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION CLEVELAND TO ~~CHICAGO~~ Chicago BUT STILL NEED PULLMAN RESERVATION ACCORDING TO MY LETTER

W. E. B. Du Bois

[National Council of Jewish Women]

8 November 1944

My dear Mrs. Deutsch:

I want to thank you very much for the intelligent and responsive audience which you furnished for my lecture. I very greatly enjoyed the visit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. V. S. Deutsch
National Council of Jewish Women
2010 East 102nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

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F.E.P.C.

217 W. 125th ST.—ROOM 301
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
Telephone: MOnument 2-5082
Secretary: ALICE STARK

January 3rd, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On November 18th we invited you to serve, together with other outstanding individuals, on our National Committee for a Permanent F.E.P.C. More than 250 have already accepted. We have not yet heard from you and are eager to complete our Committee so that we can go ahead with other essential work.

The defiance of the sixteen southern railroads and of the railroad brotherhoods to the directives of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has again pointed up the dangerously tenuous position of the F.E.P.C. as it is now constituted.

The existence of this committee is essential to maintain, not only the form of political democracy, but democracy itself for all American citizens. The root for such democracy is in a man's job. Where there is no freedom of opportunity and no economic security we cannot speak of democracy, which does not exist, but only of fear. That is the "why" of our fight against the Axis; that is the "why" of our insistence that the F.E.P.C. be made permanent by Congressional act.

May I request that you use the enclosed card at your earliest convenience so that we may know of your willingness to work with us in achieving these objectives.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

Allan Knight Chalmers

/as
encl.

19-15-14

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

440

[National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C.]

January 10, 1944

F.E.P.C.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 W. 125th Street, Room 301
New York 26, New York

19-15-54

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I shall be very glad to cooperate with the National Council for a Permanent F. E. P. C.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-25-417

NATIONAL COUNCIL
for a
PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

1410 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6884

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National Executive Secretary
MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

August 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Attached is the copy of a press release issued Saturday by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. It is clear that neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties is anxious to touch the question of Fair Employment Practice legislation before the election. It is also perfectly true that anything can happen in Washington. If the people of the country speak up in unmistakable terms we still can secure passage of a bill for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee before November 7th, while both parties compete for votes.

You can help if you will lend your weight, if you will:-

1. Write or wire both presidential candidates along the lines of our wire.

2. Contact Senator Elbert Thomas, Chairman Labor and Education Committee, and Senator Dennis Chavez, Chairman of the Sub-committee assigned to act on the bill, asking them to report the bill favorably as quickly as possible.

3. Contact your local congressmen stressing the importance of HR 3986 and S 2048, identical bills. Let them know that this is must legislation.

4. Contact organizations to which you belong urging them to take action along similar lines.

We are deeply grateful for the support you have given to date and hope you will use some of your time each day in the promotion of the ideal of Fair Employment Practice in your community.

Cordially yours,

A. Philip Randolph
A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

Allan Knight Chalmers
Allan Knight Chalmers
Co-Chairman

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CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

(32)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
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19-35-13

CE58 36 1 EXTRA=HT NEWYORK NY 25 340P 1944 OCT 25 PM 3 33

DR W E B DUBOIS=

=PERSHING HOTEL COTTAGE GROVE AVE=

1500 EDUCATORS SOCIAL WORKERS AND DOCTORS HOLDING JOINT ROOSEVELT ELECTION RALLY MONDAY NIGHT OCT 30 HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA HERE STOP MOST EAGER HAVE YOU SPEAK TEN MINUTES PLEASE WIRE ME ROOM 170 HOTEL ASTOR NEW YORK=

=ALONZO F MYERS CHAIRMAN NATIONAL EDUCATORS COMMITTEE FOR ROOSEVELT.

1500 30 170.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

January 5, 1944

To the Members of the Institute:

Announcement of the following new members was made at the Annual Meeting of the Institute held on December 15, 1943:

Department of Art

Louis Ayres
Isabel Bishop
Jo Davidson
Charles D. Maginnis
Benjamin Wistar Morris, III

Department of Literature

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Upton Sinclair
Carl Van Doren

Department of Music

Roy Harris
Quincy Porter

Induction of these members will take place at the Joint Ceremonial of the Academy and Institute in the Spring, notice of which will be sent you later.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry S. Canby

Secretary

19-24-9

[National Institute of Arts and Letters]

January 5, 1944

1944

Miss Felicia Geffen
The American Academy of Arts and Letters
635 West 155th Street
New York, New York

My dear Miss Geffin:

Answering your letter of December 29, I shall be glad to arrange a sitting for Pach Brothers when I am in New York in February.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-24-23

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

January 6, 1944

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Permit me to acknowledge for Dr. Canby your letter of December 28th accepting election as a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and to thank you for your kindness in sending your photograph which was received in good condition.

Sincerely yours,

Felicia Geffen
Assistant Secretary

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

February 18, 1944

To the Members of the Institute:

A Special Dinner Meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters will be held on

Monday evening, March 13, 1944 at 7 o'clock
at the Knickerbocker Club,
2 East 62nd Street, New York City

Please make every effort to attend and designate on the enclosed card whether or not we may expect you.

Sincerely yours,

Henry S. Canby

Secretary

19-24-10

[NATIONAL Institute of Arts + letters.]

19-24-24

March 3, 1944

M. D. A. L.

Mr. M. S. Canby
633 West 155th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Canby:

I regret to say that on March 12, I am to speak in Austin Texas and therefore will not be able to attend the dinner of Arts and Letters.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

32-21-80

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

request the honor of your presence

at their

Annual Ceremonial

in the Academy Auditorium

632 West 156th Street, New York City

on Friday afternoon, May 19th, 1944

at three o'clock

and

An Exhibition of

Works by newly elected members

and by Recipients of "Arts and Letters Grants"

in the Gallery and the Museum

at five o'clock

Please reply to
the Assistant to the President
633 West 155th Street, New York City

Refreshments
will be served on the
Terrace at five o'clock

(Program on inner page)

Directors of The American Academy of Arts and Letters

President
Walter Damrosch

Chancellor and Treasurer
James Truslow Adams

Secretary
Van Wyck Brooks

William Adams Delano
Charles Dana Gibson
Sinclair Lewis
Paul Manship
Deems Taylor
Chauncey Brewster Tinker

Council of The National Institute of Arts and Letters

President
Arthur Train

Vice-Presidents

William Rose Benét
Van Wyck Brooks
William Adams Delano
Leon Kroll
Douglas Moore
Deems Taylor

Secretary
Henry Seidel Canby

Treasurer
Philip James

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

"Processional" — Deems Taylor

Address by the President of the Academy — Walter Damrosch

Induction of new Institute Members
by the Secretary of the Institute

Announcement of Gift to the Edward MacDowell Association
by the Secretary of the Institute

— Henry Seidel Canby

[followed by music composed by the newly elected members to the Institute]

Induction of new Academy Members
by the Secretary of the Academy — Van Wyck Brooks

Presentation of "Arts and Letters" Grants to fifteen non-members, by — Walter Damrosch

[followed by music composed by three recipients of Grants for music]

Award to WILLA CATHER, of the Gold Medal of the Institute for Fiction, by the President of the Institute

Award to SAMUEL S. McCLURE, of the "Order of Merit" of the Institute for his services to American Letters and Journalism, by

— Arthur Train

Award to THEODORE DREISER, of the Award of Merit Medal of the Academy for Fiction, by — Chauncey B. Tinker

Award to PAUL ROBESON, of the Academy's Medal for Good Diction on the Stage, by — Walter Damrosch

Address "THE POWER OF THE SPOKEN WORD" — Archibald MacLeish

This is the 23rd address on the Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield Foundation

"Recessional" — Philip James

Orchestra of stringed instruments conducted by — Howard Hanson

32-21-79

PLATFORM TICKET

Please assemble in Dodd Room by 2:45 p. m., as Processional of members onto stage will start promptly at three o'clock.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL AND EXHIBITION

Friday afternoon, May 19th, 1944, at 3 o'clock

Academy Auditorium

632 West 156th Street, New York City

32-21-81

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

&

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL

Friday Afternoon, May 19, 1944, at 3 o'clock

ACADEMY AUDITORIUM

632 West 156th Street

New York City

DIRECTORS OF THE ACADEMY

PRESIDENT

Walter Damrosch

CHANCELLOR AND TREASURER

James Truslow Adams

SECRETARY

Van Wyck Brooks

William Adams Delano
Charles Dana Gibson
Sinclair Lewis
Paul Manship
Deems Taylor
Chauncey Brewster Tinker

COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

PRESIDENT

Arthur Train

VICE PRESIDENTS

William Rose Benét
Van Wyck Brooks
William Adams Delano
Leon Kroll
Douglas Moore
Deems Taylor

SECRETARY

Henry Seidel Canby

TREASURER

Philip James

32-21-82

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

PROCESSIONAL FOR ORGAN AND STRING ORCHESTRA — DEEMS TAYLOR

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY — WALTER DAMROSCH

INDUCTION OF NEW INSTITUTE MEMBERS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE — HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

ART

Louis Ayres
Isabel Bishop
Jo Davidson
Charles D. Maginnis
Benjamin Wistar Morris III

LITERATURE

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Upton Sinclair
Carl Van Doren

MUSIC

Roy Harris
Quincy Porter

Gift to the Edward MacDowell Association, Peterborough, New Hampshire, of the "National Institute of Arts and Letters Fellowships" of $500 each in memory of Edward MacDowell and Edwin Arlington Robinson

MUSIC COMPOSED BY THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE

EVENING PIECE — ROY HARRIS

Andante and Allegro from MUSIC FOR STRINGS — QUINCY PORTER

INDUCTION OF NEW ACADEMY MEMBERS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ACADEMY — VAN WYCK BROOKS

Gifford Beal
Ernest Bloch
Frederick Law Olmsted
John Marin
Edward W. Redfield

PRESENTATION OF THE ACADEMY AND INSTITUTE "ARTS AND LETTERS" GRANTS by — WALTER DAMROSCH

ART	*MUSIC*	*LITERATURE*
Janet deCoux	Nicolai Berezowsky	Hugo Ignotus
Charles Locke	David Diamond	Jeremy Ingalls
Berta Margoulies	Burrill Phillips	Thomas Sancton
Eleanor Platt		Karl Jay Shapiro
Charles Rudy		Eudora Welty
Esther Williams		Tennessee Williams

MUSIC COMPOSED BY THE THREE RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS FOR MUSIC

Adagio Sostenuto from STRING QUARTET—Opus 16 — NICOLAI BEREZOWSKY

Adagio Mestoso from SECOND STRING QUARTET — DAVID DIAMOND

American Mercury—1928, from MUSIC FOR STRINGS — BURRILL PHILLIPS

AWARD TO WILLA CATHER, of the *Gold Medal of the Institute* for Fiction, by the President of the Institute

Acceptance by Miss Cather

AWARD TO SAMUEL S. McCLURE, of the *"Order of Merit" of the Institute* for his services to American Letters and Journalism, by — ARTHUR TRAIN

Acceptance by Mr. McClure

AWARD TO THEODORE DREISER, of the *Award of Merit Medal of the Academy* for Fiction, by — CHAUNCEY B. TINKER

Acceptance by Mr. Dreiser

AWARD TO PAUL ROBESON, of the *Academy's Medal for Good Diction* on the Stage, by — WALTER DAMROSCH

Acceptance by Mr. Robeson

ADDRESS "THE POWER OF THE SPOKEN WORD" — ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

This is the 23rd address on the Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield Foundation

FÊTE — PHILIP JAMES

HAROLD HEEREMANS, Organist

Stringed instruments from the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

HOWARD HANSON
Conductor

AUSTIN STRONG
Master of Ceremonies

GRANTS are awarded from time to time to non-members to further creative work in the arts.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE may be awarded annually for distinguished achievement in arts or letters, and for the entire work of the recipient.

THE "ORDER OF MERIT" of the Institute, which consists of a medal and a money prize, may be given from time to time, to an American citizen not a member of the Institute, for exceptionally distinguished work in connection with the arts.

The Diction Medal of the Academy may be awarded from time to time in recognition of exceptionally good diction on the American stage.

THE AWARD OF MERIT of the Academy is a money prize accompanied by a medal to a highly outstanding person in America representing one of the following arts: Painting, Sculpture, Novel, Poetry and Drama. This award shall be made in one of these fields each year in the order named, but shall never be made to any member of the Academy, or of its parent body, the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

THE ARTS AND LETTERS GRANTS

1944

ART

TO JANET deCOUX, born in Michigan, in recognition of her versatility and brilliance in sculpture. She is a worker in stone and bronze, a designer of medals, and has done notable portraits and figure compositions.

TO CHARLES LOCKE, born in Ohio, in recognition of an unusually fine sense of pictorial composition in painting and lithography, which medium he controls with a masterful touch.

TO BERTA MARGOULIES, born in Poland, in recognition of her skill in the various mediums of sculpture. Her portraits and groups of figures are sensitively modeled and boldly designed.

TO ELEANOR PLATT, born in New Jersey, in recognition of her superior technical skill, forceful characterization, and subtle rendering of form in sculptured portraits.

TO CHARLES RUDY, born in Pennsylvania, in recognition of his sculpture, individual in conception and bold in execution, and built upon a solid foundation of understanding of nature and art.

TO ESTHER WILLIAMS, born in Massachusetts, in recognition of a warm sensitive vision of life expressed through the medium of painting. The quality is rich and altogether of a high order.

LITERATURE

TO HUGO IGNOTUS, born in Hungary, in recognition of his service as essayist, poet, critic and political historian. For three generations he has been a literary leader in his native country. Like Goethe, he raised a minor literature to importance; like William Butler Yeats, he brought a new spirit to the literature of an old country. A courageous and distinguished liberal, he has been exiled by the enemies of free art and free thought.

TO JEREMY INGALLS, born in Massachusetts, in recognition of her high integrity as poet, of her spiritual verse-epic in progress, and of her stories of great past civilizations.

TO THOMAS SANCTON, born in Louisiana, in recognition of his admirable studies of American negro life, and his fine and sensitive work as a writer of fiction.

TO KARL JAY SHAPIRO, born in Maryland, in recognition of his controlled and imaginative language in verse, of his poems written while crossing the Pacific and overseas, and of his guarding of the flame of literature while in the service of his country.

TO EUDORA WELTY, born in Mississippi, in recognition of her skill in the short story and her artistry in the subtle portrayal of character.

TO TENNESSEE WILLIAMS, born in Mississippi, in recognition of his dramatic works which reveal a poetic imagination and a gift for characterization that are rare in the contemporary theatre.

MUSIC

TO NICOLAI BEREZOWSKY, born in Leningrad, but trained in composition in the United States, in recognition of his distinguished position as one of our most accomplished young composers.

TO DAVID DIAMOND, born in New York, in recognition of his outstanding gift among the youngest generation of American composers; and for the high quality of his achievement as demonstrated in orchestral works, chamber music, and songs.

TO BURRILL PHILLIPS, born in Nebraska, in recognition of a genuine creative talent with a distinct American flavor, which is demonstrated in works for orchestras, chamber ensemble and ballet.

Note: At the close of the Ceremonial the ushers will direct you to the Terrace where refreshments will be served. Please keep your ticket for admission to the Exhibition in the Art Gallery.

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FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED
HAIG PATIGIAN
ABRAM POOLE
HENRY VARNUM POOR
A. PHIMISTER PROCTOR
BRENDA PUTNAM
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(OVER)

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CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
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ALLAN NEVINS
MEREDITH NICHOLSON
EUGENE GLADSTONE O'NEILL
WILL PAYNE
DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE
BLISS PERRY
RALPH BARTON PERRY
ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER
ERNEST POOLE
EZRA POUND
HERBERT PUTNAM
EDWARD KENNARD RAND
MARJORIE K. RAWLINGS
AGNES REPPLIER
ELMER RICE
KENNETH L. ROBERTS
CARL SANDBURG
WILLIAM SAROYAN
FELIX E. SCHELLING
HENRY D. SEDGWICK
ERNEST THOMPSON SETON
VINCENT SHEEAN
EDWARD BREWSTER SHELDON
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
UPTON SINCLAIR
JOHN E. STEINBECK
BURTON E. STEVENSON
JULIAN STREET
AUSTIN STRONG
NEWTON BOOTH TARKINGTON
A. E. THOMAS
DOROTHY THOMPSON
CHAUNCEY BREWSTER TINKER
RIDGELY TORRENCE
ARTHUR TRAIN
LOUIS UNTERMEYER
CARL VAN DOREN
MARK VAN DOREN
CHARLES WARREN
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STARK YOUNG

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AARON COPLAND
WALTER DAMROSCH
ERIC DE LAMARTER
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32-21-73

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

&

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL

Friday Afternoon, May 19, 1944, at 3 o'clock

ACADEMY AUDITORIUM

632 West 156th Street

New York City

DIRECTORS OF THE ACADEMY

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32-21-74

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

PROCESSIONAL FOR ORGAN AND STRING ORCHESTRA — DEEMS TAYLOR

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY — WALTER DAMROSCH

INDUCTION OF NEW INSTITUTE MEMBERS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE — HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

ART

Louis Ayres
Isabel Bishop
Jo Davidson
Charles D. Maginnis
Benjamin Wistar Morris III

LITERATURE

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Upton Sinclair
Carl Van Doren

MUSIC

Roy Harris
Quincy Porter

Gift to the Edward MacDowell Association, Peterborough, New Hampshire, of the "National Institute of Arts and Letters Fellowships" of $500 each in memory of Edward MacDowell and Edwin Arlington Robinson

MUSIC COMPOSED BY THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE

EVENING PIECE — ROY HARRIS

Andante and Allegro from MUSIC FOR STRINGS — QUINCY PORTER

INDUCTION OF NEW ACADEMY MEMBERS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ACADEMY — VAN WYCK BROOKS

Gifford Beal
Ernest Bloch
Frederick Law Olmsted
John Marin
Edward W. Redfield

PRESENTATION OF THE ACADEMY AND INSTITUTE "ARTS AND LETTERS" GRANTS by — WALTER DAMROSCH

ART	*MUSIC*	*LITERATURE*
Janet deCoux	Nicolai Berezowsky	Hugo Ignotus
Charles Locke	David Diamond	Jeremy Ingalls
Berta Margoulies	Burrill Phillips	Thomas Sancton
Eleanor Platt		Karl Jay Shapiro
Charles Rudy		Eudora Welty
Esther Williams		Tennessee Williams

MUSIC COMPOSED BY THE THREE RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS FOR MUSIC

Adagio Sostenuto from STRING QUARTET—Opus 16 — NICOLAI BEREZOWSKY

Adagio Mestoso from SECOND STRING QUARTET — DAVID DIAMOND

American Mercury—1928, from MUSIC FOR STRINGS — BURRILL PHILLIPS

AWARD TO WILLA CATHER, of the *Gold Medal of the Institute* for Fiction, by the President of the Institute

Acceptance by Miss Cather

AWARD TO SAMUEL S. McCLURE, of the *"Order of Merit" of the Institute* for his services to American Letters and Journalism, by — ARTHUR TRAIN

Acceptance by Mr. McClure

AWARD TO THEODORE DREISER, of the *Award of Merit Medal of the Academy* for Fiction, by — CHAUNCEY B. TINKER

Acceptance by Mr. Dreiser

AWARD TO PAUL ROBESON, of the *Academy's Medal for Good Diction*
on the Stage, by — WALTER DAMROSCH
Acceptance by Mr. Robeson

ADDRESS "THE POWER OF THE SPOKEN WORD" — ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
This is the 23rd address on the Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield Foundation

FÊTE — PHILIP JAMES

HAROLD HEEREMANS, Organist

Stringed instruments from the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

HOWARD HANSON
Conductor

AUSTIN STRONG
Master of Ceremonies

GRANTS are awarded from time to time to non-members to further creative work in the arts.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE may be awarded annually for distinguished achievement in arts or letters, and for the entire work of the recipient.

THE "ORDER OF MERIT" of the Institute, which consists of a medal and a money prize, may be given from time to time, to an American citizen not a member of the Institute, for exceptionally distinguished work in connection with the arts.

The Diction Medal of the Academy may be awarded from time to time in recognition of exceptionally good diction on the American stage.

THE AWARD OF MERIT of the Academy is a money prize accompanied by a medal to a highly outstanding person in America representing one of the following arts: Painting, Sculpture, Novel, Poetry and Drama. This award shall be made in one of these fields each year in the order named, but shall never be made to any member of the Academy, or of its parent body, the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

THE ARTS AND LETTERS GRANTS

1944

ART

TO JANET deCOUX, born in Michigan, in recognition of her versatility and brilliance in sculpture. She is a worker in stone and bronze, a designer of medals, and has done notable portraits and figure compositions.

TO CHARLES LOCKE, born in Ohio, in recognition of an unusually fine sense of pictorial composition in painting and lithography, which medium he controls with a masterful touch.

TO BERTA MARGOULIES, born in Poland, in recognition of her skill in the various mediums of sculpture. Her portraits and groups of figures are sensitively modeled and boldly designed.

TO ELEANOR PLATT, born in New Jersey, in recognition of her superior technical skill, forceful characterization, and subtle rendering of form in sculptured portraits.

TO CHARLES RUDY, born in Pennsylvania, in recognition of his sculpture, individual in conception and bold in execution, and built upon a solid foundation of understanding of nature and art.

TO ESTHER WILLIAMS, born in Massachusetts, in recognition of a warm sensitive vision of life expressed through the medium of painting. The quality is rich and altogether of a high order.

LITERATURE

TO HUGO IGNOTUS, born in Hungary, in recognition of his service as essayist, poet, critic and political historian. For three generations he has been a literary leader in his native country. Like Goethe, he raised a minor literature to importance; like William Butler Yeats, he brought a new spirit to the literature of an old country. A courageous and distinguished liberal, he has been exiled by the enemies of free art and free thought.

TO JEREMY INGALLS, born in Massachusetts, in recognition of her high integrity as poet, of her spiritual verse-epic in progress, and of her stories of great past civilizations.

TO THOMAS SANCTON, born in Louisiana, in recognition of his admirable studies of American negro life, and his fine and sensitive work as a writer of fiction.

TO KARL JAY SHAPIRO, born in Maryland, in recognition of his controlled and imaginative language in verse, of his poems written while crossing the Pacific and overseas, and of his guarding of the flame of literature while in the service of his country.

TO EUDORA WELTY, born in Mississippi, in recognition of her skill in the short story and her artistry in the subtle portrayal of character.

TO TENNESSEE WILLIAMS, born in Mississippi, in recognition of his dramatic works which reveal a poetic imagination and a gift for characterization that are rare in the contemporary theatre.

MUSIC

TO NICOLAI BEREZOWSKY, born in Leningrad, but trained in composition in the United States, in recognition of his distinguished position as one of our most accomplished young composers.

TO DAVID DIAMOND, born in New York, in recognition of his outstanding gift among the youngest generation of American composers; and for the high quality of his achievement as demonstrated in orchestral works, chamber music, and songs.

TO BURRILL PHILLIPS, born in Nebraska, in recognition of a genuine creative talent with a distinct American flavor, which is demonstrated in works for orchestras, chamber ensemble and ballet.

Note: At the close of the Ceremonial the ushers will direct you to the Terrace where refreshments will be served. Please keep your ticket for admission to the Exhibition in the Art Gallery.

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32-21-75

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

May 19, 1944

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS, poet and historian of his race. A sociologist, an editor, Director of Publications for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. DuBois's varied and distinguished career is evidence of a new vitality in American life flowing from the minds of men and women whose ancestors were slaves.

19-24-20

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

May 20, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Austin Strong, our Master of Ceremonies, had never met you and when Dr. Canby read your Citation, Mr. Strong looked for you on the platform hoping that you would stand up. Since you did not he had no way of knowing who you were. We all feel dreadfully about this because it would have been so nice for everyone for you to have taken a bow.

Of course, it was really an error on our part in not having asked you ahead of time to stand up at that moment, but we had not done it with anyone else.

I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Canby's citation which I thought you might wish to have. It was wonderful that you could come north at this time and we hope that you may be able to attend many of our meetings throughout the year.

Very sincerely yours,

Felicia Geffen

Assistant Secretary

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Hotel Theresa,
Seventh Avenue and 125th Street,
New York City

June 12, 1944

19-24-61

To

National Institute of Arts and Letters

Miss Felicia Geffen, Assistant Secretary
National Institute of Arts and Letters
633 W. 155 Street
New York, New York

My dear Miss Geffen:

May I have one of the breast ribbons which are worn by members of the Institute. I have never received one. I shall be glad to pay any cost.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-28-4

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

June 15, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I regret so much that I have no ribbon to send you. Several years ago for our first Ceremonial I had enough made to supply one to each member. I have tried to reorder but for the duration it is impossible to obtain any. Several weeks ago I sent you your Diploma. I hope you received it.

Very sincerely yours,

Felicia Geffen

Assistant Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

9 November 1944

Gentlemen:

Will you please change my address? My permanent address hereafter will be

69 Fifth Avenue
New York City 3
New York

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

National Institute of Arts and Letters
633 West 155th Street
New York City

19-24-12

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

December 7, 1944

Dear Fellow Member:

Enclosed is the final ballot for the 1945 election of members to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. You may vote for or against any candidate. If any candidate receives negative votes amounting to 20% of those cast, he fails of election: otherwise he will be automatically elected.

There are 16 vacancies, and 16 candidates have been proposed, but, of course, it is not essential that all vacancies in the Institute should be filled at this time.

The candidates elected should reflect honor on the Institute rather than that merely the Institute should confer honor on them. Therefore I urge you to exercise the utmost discrimination in your voting and to confine your affirmative votes to such candidates only as in your opinion meet the requirements of "notable achievements in Art, Music or Literature."

If you do not think a candidate worthy of election be sure to put a cross in the "No" column.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Pound

President

19-24-13

[National Urban League]

TWO FRIENDS AWARD

OF THE

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

1133 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

November
Twenty-eighth
1944

19-22-9

Committee:

William H. Baldwin
Mary McLeod Bethune
Horace J. Bridges
Fred M. Butzel
John W. Davis
Franklin F. Hopper
Mrs. S. Foster Hunt
Thomas Jesse Jones
Herbert H. Lehman
Benjamin F. Mays
Mrs. John F. Moors
Clarence E. Pickett
Mrs. Samuel Sachs
Mrs. A. H. Schoellkopf
C. C. Spaulding
Dorothy Straus
Anson Phelps Stokes
J. D. Twiname
Oswald Garrison Villard
Elizabeth Walton
P. B. Young

Lloyd K. Garrison
Chairman

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Those of us who are painfully aware of the forces driving our white and colored citizens apart and creating militant pressure groups in both races will welcome, I am sure, the action of the National Urban League in voting to establish a TWO FRIENDS AWARD for recognizing outstanding instances of understanding, cooperation and accomplishment by individual whites and Negroes in promoting interracial good will and national unity.

This Award will take the happy form of medals carrying the profiles of L. Hollingsworth Wood and Eugene Kinckle Jones. As President and Executive Secretary of the National Urban League for thirty years, these two friends rendered a service to their country whose importance cannot be exaggerated and whose memory should be preserved as an inspiration to those who are to come. The medals have been designed for that purpose. They will be conferred periodically by vote of the Directors of the National Urban League.

Richmond Barthe, the distinguished Negro sculptor, has made the master design for the medals. To establish and endow the Award $2,500 will be needed. Should more than that sum be forthcoming, the League reserves the right to apply the excess to increasing the endowment of its fellowships for post-graduate training in social service.

Those listed on this letterhead join with me in bringing the TWO FRIENDS AWARD to your attention. Because we believe that its establishment will have a broad appeal to men and women of good will in both races, we ask that no one give more than $25; and we hope for many gifts of smaller amounts. If you wish to be listed as an Associate in the founding of the Award, please make your check payable to Treasurer, National Urban League and send it to the above address with a notation that it is a contribution to this special fund.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd K. Garrison

Lloyd K. Garrison,
Chairman

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

"Let us work, not as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but ***together,*** *as American citizens, for the common good of our common city, our common country." Ruth S. Baldwin, June 1, 1915.*

NEGRO DIGEST

5619 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO 21, ILLINOIS
Telephone: Englewood 8900

19-36-119

October 10, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Research N.A.A.C.P
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Doctor DuBois:

The NEGRO DIGEST is now running a series of articles written by outstanding Negroes on the most humiliating Jim Crow experience they have ever come across or heard about.

Surely in the course of your experiences you have been subjected to the Dixie brand of prejudice. Travelling in the South invariably produces some maddening clash with the mores of that section.

We should like to have you contribute an article to our new feature. Jot down in 500 words or more your favorite tale of U. S. Jim Crow and send it to us whenever you can conveniently do so.

In order that you may acquaint yourself with the NEGRO DIGEST we are sending you a sample copy under separate cover. A payment of $25.00 will be made upon acceptance. We would be pleased to have your cooperation in this matter. May we expect to hear from you soon?

Very sincerely yours,

John H. Johnson

John H. Johnson
Managing Editor

JHJ:NT

April 12, 1944

Mr. Bernard H. Nelson
Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Nelson:

The second conference of the Land Grant Colleges for cooperating social studies will be held at Atlanta University, Tuesday and Wednesday April 18 and 19. The sessions will be Tuesday at 2 P.M and 7 P.M, and Wednesday at 9 A. M. and 2 P.M. You are invited to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-27-110

This letter was sent to:

Miss Alice Hotchkiss
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Margaret N. Curry
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Clarence A. Bacote
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-111

Mr. Adolphus B. Wright
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Edward B. Williams
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Thomas J. Curry
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 4, 1944

B-36-58

Mr. William S. Nelson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Nelson:

I want to thank you very much for your kind hospitality while I was in Washington. Convey also my thanks to Mr. Daniels and the chairman of the evening.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-24-14

2141 Fairhaven Circle, N.E.

Atlanta, Ga.

Januray 15, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Not lack of interest in rhylon but shortage of $'s caused my delay.

I have still to thank one whose name I was not supposed to know for financial assistance last year. I did have Betty Milton to coach last year. No such income now.

The enclosed copies of my Christmas expression to friends expresses , at least,my state of mind.

I have had no difficulty in getting connection with sensible people of Atlanta who accept me without question. I have made a surprising number of friends in one year's time, people with whom F.M.H. has not a lick of influence. Every now and then I have a neat chance to put in a good oar,with people worth while, for my Negro friends. They are inquirers and I give them information.

Cheerio to Miss Biggs if she is in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

M. Mae Neptune

19-24-13

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 18, 1944

Miss M. Mae Neptune
2141 Fairhaven Circle, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Neptune:

I was very glad to have your letter of January 15, and to see with what interest and persistence you are carrying on. I wish you all good luck. Miss Diggs this year is studying at the University of Havana in Cuba.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

May 8, 1944

19-21-12

Mr. Paul Nettl
230 Naussau St.
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Mr. Nettl:

We have been a little delayed in getting out the Spring number of Phylon, but it is now in the printer's hands. I am enclosing your proofs. Will you kindly make any corrections and especially note the transcription of your music and see if it is correct. I shall be glad to send you complimentary copies of the magazine with your article, when it is published.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[May 13, 1944 - Paul Nettl]

10-21-7

May 13.

Dear Professor Du Bois

There are few errors only. I put the footnotes down once more — because they are not printed. The last musical example should be printed without the Italian

feet and the feet separately
under the music because it
is not easy to put the feet
exactly under the music.
Would he happy to meet you.
Could you arrange a lecture
for me? Sincerely yours

June 12, 1944

19-21-6

Mr. Paul Nettl
230 Nassau St.
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Mr. Nettl:

I shall send you this week six copies of Phylon with your article. I do hope we have printed it correctly. We certainly appreciate very much the contribution. Next year, my address will be at my home, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. I shall be very glad to arrange to lecture at Princeton.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:ODL

[June 16, 1944 - Paul T. Hoff]

Dear Professor Du Bois.

Thank you for sending the copies of your admirable magazine. Could you be kind enough to send me 4 copies more for which I would like to pay? I wish to send you them to some interested people.

Hope to meet you sometime.

Sincerely yours

June 16

19-21-8

S. Uettl
230 Nassau St
Princeton NJ

PRINCETON, N.J.
JUN 26
6 12 30 PM
1914

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
University of Atlanta
Atlanta Ga

June 30, 1944

19-21-9

Mr. Paul Nettl
230 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Nettl:

Four additional copies of Phylon, Volume V, No. 2 have been sent you. The price of these copies is $1.40.

Sincerely yours,

PHYLON

Circulation Manager

[Paul Nettl - 1944?]

80 Nassau St
Princeton N J

Jan. 9.

51-4-61

Dear Professor Du Bois

Thank you very much for your letter and I am very glad to see this whole published in your distinguished magazine.

According to your wish I am enclosing this folder which you might use if convenient.

I have more material on early Negro music (particularly

also on Beethoven, the
manuscripts to whom Beethoven
dedicated his most famous
Kreutzer Sonata in St. Georges
style. Perhaps there might
be a possibility to lecture
on this subject at your
University?

And may I have some
copies of the published
article. I would like to
send them to friends - previously
etc Very Sincerely yours
Gandhi

[March 23, 1944?]

Paul Nettl
80 Nassau Str.
Princeton N.J.

March 23.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

I guess my article is being printed just now and as I would like to have some copies may I suggest to print a certain number of reprints? Would 30 copies be to much?

Recently I wrote you asking your opinion about a lecture or an article on "Negros & contributes to music in the past" or so. Evidently you didn't get that letter.

With kindest regards

Sincerely yours

Paul Nettl

13-4-61

[New Jersey Herald-News]

February 10, 1944

19-22-91 08-22-80

The Associated Negro Press
Mr. Claude Barnett

3507 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

New Jersey Herald-News (Editor)
130 West Kinney Street
Newark, New Jersey

My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith, a booklet on the Social Study Program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges. This movement is being fostered by Atlanta University and is a continuation of the Study of the Negro Problems begun at Atlanta University in 1896.

The Negro Land-Grant Colleges have twenty thousand colleges students enrolled and an annual income of over three million dollars. I trust you will give this pamphlet some notice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Enclosure]

This letter was sent to:

Philadelphia Tribune (Editor)
524-26 South 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Houston Defender (Editor)
1423 West Dallas Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

New York Age (Editor)
230 West 135th St.
New York City 30

Union (Editor)
238 East Fourth St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Savannah Tribune
1009 West Broad St.
Savannah, Georgia

N. Y. Amsterdam News (Editor)
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York City 27

St. Louis American (Editor)
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Washington Tribune (Editor)
920 U Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The People's Voice
210 West 125th St.
NewYork City 27

The Nation (Editor)
55 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Journal of Sociology, American (Editor)
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Journal of Negro History (Editor)
The Ass'n for the Study of Negro
Life and History
1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The Afro-American (Editor)
628 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

The Pittsburgh Courier (Editor)
2628 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Atlanta Daily World (Editor)
210 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Opportunity, Jr. Of Negro Life
(Editor)
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York City

The Atlanta Constitution (Editor)
Atlanta, Georgia

Social Forces (Editor)
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

N. Y. Herald Tribune (Editor)
New York City

Journal of Southern History (Ed.)
Louisiana State University
University, Louisiana

Journal of Negro Education (Ed.)
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

The New Republic (Editor)
40 East 49th Street
New York City

New York Times (Editor)
Times Square
New York City

The California Eagle (Editor)
Los Angeles, California

The Christian Recorder (Editor)
716 South 19th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Chicago Defender (Editor)
3435 Indiana
Chicago, Illinois

Southern Christian Recorder (Ed.)
Little Rock, Arkansas

Norfolk Journal & Guide (Editor)
Norfolk, Virginia

The Call (Editor)
1715 East 18th St.
Kansas City, Missouri

The Star of Zion (Editor)
329 S. Brevard St., Box 1047
Charlotte, N. C.

18-22-41

The New Leader A WEEKLY PUBLISHED SINCE 1923

328

Seven East Fifteenth Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone ALgonquin 4-4622-3

December 19, 1944

19-36-107

Ellen Irene Diggs, Research Assistant
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Miss Diggs:-

Thank you very much for sending to us the article by Dr. DuBois. I would be very thankful to you if you would let me have the address of Dr. DuBois so we can forward to him the issue which will contain the article.

I would also appreciate it if you would compile a list of names to whom you would like this article mailed when it appears in The NEW LEADER and we will do it with great pleasure.

Yours,

S. M. Levitas

cc

January 22, 1944

Publishers of the New Republic
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I wish to renew my subscription for the New Republic, Consumer's Union and the Nation. Will you let me know what the cost and where I should send the money.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-21-5

March 3, 1944

The New Republic
40 East 49th St.
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I have just received from the Nation a bill for combined subscription to the Nation, Consumers Union and New Republic for $10.50. I have paid you according to your bill $11 for the same combination. Do you owe me 50¢ or what is the matter?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-21-4

[New Times and Ethiopia News]

January 18, 1944

Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst
c/o New Times and Ethiopia News
3 Charteris Road
Woodford Green, Essex, England

My dear Madam:

Sometime ago I wrote you asking for the loan of certain photographs which appeared in the New Times. I am writing again and enclosing prints of other photographs. I should like very much the loan of these photographs for reproduction in Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture.

It is almost impossible in America to get any direct or other information from Ethiopia and yet there are 14,000,000 of us who are intensely interested. I depend almost entirely upon your little paper for news. Recently the British consul in Atlanta sent for a copy of my review in order to read what Mr. Martin said about Ethiopia. May I ask again therefore if you will sell or loan me any or all of the photographs reproduced on the enclosed sheet? I trust I may hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old
Encl:

New Times and Ethiopia News

(WEEKLY)

EDITOR - E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

All Communications to:

"WEST DENE"
3 CHARTERIS ROAD
WOODFORD GREEN
ESSEX : ENGLAND
Telephone: BUCkhurst 2463

Your Ref.:

Our Ref.: ESP/BW

16th March 1944

W.E.B.Du Bois, Esq.,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter. You say there are 14,000,000 interested in Ethiopia, but we sell very few copies of our paper "New Times and Ethiopia News" in the United States. Would you not act as our Agent or find us a suitable Agent? Most of our American Agents have let us down, and after taking the paper for some months, refused to pay anything; some owed up to £20; naturally we cannot afford that.

Of course you depend on our paper for news as this is the only paper for Ethiopia. I cannot lend you the photographs as they would probably get lost on the way and I should never get them back. What I think might be suitable to yourselves and us, is that you should get some of your subscribers to agree to pay for you to send them "New Times and Ethiopia News" as a supplement to your paper. The cost is trifling; we could let you have them at 1.6d. per dozen, plus postage - you would even make a profit towards your paper, provided you could get your subscribers to pay of course, but you would be in a better position

19-38-67

W.E.B.Du Bois Esq.,

to do that than we are.

19-38-68

I am glad to know that 14,000,000 are interested in Ethiopia in the United States, but I should certainly not have thought so. We have thus far failed to get an Agent for the Hospital Fund, though I should have thought a splendid Committee working for the Memorial Hospital could have been built up in the United States. I thought you had been influenced by Marcus Garvey, who had formed a great antipathy towards Ethiopia. Indeed I have found American response to Ethiopia, both white and coloured, most disappointing. I should be glad to have another impression, but thus far, help for Ethiopia has come almost entirely from Great Britain.

Yours faithfully,

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

E.Sylvia Pankhurst.

we cannot collect for the Hospital in United States of America except through an approved agent and none has thus far appeared.

[New Times and Ethiopia News]

19-38-69

May 4, 1944

Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst
c/o "West Dene"
3 Charteris Road
Woodford Green
Essex, England

My dear Miss Pankhurst:

I thank you for your letter of March 16. When I say that there are many Negroes in America interested in Ethiopia, that does not mean that they would subscribe for your excellent paper. Your paper is written for Englishmen and those who understand the English scene. Its form and most of its contents do not attract the average American Negro readers.

On the other hand, I should think it would be quite worth your while to seek to exchange your Times for leading Negro periodicals, like the Pittsburgh Courier, Amsterdam News, and Chicago Defender. By reading these papers you would get an idea of the thought and reaction of the Negroes in America and it might be of mutual help. I want to congratulate you in your splendid effort in the defense of Ethiopia.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[1944]

NEW TIMES and ETHIOPIA NEWS

Editorial and Business Offices:
3, CHARTERIS ROAD, WOODFORD GREEN, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Telephone: BUCkhurst 2463.
Cable Address: Ethionews, London.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

3s. 3d.	for 13 weeks
6s. 6d.	for 26 weeks
13s. 0d.	for 52 weeks

1s. 4d. per dozen.

When sending Money Orders, request Post Office to write sender's name on the back of the Order.

(All payments should be made to the above address, crossing cheques and money orders: "Order 'New Times and Ethiopia News,' Midland Bank.")

20-14

249th WEEK OF THE WAR

THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE

The momentous landing in France of the United Nations Forces has rent at last the heavy clouds of anxious waiting. It was long prepared, and as now appears, in good earnest, immense pre-

of France is joined opening phase of t free all the inva Good wishes to all all ranks and all na

COURAGE FORTITUDE REQUI

Determined reso be, but no rash o There are grave p faced, hard battl fought. The Axis not vanquished assuredly cause hardship for some

THE PEACE

Moreover, there win — a harder, achievement to ac than the hardest- victory, as the resu World War clearly as history has repe "Never again!" w rose with passionat ardour from the hea the world over in again! Never aga fourteen years, spre Japan's invasion of Mussolini's invasio world war swept

Experienced youthful valo peace. To

[N.Y. Amsterdam-Star News]

January 10, 1944

Amsterdam News

Mr. C. B. Powell
The Amsterdam News
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

19-10-24

My dear Mr. Powell:

In the January 8, number of the Amsterdam News, you published my column and then said at the bottom "continued on page four". I was not continued on page four, but on page two. This is the kind of slip-shod editing which in the long run will ruin any paper.

I am enclosing manuscript for another column. I have divided the columns in paragraphs with one word subject. I must have some clearer understanding if I am going to continue this type of column.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[N.Y. Amsterdam Star News]

February 7, 1944

19-19-33

Dr. C. B. Powell
Amsterdam Star News
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Powell:

Here is the copy for the "Crow" and two editorials.

You must remember that you cannot order editorials by the inch. If a theme occurs to me I develop it, which may be three inches or ten, but it can not be made to order.

I have received the Amsterdam of Feb. 5 and noticed that my column does not appear. I am at a loss to know just what happened as it was sent on time and it is rather seriouw to have matter lost or mislaid. I am sure postponement makes timeliness increasingly difficult.

Finally may I ask you to change the date of our conference from the 16th at 2. to the 14th at 2.? If the hour does not suit, I can make it anytime during the afternoon or evening. I shall be at the Theresa.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[N.Y. Amsterdam Star News]

February 28, 1944

Mr. C. B. Powell
Amsterdam News
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Powell:

Enclosed is "As the Crow Flies", and editorials. Beginning next week I shall send these separate; the editorials on Saturdays and "As the Crow Flies on Thursdays.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[New York Amsterdam Star News]

NEW YORK
Amsterdam News
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27 · N·Y·
TELEPHONE·ACADEMY 2-7800

May 22, 1944

19-19-29

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of May 11th. Due to a spell of illness which took me from my desk for several days, my reply has been somewhat delayed.

I would be glad to discuss the matter mentioned in your letter when you are in New York again. With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

C. B. Powell

CBP:S

[NY - Amsterdam Star-News, 1944]

19-14-2

Dr. C. B. Powell, Editor
The Amsterdam News
2340 8th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Powell: I am leaving Atlanta about July 19. Hereafter, please address my copy of The Amsterdam News and send my check to my home at:

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14
Maryland

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

AMSTERDAM
New York ★ Star-News
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK · N·Y·
TELEPHONE · ACADEMY 2-7800

August 16, 1944

19-19-31

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, 14, Md.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Undoubtedly you have noticed that your column "The Crow Flies" appears on the editorial page along with other columns. This is to be a permanent feature, and since the editorial page deadline is Friday, 6 p.m., hereafter we will expect your column at or before that time.

Enclosed please find check.

Yours very truly,

S. W. Garlington

S. W. GARLINGTON
City Editor

SWG:B

Enc.1

NEW YORK
Amsterdam News
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27 · N·Y·
TELEPHONE·ACADEMY 2-7800

October 13, 1944

19-19-32

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Hotel Theresa
125th Street & 7th Ave.
New York 27, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Your letters have been received and referred to me.

At the present time, Dr. Powell is away from his Editorial desk due to other activities, however, as soon as he resumes his editorial work your communications will be referred to him.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

M. J. Lloyd, Secretary to
C. B. Powell, Editor

CBP:
Per M.L.

[New York Amsterdam Star News]

20 October 1944

My dear Mr. Powell:

I have received the check from the Amsterdam News this morning for the first half of October. As I furnished you material for columns up until the fifteenth, I shall keep this check but I think you may consider this payment as ending the contract between us as I shall send you no more material.

I want to thank you for the courtesy and consideration given me in the past and I am sorry that our relationships cannot continue longer but, as I think you understand, I cannot allow my material to be changed and distorted at the will of any publisher. I realize, on the other hand, that you have a right to publish or refuse to publish anything you please. By the same token I have the right to refuse to furnish matter which is changed without my consent.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-38-23

Dr. C. B. Powell
Amsterdam News
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York City

19-38-185

NEW YORK
Amsterdam News
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27 · N·Y·
TELEPHONE·ACADEMY 2-7800

October 26th
1
9
4
4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 20th.

Unfortunately Dr. Powell is still away from his Editorial desk, however you may be assured that your letters will be referred to him immediately upon his return.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Lloyd

M. J. Lloyd, Secretary
D. B. Powell, Editor

M
J
L
/
1--cc to Dr. Powell

[New York (City) Mayor's Committee on Unity]

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNITY
OF NEW YORK CITY

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, ROOM 705, BROOKLYN 2, NEW YORK
TRiangle 5-7100, Ext. 290

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EDMUND BORGIA BUTLER
[redacted]
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HENRY C. TURNER

[redacted] REV. MSGR. RAYMOND J. CAMPION

DR. DAN W. DODSON,
Executive Director

EDITH M. ALEXANDER
BERNARD LANDER
SCHUYLER N. WARREN
Associate Directors

December 13, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Lectures

My dear Dr. DuBois;

I waited until I could contact some of the students following your visit to my class so they could tell me some of the things which happened. Needless to say, I was anticipating with a lot of eagerness their responses. I found them exceptionally enthusiastic about what you had to say and tremendously appreciative.

I hope that in the very near future, we can arrange to have you have lunch with the staff and Miss Graham over here in Brooklyn. I think you could be a lot of help to us in advising us on our work and am sure you would be interested in what we are attempting to do.

Again let me thank you most sincerely for what my students say was a delightful and informative evening you gave them.

Sincerely,

Dan W. Dodson

Dan W. Dodson,
Executive Director

dwd/m

19-27-30

[New York Public Library (City)]

January 11, 1944

Lectures 1944

19-29-15

Mr. Reddick
Schomberg Collection
New York Public Library
136 Street Branch
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Reddick:

I have four lectures in the north in February; two in Cleveland, one in Detroit and one in New York. My fees are $100 for three of them and $125 for the fourth.

I can speak at your Library Wednesday night, February 16 and will charge the norminal fee of $25. Of course the date may not suit you and I know you have limited funds, but I am keeping my promise of letting you know when I am to be in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[N.Y.C. Public Library]

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
Circulation Department

Etta Wedge, Director of Public Relations
Circulation Department
BRyant 9-1500, Ext. 101A

Race Relations

Please do not print before Sunday edition, February 13, 1944. Please use photographs wherever possible.

On Sunday, February 13, the names of the twelve Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1943 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of The New York Public Library.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of The New York Public Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History Week, which begins today. No attempt is made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, who is Curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to democracy in that they demonstrate through action what is meant by unity at home and victory abroad."

WHITES

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, for leading the fight to abolish racial segregation on the street cars, busses and other public carriers of Virginia.

MALCOLM ROSS, for his work as chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

(more)

THE LATE DR. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for initiating and securing the support for the most scientific study yet made of American democracy and the Negro problem--An American Dilemma by Gunnar Myrdal.

CAPTAIN STUART HEISLER, for directing "The Negro Soldier," the best movie film yet produced on the part the Negro has played in the wars of the United States.

THE COOPER UNION FORUM, under the direction of Dr. Houston Peterson, for taking the lead in educating the American public on the history and culture of African peoples. The Forum's 14 lectures by outstanding scholars were attended by more than 10,000 persons.

THE NEWSPAPER PM, for its wise and consistent fight for equal rights for all--irrespective of color, creed or class.

19-32-14

NEGROES

U. S. ARMY 99th PURSUIT SQUADRON, all-Negro air unit under the direction of Major George Spencer Roberts, for its record in the United Nations' offensive in Italy.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, of Atlanta University, for his election--the first Negro--to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

LENA HORNE, stage and screen star, who in winning glorification as a beautiful American girl broke the stereotyped presentation of the Negro actress.

ROI OTTLEY, for his "best seller" New World A-Coming.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., for his election to the New York City Council--the first Negro Communist to be elected to high public office in the United States.

WINFRED LYNN, for his fight through the courts to abolish Jim Crow from the armed forces.

NANCY AGNES DURANT, 15 year old student from Alexandria, Virginia, for winning one of the forty awards in the nation-wide search for talent conducted by Science Clubs of America.

CARLTON MOSS, for writing the script of "The Negro Soldier"--outstanding film produced and distributed under the auspices of the United States War Department.

MADELINE MORGAN, for her work in securing the incorporation of the study of Negro life and history in the curriculum of the Chicago Public School System.

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, for winning, with his book, No Day of Triumph, the award of The Society of Mayflower Descendants of the State of North Carolina--perhaps the first Negro to receive an award from a Southern literary society.

KATHERINE DUNHAM, for her success in presenting authentic dances of the Negro in Brazil, the West Indies and the United States.

THOMAS (FATS) WALLER, whose death brought to a close a spectacular career as a creator of popular songs.

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[New York Public Library (Cur)]

19-33-29

May 15, 1944

Dr. L. D. Reddick
Schomburg Collection
135th St., Public Library
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Reddick:

I think you have done a splendid job on library resources and I want to congratulate you on it. I know it must have involved a good deal of work. It is especially strong in library for use outside of the United States of which is so little known here. Of course, there is endless opportunities for expansion in such a study so far as the United States is concerned, but it is probably not necessary.

I hardly think that my own library is worth mentioning. My library is a working library and nearly all of the things in it can be found elsewhere. It consists of 1846 books and 1246 pamphlets. It is strong in recent Africana, Reconstruction and problems of race

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

[1944]

A Willkie Memorial Building Is Planned by Freedom House

Midtown Structure Will House Group Working for Causes He Served; Dedication Is Planned Oct. 8, 1945, First Anniversary of His Death

A Wendell L. Willkie Memorial Building that will house organizations seeking to advance causes served by the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee will be established soon in the midtown area, the board of directors of Freedom House, 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, announced last night.

A committee that will organize and administer the building fund for the project, sponsored by Freedom House, will be headed by Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State. Initial commitments to the fund have been made and no limit has been set as to the amount that will be raised, George Field, executive secretary of Freedom House, said.

Mr. Willkie died on Oct. 8 and the board of directors of Freedom House proposed that the building be formally dedicated on Oct. 8, 1945, the first anniversary of Mr. Willkie's death.

The Wendell L. Willkie Memorial Building will be established somewhere in the area bounded by Thirty-ninth to Fifty-second Streets, between Sixth and Park Avenues, according to present plans.

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, chairman of the board of Freedom House and president of Brooklyn College, announced that the organizations that will make their headquarters in the memorial building will advance these objectives:

1. Fostering of international collaboration.
2. Elimination of racial and religious antagonism.
3. Advancement of Negro people.
4. Improvement of labor-employer relations.
5. Slum clearance and low-cost housing.

Members of the committee who will administer the building fund include Herbert Agar, first president of Freedom House on leave as special assistant to Ambassador John Winant in London; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Marshall Field, publisher.

Also Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Spyros Skouras, president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, and Mr. Field, of Freedom House; Mrs. Ward Cheney and Harry Scherman, president of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

The officers of the committee and the names of specific organizations which will be invited to share the memorial building will be announced at a third anniversary dinner of Freedom House at the Commodore next Tuesday.

Dr. Gideonse, in announcing the plan for the memorial building, said that the board of directors of Freedom House also recommends thata bronze tablet be placed at the entrance to the building with the following inscription:

"Freedom House, Dedicated to Wendell Lewis Willkie (1892-1944). We carry on in the spirit of his service to all men and one world."

When the Wendell L. Willkie Memorial Building is established, Freedom House will be one of the occupants. Additional information on the building will be made public at the Freedom House dinner next Tuesday.

19-15-4

January 22, 1944

Publishers of the New York Nation
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I wish to renew my subscription for the Nation, Consumer's Union and New Republic. Will you let me know what the cost will be and where I should send the money

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

March 3, 1944

New York Nation
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

You and the New Republic should get together on your prices. I have just paid the New Republic $11 for the enclosed combination. I do not understand the discrepancy.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-14-1

March 30, 1944

New York Nation
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Sir:

On February 1, 1944, I sent the New Republic $11 for combined subscriptions to the New Republic, Nation and Consumer's Union. Since that you have dunned me again for subscription, will you please get together with the New Republic and stop bothering me.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-44-2

[N. Y. - State Teachers College]

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
PLATTSBURGH
NEW YORK

July 24, 44

Dr. Wm. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-35-6

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to you as chairman of our College Assembly Committee. We are very anxious that our programs shall bring our students a "broader view". We are hoping this year to have some one who can adequately represent the Negro question or problem. The more people who think about the real problems involved the sooner the country will make some real attempt at partial solution!

I suppose we are certainly trying to "hitch our wagon to a star" when I write to ask whether you might, some time during the year, be able to speak here. I hesitate to ask because we are a small College and have only a small fund available from student fees, however I can at least ask whether you could come and at what fee.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
PLATTSBURGH
NEW YORK

Our assemblies are ordinarily on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. However we would change day and hour to suit your convenience. Trains to and from New York are conveniently timed, you could arrive early morning and leave at noon, or arrive at 5.20 p.m. There is also a train which leaves here at night.

We would greatly appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours,
M. Julia Detraz
summer address — 49 Oak St
Platts burg, N.Y.

19-35-7

8 November 1944

19-24-9

Gentlemen:

I have been a subscriber to the telephone service of your company from 1910 to 1932; then my work changed to Atlanta where I had a telephone from the Southern Bell Telephone from 1933 to 1944. My work has now been returned to New York and I am about to lease Apartment 13H at 409 Edgecombe Avenue. I want very much to have telephone service there. There is a telephone already there but the occupant will probably remove the sets to his new apartment in the same building.

I have been engaged officially and unofficially in war work. During September, I was in the service of the Division of Arts and Science, United States Department of State and recently I was in attendance at the conference held by Under Secretary of State Stettinius concerning the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. I have been working unofficially on colonial problems since.

I trust that under these circumstances you will see that I get a telephone at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

New York Telephone Company
Executive Office
140 West Street
New York City

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

435 WEST 50TH ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

EXCHANGE 9-4400

23757

November 21, 1944

9-22-44

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 5th Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

NOV 22 1944

Attention: Mr. Walter White, Secty.

Gentlemen:

After a careful review of the facts submitted in Mr. W. E. B. DuBois' case, we regret to inform you that we are unable to furnish him with telephone service at this time. We can fully appreciate the inconvenience caused by his lack of telephone service, but regulations restrict the installation of all residence telephones except where failure to connect service would interferewith the war effort or public protection.

His application did not quite measure up to the requirements necessary to qualify him for priority installation. His request, however, has been carefully recorded and as soon as service is available we will communicate with him. The present estimated waiting period is at least one year, since the only service becoming available is through other customers disconnecting theirs. We are sorry for the delay.

If, however, you should wish to discuss this matter further, do not hesitate to call me over the above telephone number, extension 8031.

Yours very truly,

H. CHRISTENSEN
Representative

19-241-7

22 November 1944

Gentlemen:

Following up my letter of November 8 and the letter of Mr. Walter White, Secretary of this Association, of November 16, may I say that this Association has been helping in war work for many years. It has cooperated with the Department of War and the Navy Department, has worked with the Fair Employment Practice Committee and many other departments of the government. Our work was so valued and outstanding that when recently we setup a branch office in Washington, we were given not only a telephone but a switch board.

Our Secretary, Mr. White, will depart on or before December first as war correspondent to Asia and the Near East. In his absence we shall have to carry on here and as one of his fellow executives it is absolutely necessary that I should be in connection with this office night and day.

I, therefore, ask again that you place a telephone in my apartment - 13-H, 409 Edgecombe Avenue.

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

New York Telephone Company
Executive Office
140 West Street
New York City

[New York Telephone Co]

Charges from 12/7 **to the date of this bill:**

Establishing service (includes .04 N. Y. City Tax)		3.54
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Charges, in advance, for one month beginning with the date of this bill:

Local service ..... including 66 local calls	★	4.93

Credit for payment already received .....

December 11, 1944 Edg 4-9837 C

TOTAL 9.14

19-24-2

New York Telephone Company
A-1323 M NY 3/44

★Includes 15% U. S. tax and 1% N. Y. City tax.
See other side for method of determining amount of tax.

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1. Divide amount shown on bill by 1.16. This gives the Telephone Company charge within 1¢ excluding both taxes.

2. Take 15% of the Telephone Company charge. This is the U. S. tax.

3. Take 1% of the Telephone Company charge. This is the N. Y. City sales tax within 1¢.

Newspaper Guild of New York

LOCAL 3, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

40 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-9465

19-24-15

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Daily Mirror

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New York World-Telegram

HANNAH BAKER, Chairman
Representative Assembly
PM

August 4, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The American Newspaper Guild informs us that you are no longer connected with the Amsterdam News in New York. In this case it is necessary for you to be transferred to what is called "Membership at Large" unit. Before this is done, however, you will have to pay dues at the rate of $1.00 per month from the time you last paid in New York, which on our record shows March 1944 until the time you actually severed business connections with Amsterdam News.

I trust I may hear from you by return mail so that we may adjust your status in the Guild.

Sincerely,

Henry L. Gage

Henry L. Gage
Office Manager

hlg:dl
uopwa#1

MONTHLY DUES			
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

ASSESSMENTS			
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

19-2-3-2

N.Y. Local Guild — DU BOIS — Name of Member

19 44

Local President — International President

CARD NO 6854 ISSUED December 19 39

112

Newspaper Guild of N.Y.

MONTHLY DUES

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
MONTHLY DUES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD .PAID.	MONTHLY DUES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD .PAID.	MONTHLY DUES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD .PAID.	

ASSESSMENTS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
	ONTHLY DUES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD .PAID.	MONTHLY DUES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD .PAID.	

MONTHLY DUES

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST

ASSESSMENTS

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST

[Nobel Anniversary Dinner]

RIverside 9-0953, or
CHickering 4-1980 Ext. 58

The American
Nobel Anniversary Committee

740 West End Avenue — Apt. 31
New York 25, N. Y.

19-36-108

Nobel Prize Winners
In The United States

LITERATURE

PEARL S. BUCK, 1938
SINCLAIR LEWIS, 1930
MAURICE MAETERLINCK, 1911
THOMAS MANN, 1929
EUGENE O'NEILL, 1936
SIGRID UNDSET, 1928

CHEMISTRY

PETER J. W. DEBYE, 1936
IRVING LANGMUIR, 1932
HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, 1934

PHYSICS

CARL DAVID ANDERSON, 1936
ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON, 1927
CLINTON JOSEPH DAVISSON, 1937
ALBERT EINSTEIN, 1921
ENRICO FERMI, 1938
JAMES FRANCK, 1925
VICTOR FRANZ HESS, 1936
ERNEST O. LAWRENCE, 1939
ROBERT ANDREW MILLIKAN, 1923

PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

OTTO LOEWI, 1936
OTTO MEYERHOF, 1922
GEORGE R. MINOT, 1934
THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, 1933
WILLIAM PARRY MURPHY, 1934
GEORGE HOYT WHIPPLE, 1934

PEACE

NORMAN ANGELL, 1933
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, 1931
CHARLES GATES DAWES, 1925

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MRS. HJORDIS SWENSON
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ASST. SECRETARY

MRS. JOHN MORRIS GODDIN
TREASURER

DAPHNE SKOURAS
MYRA GILLETT
INFORMATION

November 25, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
A.A.A.S.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We take great pleasure in inviting you to be our guest at the Fourth Nobel Anniversary Dinner to be held on December 10th at the Hotel Astor in New York City.

All indications are that our observance this year will be the most significant ever, with seventeen of the Nobel Laureates present.

We will be sending you a complimentary ticket as soon as we hear from you that you will attend. Inclosed is a reservation blank which you may wish to pass on to one of your friends.

Sincerely yours,

Hjordis Swenson

Hjordis Swenson
Chairman

HS/vh

[Enclosure]

RESERVATION FORM

THE AMERICAN
NOBEL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE
740 WEST END AVENUE — Apt. 31
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Please reserve ———— seats for the

Nobel Anniversary Dinner

Sunday Evening, December Tenth, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Four
At Seven O'clock

THE HOTEL ASTOR

Broadway and Forty-Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

I enclose my check for $————

(Subscription $5.50 per person. Tables seat ten.)

Please make checks payable to Mrs. John Morris Goddin, Treas.

19-36-11

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Note:—Please make your reservations early as the hotel must know the number of guests attending by Dec. 5th.

NAMES OF GUESTS (Mr., Mrs., Miss)	ADDRESSES
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

For any additional information, please communicate with Miss Daphne Skouras, Paramount Bldg., 1501 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y., CHickering 4-1980 Ext. 58.

[Enclosure]

THE AMERICAN NOBEL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

cordially invites you to attend the

FOURTH NOBEL ANNIVERSARY DINNER

at the

HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK

December 10th, 1944

HARRY WOODBURN CHASE
Chancellor of New York University
PRESIDING

Presentation of the Nobel Laureates

Forum: EDUCATION FOR PEACE

Speakers:

SIR NORMAN ANGELL (Peace—1933)

ARTHUR H. COMPTON (Physics—1927)

HERBERT S. GASSER (Physiology—1944)

GEORGE R. MINOT (Physiology—1934)

GEORGE H. WHIPPLE (Physiology—1934)

KENT COOPER, Executive Director of the Associated Press

CONGRESSMAN J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,
Science Editor of the New York Times

BRIAN C. PENTON,
Editor, Daily Telegraph, Sydney, Australia

JOHN V. STUDEBAKER,
United States Commissioner of Education

DARRYL F. ZANUCK, Motion Picture Producer

19-36-12

The American Nobel Anniversaries

ALFRED BERNHARD NOBEL, the Swedish scientist, has been described as a man who thought in world terms, as the first effective internationalist, and as an inventive genius with the heart of a poet. When he died, on December 10, 1896, he left the bulk of his fortune to a fund out of which financial awards should be made annually to individuals contributing most materially to the benefit of mankind in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, literature, and the promotion of peace. He further directed that the nationality of a candidate should carry no weight in considering the awards. For forty years, interrupted only by world upheavals, the Nobel Prizes have been awarded in Stockholm and the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo every December 10th. Twenty-one different nationalities are represented among the prize winners.

In 1941 when war made it inadvisable to hold the ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo, the American Scandinavian center in New York City honored the donor's memory with a Nobel Anniversary Dinner on December 10th. The twenty-eight Nobel Laureates then living in the United States were invited and fourteen accepted. They joined members and friends of the Center in determining to keep alive the cause for which Nobel stood. The first Nobel Anniversary Dinner which had for its theme *"The Spirit of Nobel,"* was held in the tense atmosphere of the day America declared war on Germany, three days after Pearl Harbor. The speeches of the Laureates were recorded for presentation to the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm after the war.

American press and public welcomed the event and the United States Government commissioned the making of a film—*"The Spirit of Nobel"*—in recognition of the importance of the occasion.

The second American Nobel Anniversary, held on the same date the following year, carried the theme *"The World We Fight For."* Seven Nobel Laureates spoke on the subject. Scenes at the dinner were photographed and included in the Government's film.

The third American Nobel Anniversary observance last year was planned as a world forum with five continents represented. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Sir Owen Dixon, Robert Sherwood, Dr. C. L. Hsia, Sir Norman Angell, and Clarence Streit, joined Dr. Meyerhof and Dr. Urey, the Laureates, in a discussion *"The World of Tomorrow."*

The American Nobel Anniversary Committee, a permanent organization formed to sponsor future Nobel anniversaries, is planning to make the fourth American Nobel Anniversary Dinner this year as significant and inspiring as its predecessors. The Committee hopes that all men and women working to establish a better world will join it in this annual observance, as a tribute to the spirit of Alfred Nobel.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

In the United States

Literature

PEARL S. BUCK, 1938
SINCLAIR LEWIS, 1930
MAURICE MAETERLINCK, 1911
THOMAS MANN, 1929
EUGENE O'NEILL, 1936
SIGRID UNDSET, 1928

Chemistry

PETER J. W. DEBYE, 1936
IRVING LANGMUIR, 1932
HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, 1934

Physics

CARL DAVID ANDERSON, 1936
ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON, 1927
CLINTON JOSEPH DAVISSON, 1937
ALBERT EINSTEIN, 1921
ENRICO FERMI, 1938
JAMES FRANCK, 1925
VICTOR FRANZ HESS, 1936
ERNEST O. LAWRENCE, 1939
ROBERT ANDREW MILLIKAN, 1923

Physiology and Medicine

HENRIK DAM, 1943
EDWARD A. DOISY, 1943
JOSEPH ERLANGER, 1944
HERBERT S. GASSER, 1944
OTTO LOEWI, 1936
OTTO MEYERHOF, 1922
GEORGE R. MINOT, 1934
THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, 1933
WILLIAM PARRY MURPHY, 1934
GEORGE HOYT WHIPPLE, 1934

Peace

NORMAN ANGELL, 1933
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, 1931
CHARLES GATES DAWES, 1925

Executive Committee

The American Nobel Anniversary Committee

MRS. HJORDIS SWENSON
Chairman

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT
Vice-Chairman

NICK JOHN MATSOUKAS
Secretary

JACQUES F. FERRAND
Asst. Secretary

MRS. JOHN MORRIS GODDIN
Treasurer

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Freda Kirchwey
Dr. Richard Kovacs
Robert P. Lane
Annette Smith Lawrence
Dr. Evald B. Lawson
Dr. Henry Goddard Leach
Dr. Emil Lengyel
Read Lewis
Dr. S. C. Lind
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Bruno Walter
Dr. Gene Weltfish
Dr. Olin West
Dr. Harald M. Westergaard
Walter White
Paul Winkler
Dr. H. N. Wright

[Nobel Anniversary Dinner]

29 November 1944

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 25, I beg to say that I shall be glad to attend the Fourth Nobel Anniversary Dinner, December 10, at the Hotel Astor.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hjordis Swenson
Nobel Anniversary Committee
740 West End Avenue, Apt. 31
New York 25, N. Y.

[Nobel Anniversary Dinner]

RIverside 9-0953, or
CHickering 4-1980 Ext. 58

The American
Nobel Anniversary Committee

740 West End Avenue — Apt. 31
New York 25, N. Y.

19-24-16

Nobel Prize Winners
In The United States

LITERATURE

PEARL S. BUCK, 1938
SINCLAIR LEWIS, 1930
MAURICE MAETERLINCK, 1911
THOMAS MANN, 1929
EUGENE O'NEILL, 1936
SIGRID UNDSET, 1928

CHEMISTRY

PETER J. W. DEBYE, 1936
IRVING LANGMUIR, 1932
HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, 1934

PHYSICS

CARL DAVID ANDERSON, 1936
ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON, 1927
CLINTON JOSEPH DAVISSON, 1937
ALBERT EINSTEIN, 1921
ENRICO FERMI, 1938
JAMES FRANCK, 1925
VICTOR FRANZ HESS, 1936
ERNEST O. LAWRENCE, 1939
ROBERT ANDREW MILLIKAN, 1923

PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

OTTO LOEWI, 1936
OTTO MEYERHOF, 1922
GEORGE R. MINOT, 1934
THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, 1933
WILLIAM PARRY MURPHY, 1934
GEORGE HOYT WHIPPLE, 1934

PEACE

NORMAN ANGELL, 1933
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, 1931
CHARLES GATES DAWES, 1925

Executive Committee

MRS. HJÖRDIS SWENSON
CHAIRMAN

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT
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ASST. SECRETARY

MRS. JOHN MORRIS GODDIN
TREASURER

DAPHNE SKOURAS
MYRA GILLETT
INFORMATION

December 5, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dir.
Department of Special Research
Nat'l Asso. for the Adv. of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We are very pleased to have your letter of November 29th, accepting our invitation to the Fourth Nobel Anniversary Dinner.

Enclosed please find your ticket and the time schedule for the evening. We hope that you will be there for the reception.

Sincerely yours,

Hjördis Swenson

Hjördis Swenson
Chairman

HS/vh

[Enclosure]

THE AMERICAN
NOBEL ANNIVERSARY DINNER

on the evening of

SUNDAY, DECEMBER TENTH

Nineteen Hundred and Forty-four

at Seven-Thirty O'Clock

HOTEL ASTOR

Broadway and Forty-fourth Street • New York

19-24-4

28

W. Du Bois - Guest
& Committee

[Enclosure]

FOURTH AMERICAN NOBEL ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Hotel Astor, New York City
December 10, 1944

Time Schedule

6:20 P.M.	Press conference - South Salon, Tenth Floor for Nobel Laureates, Speakers and Executive Committee
6:45 - 7:25 P.M.	Reception - South Garden - Chairman Elsa Maxwell, Vice-Chairman Bessie Beatty for Speakers, Honor Guests, Sponsors and Members of Dinner Committee
7:25 P.M.	Dinner served
8:50 P.M.	Presentation of Laureates not speaking
9:00 - 11:00 P.M.	Speakers' Program

19-24-5

[Nobel Anniversary Dinner]

12-36-111

18 December 1944

My dear Mr. Swenson:

I was deeply disappointed in not being able to attend the Nobel Anniversary Dinner. I had looked forward to it, but my publishers have decided that the book I am writing must be in their hands by January first and I have had to toil night and day. I appreciate your kind invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hjordis Swenson
Nobel Anniversary Committee
740 West End Avenue, Apt. 31
New York 25, N. Y.

[Nobel Anniversary Dinner]

FROM: AMERICAN NOBEL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE
Nick John Matsoukas, Secretary
Room 1416 Paramount Building
1501 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.

TEL: CHickering 4-1980

19-36-110

According to Mrs. Hjordis Swenson, Chairman of the American Nobel Anniversary Committee, the speakers' program for the Fourth American Nobel Anniversary Dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor, Sunday, December 10th, will include:

NOBEL LAUREATES:
Sigrid Undset (Literature - 1928)
Sir Norman Angell (Peace - 1933)
Arthur H. Compton (Physics - 1927)
Henrik Dam (Physiology - 1943)
Edward A. Doisy (Physiology - 1943)
Herbert S. Gasser (Physiology - 1944)
Isidor I. Rabi (Chemistry - 1944)

Also

Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press
Senator-Elect J. William Fulbright (Arkansas)
Waldemar Kaempffert, Science Editor of the New York Times
Edgar Kobach, President of Mutual Broadcasting Company
Brian C. Penton, Editor of the Daily Telegraph, Sydney, Australia
John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education
Darryl F. Zanuck, Vice-President in Charge of Production, 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, Producer of the Motion Picture "Wilson"

The Dinner Forum, which will be presided over by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, has for its general theme, "Education for Peace in the Post-War World".

Among the guests of honor attending the Dinner will be Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Joseph Erlanger (Physiology - 1944).

January 25, 1944

19-27-8

Dr. J. E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Shepard:

I can speak for you Wednesday night February 23, which happens also to be my birthday. The extraordinary increase in cost of travel will make it necessary for me to charge $75. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 31, 1944

19-27-9

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter. If you could possibly come on February 21 and speak at the Chapel on Monday at noon, it would be far better. We plan most of our lectures for the day instead of evening because it is difficult to get people out to an evening lecture. If the 21st is not agreeable could you come on the 25th?

I want to talk over some matter when you come. I do not know exactly where I can place you. Mrs. Shepard has been confined to her room for nearly twelve months, but I will arrange it some how.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:CJD

February 2, 1944

19-27-18

President J. E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Dear President Shepard:

I will come on the 25th, I will let you know the exact time of my arrival. I will buy my ticket through to Atlanta and stop off at Greensboro. Will you please arrange for a lower berth to Atlanta, leaving Greensboro at 9:20 P. M. February 25? Do not worry about accomodations, put me in the boys' domitory and I shall be all right. I am so sorry to hear of Mrs. Shepard's illness. Give her my very best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-27-11

February 29, 1944

Dr. J. E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Shepard:

Thank you very much for your hospitality and for the splendid audience. I enjoyed the lecture and I am also enjoying the three bottles which you entrusted to me. My best greetings and good wishes to Mrs. Shepard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-37-4/2

March 22, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was a great pleasure to have had you here and you are always welcome.

I have been giving serious thought to the publication of the quarterly. I would be glad if you would write me what you would suggest as to the plan and scope, what would be the yearly subscription rate, and any other suggestion as to the make-up of the same as to number of pages, contributing editors and associated editors. Under what conditions could you assume the editorship for one year together with the fact that you would conduct an abbreviated seminar one or two weeks a quarter? You see, I know I am not able to pay you for full service in this year, but I would like to make a start. Please write me fully and frankly so that I can have the facts in my mind. This will be confidential.

Why was Joe Bibb trying to 'pass the hat' for you in the Pittsburgh Courier?

I hope you are quite well.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:CJD

March 30, 1944

19-27-12

President J. E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Answering your letter of March 22, may I say that I will be very glad to consider the proposition which you kindly laid before me as soon as the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University make their final decision. They are meeting in Atlanta as I understand it April 29 or thereabouts, so that early in May I will write you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[North Carolina College for Negroes]

19-38-116

-2-

May 2, 1944

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

My dear President Shepard:

I was retired from Atlanta University in accordance with the enclosed slip.

I am unable at present to make a definite proposition to you because I feel bound to see my project with regard to the Land Grant Colleges go through if possible. I have been working for four years to get started and just as it gets on its feet there comes this serious interuption.

Fisk University has offered me office facilities and secretarial aid for this work if I will to carry on the project from that center; but in that case the Land Grant Colleges would have to furnish me part salary to piece out my small pension. I sm not sure whether they could or would do this, but I am writing them about it. As soon as I have heard fro. them, I will write you.

Meantime, you might be considering these matters: A graduate journal of the sort which you have in mind ought to cost $2000 a year for manufacturing, postage and incidentals, outside of salary and clerical assistance. Phylon has been published for $1550 a year because the President compelled me to take $450 from the appropriated $2000 to supplement my secretary's salary, after he had promised to furnish it from the University funds. In addition to the appropriation of $2000 you could expect at least $500 or perhaps $750 from the sale of the magazine after it was once started. This would allow enough to pay the contributors small sums, and it is only in this way that you can get the best contributions. It is impossible today to secure contributors who pay for paper, ink, postage and copying, in order to get matter printed.

President J. E. Shepard
May 2, 1944

In addition to this cost, there would of course be office space, heat and light, which probably would be furnished without charge. There should be a managing editor. I have carried Mr. Reid as Managing Editor for five years on our title page but as a matter of fact he had done nothing but read a little proof. A real managing editor would make a good deal more responsibility for the magazine by editing and proof reading and leaving the Editor time to outline a general policy. The subscription to your magazine probably ought to be $2.00 a year, not more than that. I think we made our subscription too low, in putting it at $1.00. Most of our subscribers can easily pay double the price and with the $2.00 subscription the magazine could be handled on the news-stands; that is impossible with the $1.00 magazine because we have no room for rebates.

So far as contributing and associated editors are concerned, there should, if possible but one editorial board and that local, consisting of four to six persons in addition to the editor-in-chief and managing editor. They should come mainly from your faculty, although they might be from adjoining parts of the state and they might include one or two white persons.

In addition to that would come the question of my salary for editing the magazine and conducting siminars in perhaps two or three of the quarters of the year. Tentively I should say that I could not afford to accept less than $2400 for this; but I can not make this suggestion final until I find out about my obligations to the Land Grant Colleges.

I am afraid you may not find this letter very satisfactory, but I am trying to be very frank and put the situation before you as it now stands. Before the end of the month and perhaps by the 15th, I can make a more definite proposal. I am deeply obliged for your kind offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-28-3

June 13, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Have you reached any definite decision, or what are your plans?

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:CJD

[North Carolina College for Negroes]

19-38-153

July 6, 1944

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. James E. Shepard
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Shepard: I am sorry not to have been able to write you definitely before this, but just as I was getting my plans in hand I had an offer from the NAACP to return to them as Director of Special Research. A committee of their executives and myself have agreed upon terms, and if these are confirmed by the Board of Directors I shall accept the offer.

I must, therefore, with regret refuse your kind offer of partial employment at North Carolina College. I appreciate your generosity in making the offer and under other circumstances I would have accepted. But, of course, this call from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has priority.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Shepard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[N.C.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS · CHAPEL HILL · N · C

October 3, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue and 125th Street
New York City

19-27-152

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you for having the studio in Washington send us the photographs to be used in connection with publicity on WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS.

We shall send your copies of the book to you as soon as they are received from the bindery later this week. Publication date of the book is November 4.

Sincerely yours,

Porter Cowles

Porter Cowles
Advertising Manager

pc p

[N.C.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS · CHAPEL HILL, N.C

19-27-153

October 9, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue and 125th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are today sending you, as contributor to WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS, six complimentary copies of the book. Review copies and publicity copies to interested individuals are also being distributed. However, the bookwill not be published until November 4, no copies will be on sale until that date, and we are requesting that all publicity be held until that time.

By observing this date rigidly, we hope to have a large volume of publicity, reviews and comments, on and immediately following November 4. We believe this is the best way to secure for the book the serious attention it deserves and the wide distribution which we hope it will have.

We shall appreciate your cooperating with us in seeing that the publication date is observed.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. Couch

W. T. Couch
Director

wtc pc

28 October 1944

19-27-239

Sir:

My granddaughter, Du Bois Williams, was twelve years of age October 11, 1944. She is at present in the eighth grade of the St. Francis Catholic School, Baltimore, Maryland. Up until this year she has been in the Baltimore public schools and before that was in Miss Mildred Johnson's private school in New York City. She spent one summer at Manumit. She is a good student and we removed her from the public schools because of crowded conditions and because she was usually ahead of her class and without sufficient work and attention to occupy her time.

It would not be advisable for her to do her senior high school work in Baltimore as the colored senior high school is over-crowded and not too well run. I, therefore, want to ask if beginning her senior high school work or later she could be entered in your school.

She is of Negro descent; her father is in the armed forces and her mother is a master of arts from Columbia University and has been for seventeen years a teacher in junior and senior high schools of Baltimore. My biography you will find in Who's Who in America.

If she can be entered in your school, I should like to have the terms and conditions.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Registrar
Northfield School
Northfield, Massachusetts

NORTHFIELD SEMINARY
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

November 8, 1944

19-27-241

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Director
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We are interested to know that you are considering this school for your granddaughter.

In a separate envelope, we are mailing you copies of our catalogue and courses of study pamphlet which probably will answer many of your questions. You will see that our work starts with that of the freshman year of high school and carries through the usual four-year high school course.

However, the majority of the students coming to this unusually large secondary school wait until they are fifteen or over before entering. In our two freshman dormitories, where all of the students are new each year, we have not thought it wise to include colored girls. As you undoubtedly know, we always have several colored girls amoung our older students, and we appreciate very much what they bring to the life of this school.

It is at this time that we are receiving applications for consideration for entrance in September, 1946, as well as 1945, and we should be glad to send the papers to your granddaughter at any time. If some good plan for her first year of high school could be worked out, we should hope that she would be mature enough to enter one of our regular dormitories by 1946; even though we usually think of girls being

19-27-242

fifteen or over in these groups.

Doubtless, what would be most helpful in considering plans would be for your granddaughter to come to Northfield sometime next year to visit the school. At that time we could become a little acquainted with her and be in a better position to advise you and her parents about plans for the following year.

Very sincerely yours,

Florence Ingon

Director of Admissions

FL/WC

21 November 1944

19-27-243

Dear Madam:

Referring to our correspondence of November eighth, we would like to plan to have Du Bois enter the Northfield Seminary in the fall of 1946. She will then be fourteen and mature for her age. She probably will have finished tenth grade in the school where she is but I am not sure that the standards of this school are as high as yours.

Will you please send us application blanks?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Florence Lyon
Director of Admissions
Northfield Seminary
East Northfield, Massachusetts

NORTHFIELD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

November 24, 1944

19-27-245

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We are interested to know that you are thinking of your grand-daughter's entering this school in September, 1946.

Enclosed with this note you will find our application blanks.

Although it is not until March that we can begin to make definite recommendations on the plans of our applicants for the next year, the main part of the application papers could be sent to us at this time. The report of the physical examination should be mailed early in February of 1946.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Ingram

Director of Admissions

18 December 1944

9-36 O'B

My dear O'Brien:

Your letter of December 9, 1944, to Walter White has been handed me and I read your last paragraph. I am glad to renew our acquaintance. I have often wondered what had become of you. I remember vividly the book that we worked together to condense for the examination period while we were both members of the Foxcroft Club.

I helped found this organization in 1909, and worked with it until 1933, when I returned to Atlanta University. But finally this year I have come back here for special study of Africa and the colonial problem. I am just now writing a book on the subject which Harcourt, Brace and Company have contracted for. This matter naturally stands first in my thought just now and I am glad to recommend it to your attention.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Robert L. O'Brien
The Highlands
Washington, D. C.

[George S. Oettle]

Personal &
Private.

Box 496, College Station, Texas.
March 12th, 1944.

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
C/o Mr W.R.Banks,
State College, Prairie View, Tex.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

During a recent visit to Prairie View Mrs Banks was kind enuf to mention that you were nearing the "Emeritus" stage, & were somewhat puzzled as to the next step.

As a South African, intensely interested in the future of both white & black races, may I suggest privately in your ear, since the policy of the Unicn of South Africa, and of the British in their territories in Africa, towards the Negro is that of Trustee-shop, as against the absentee landlordism of Belgium, France & Portugal with its exploitation policies, and is also contrast to United States policy, that a study in situ would be of value in Post-war planning.

How can this be done? As attached to the U.S. Minister's office in Southern Africa: and be done as by one American Negro Student of his African confrere.

You, with your vast experience, when visiting negro educational institutions, or sitting in at purely negro Councils - some under white leadership - would doubtless be able to give helpful leads in many directions.

This is a private note. I am already in enuf Dutch with my own folk not to want publicity on a matter which fairminded folk, interested in the welfare of a land rapidly being overpopulated and eroded, would welcome from equally fairminded Americans.

Hoping that you will continue to be in the forefront of better understandings between misunderstanding peoples, with best wishes

Sincerely,

George S. Oettle.

May 4, 1944

19-20-44

Mr. George S. Oettle
Box 496
College Station, Texas

My dear Mr. Oettle:

I have not until now had a chance to answer your letter of March 12, sent to Prairie View, Texas. I am glad to know of your interest of the white and black races in South Africa, but I am sorry to say that of all the areas in the world, the race problem in South Africa is most inexcusable. The stealing of the land from the natives in spite of the attempt to restore a small part of it; the smal' effort to furnish them education; the low wages and the system of public caste and insult are inexcusable.

As compared with French Africa you are one hundred years behind. Your theory of trusteeship is yet mere theory. At the same time, I welcome the few English and Dutch who have tried to defend the natives. I have tried several times to visit South Africa but could not obtain official permission. Anything I can do in cooperating with you or others to better conditions there will be done gladly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology

April 4, 1944

19-27-101

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Office of the Co-ordinator
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just received your invitation to attend your conference at Atlanta University on April 18th and 19th.

I wish, very much, that I could accept, but I have engagements that week which make it impossible for me to attend.

May I say that I am most appreciative of your invitation and regret, very much, my inability to attend. I do hope if there is another opportunity ~~to be of use to Atlanta University,~~ I will not be prevented from accepting.

Very truly yours,

William F. Ogburn

WFO:FS

March 3, 1944

Pach Brothers
5 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I am returning the proofs under another cover. I prefer 2806-6, 2806-3, 2806-7 in the order given. You will of course see that the Institute of Arts and Letters gets a copy of the first choice. Let me know your price for finishing these photographs.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-24-11

PACH BROTHERS
5 EAST 57th STREET • NEW YORK • PLAZA 8-3366

March 8th, 1944.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

19-21-53

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your proofs and note your selections and we will finish the one marked Pose #6, for Institute of Arts and Letters.

Under separate cover we are mailing you two mounts which we would like you to autograph on the penciled line and return to us as we are using autographed photographs for the Institute.

Replying to your inquiry regarding the prices of these photographs they are $100.00 a dozen,
60.00 a half dozen,
15.00 each when ordered singly.

From these prices we allow you a 20% discount.

Thanking you for your inquiry and awaiting further word from you, we are,

Very truly yours,

Pach Brothers

PACH BROTHERS.

60 60
20 12
1200 72

June 12, 1944

19-21-52

Pach Brothers
5 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me a half-dozen finished photographs of the portraits which you took of me for the Institute of Arts and Letters. I understand that these will cost $48, which I shall be glad to pay on receipt of bill.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

January 13, 1944

19-21-43

Dr. Robert E. Park
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Park:

I hope you have seen the Myrdal Study, "An American Dilemma". I find it tremendously interesting. Would you feel like reviewing it for Phylon? I hope you can. My best regards to you and Mrs Parks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

February 8, 1944

19-21-40

Mrs. Robert E. Park
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mrs Park:

I am deeply greived to learn this morning of the death of your husband; and yet he had an unusually long and singularly triumphant life. Mrs Du Bois and I join you in condolence.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

Fayetteville State Teachers College

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1877

March 9, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-21-44

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am preparing an address regarding the humanities in the Negro College after the present war. I have asked many persons how the Negro College could best help Negro youth now and after the war and several have said, "Simply by adopting the co-ordinated social studies program as proposed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta University."

Where may I find a copy of your proposed program? Would it be convenient to send me a copy?

My address is to be given on Saturday, March 18, 1944. Thank you for any help.

Respectfully yours,

John W. Parker

John W. Parker
Department of English

JWP:cnk

96th Ser Gp Hq Sq Finance Section
APO 650, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

27 April 1944

19-32-29

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was early in 1943 that I wrote you from the Tuskegee Army Flying School inquiring about certain literary material, particularly issues of PHYLON. You kindly made reply, quoting back issues then available also certain books. Since then I've been moving from camp to camp within the States, and under-going intense training prior to leaving for oversea. Consequently, I have not had time or been in position to carry out this much of my plans; but I have not given up the idea. Atlanta will be my first stop when the storm has subsided.

I have been trying to get the Amsterdam News since being over here; think I shall be receiving it soon. Today an issue of it dated 1 January 1944, fell into my hands. I was so eager for your column that for the moment I overlooked the article on the front page telling of your election to the Institute of Arts and Letters. You have my sincere congratulations. Does this organization release a publication?

The several months that I have been here in Italy I have seen and experienced more Democracy than ever before. Segregation does not exist at all. It would be extremely difficult to install it in the present situation. Perhaps, this will come to pass in time as color is not overlooked, but now there appears to be no obstructions or restrictions because of it.

With sincere wishes for your continued success, always.

Most Sincerely Yours,

Andrew G. Paschal

Andrew G. Paschal.

19-32-30

May 15, 1944

Cpl. Andrew G. Paschal
96th Ser. Gp.Hq.Sq. Finance Section
A. P. O. 650 c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Paschal:

I am very glad to have word from you and to learn something of your work. Thank you for your congratulations. The Institute does not publish anything. Probably when you return from Italy, I shall not be in Atlanta. Somewhat against my will, I have been retired from my position. However, I shall be probably more or less often in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Pearl Senior High School]

Pearl Senior High School
Nashville 4, Tennessee
November 7, 1944

19-28-52

Dr W E B Dubois
c/o 69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N Y

Dear Dr Dubois:

My classes in English at Pearl Senior High School, located in Nashville, Tennessee, are entering upon a Project to study interracial activities and to compile the opinions of leading educators on race problems. We would appreciate your sending us any printed material you may have available on the subject or write us your personal views.

We are sure you are flooded with letters of this nature, but in view of the enthusiasm manifested by the classes, we would sincerely appreciate your cooperation.

Yours very gratefully,

M. H. Freeman

(Mrs) Mildred H. Freeman
Teacher

MHF:pg

[Pearl Senior High School]

14 November 1944

19-22-53

My dear Madam:

I have been writing my views on the race problem for the last fifty years. You will find them in any of the following books:

Souls of Black Folk
Black Reconstruction
Dark Princess
Quest of the Silver Fleece
Black Folk: Then and Now
The Negro
Dusk of Dawn
The Philadelphia Negro

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mildred H. Freeman
Pearl Senior High School
Nashville 4, Tennessee

[Pennsylvania Railroad]

April 18, 1944

City Ticket Agent
Pennsylvania Railway
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Will you please reserve for me a seat from Washington to New York on the train leaving Washington at 12 noon, Saturday April 22. I am arriving from the South on the Southern about 10 o'clock and will pick up the reservation at the Union Station as soon as I come in.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-20-13

[Pennsylvania Railroad]

April 20, 1944

Pullman Office
Pennsylvania Station
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you please reserve me a seat from New York to Baltimore on the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 P.M. Monday April 24. I am arriving on the 22th, and will pick the ticket up at that time.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

01-20-10

[Pennsylvania Railroad]

May 2, 1944

Pullman Office
Pennsylvania Railroad
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you please reserve for me a seat from New York to Baltimore Saturday, May 20, at 1:30 P.M. I shall arrive in New York the morning of May 18.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-20-14

[Pennsylvania Railroad]

May 3, 1944

Pullman Office
Pennsylvania Railroad
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you please reserve for me a seat from New York to Washington Tuesday, May 23, at 1:30 P.M. I shall arrive in New York the morning of May 18.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-20-16

[Pennsylvania Railroad]

May 10, 1944

The Pennsylvania Railroad
Pullman Office
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Please cancel the seat which you are holding according to the enclosed post card. I find I am not arriving until later. I am much obliged.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-20-12

TELEPHONE: MONUMENT 2-5110

The People's VOICE

210 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. . . . *Editor-in-Chief*

M A Y
29th 1
9
4
4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It has been over a year now since I last wrote you and much water has gone under the bridge since that time. I always feel that something has been snatched away from me when I learn after you have left New York, that you had been here. It has always been a source of stimulation to me to see you for a short talk. Sometime perhaps, when you have the time you will look me up so that we can sort of catch up with each other.

10-21-47

I want you to know how much I have enjoyed your columns in the Amsterdam News and how much I regret that they are not appearing in People's Voice where I believe they more properly belong. I especially liked this week's column which mentioned The Southern Negro Youth Congress and the fine work it is doing in making a real cultural contribution to America.

I was upset but not surprised to learn that you are leaving AU. For a long time I have felt that you were too far ahead of any of our institutions which is a sad commentary, not on the Negro, but on the sort of civilization in which we live. I am sure however, that a great deal of good will come out of this move and that you will find some berth where you will be unfettered and can make even a more vital contribution to the world.

Please let me know before you contemplate another of your trips.

Sincerely yours,

Marvel Cooke

Asst. Editor-in-Chief,
THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

M
J
COOKE
M
L

June 12, 1944

10-21-48

Mrs. Marvel Cooke
The People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York, New York

My dear Marvel:

I received your letter of May 29 and it was not until today whan I got a chance to answer that I recognized your name. It is so nice to hear from you and to know that you are again at work.

I am going to probably be in Baltimore next year and possibly in New York. I shall be glad to see you and I am pleased that you like my column. The general policy of the Amsterdam News do not altogether suit me, but it does provide a vehicle for what I want to say.

Yours with best regards,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

TELEPHONE: MONUMENT 2-5110

The People's VOICE

210 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. . . . *Editor-in-Chief*

JUNE
14th 1
9
4
4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

B-21-46

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I don't mean to flood you with mail but I was exceptionally interested in your reference to the fact that you would possibly be in New York next year. I wonder if you would mind if I should apprise the Board of Directors of People's Voice as to that fact. As you probably know, members of the Board are Dr. Max Yergan, Ferdinand Smith, Hope Stevens, Adam Powell and Charles Buchanan.

Please let me hear from you immediately as to this. All good wishes for your health and success.

Sincerely yours,

Marvel Cooke

Asst. Editor-in-Chief,
THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

M
J
COOKE
M
L

20 October 1944

My dear Marvel:

12-2-45

Concerning our conversation over the telephone, I enclose a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Mr. Powell of the Amsterdam News. I have been receiving from the Amsterdam News for the last year or more $125 a month for furnishing a weekly column and also matter for two short editorials which they have the right to publish without the use of my name. That part of the contract was not satisfactory because they only used what I sent now and then and the rejected part was written to no purpose. Moreover, I disliked from the beginning the idea of annonymous writing.

I shall be willing to furnish a weekly column for People's Voice and I think a fair compensation would be one hundred dollars a month which amounts to a little less than twenty-five dollars a column. The question is, of course, if you could afford this price and also just what kind of column you would wish and how and where it was to appear in the paper. I would be glad to discuss this matter with you and your colleagues at your convenience.

As you know, I am a socialist and a great admirer of Russia but do not accept the whole communist doctrine although sympathetic to part of it.

I am leaving town Sunday midnight to return the 27th and shall be very glad to confer with you Saturday, the 28th, or monday, the 30th; but I leave again on the 31st.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Marvel Cooke
People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York City

TELEPHONE: MONUMENT 2-5110

The People's VOICE

210 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. . . . *Editor-in-Chief*

DECEMBER
13th 1
9
4
4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

(9-21-51

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We thank you for your letter of December 8th, and regret very much our inability to command your services. If, by any chance, we can prevail upon the Editors of the Defenderto "share" you with PV, we hope you will be willing to contribute to both of our papers.

Very truly yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson
Executive Editor

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

May 13, 1944

19-34-10

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2140 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I have been retired from Atlanta University and shall probably hereafter spend most of my time in Baltimore, with part-time work at Howard or Fisk. This is going to make it desirable or necessary for me to have a little more room at my cottage, for my books and papers and as a work shop. I have been thinking of the possibility as outlined in the enclosed plan:

1. An extension of my bedroom out over the porch on the second floor.

2. Another room be extended from the living room and porch on the first floor toward the back so as to make a large study.

Of course, I do not want to spend too much money on either of the schemes and I shall not need it for very many more years; but if possible, and you have the time and inclination, I should like your advice as to these two schemes or any other that you may think of. I trust this will find you and Mrs. Perdue in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Du Bois — Baltimore House

2410 College Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland
May 23, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-34-22

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The idea to extend your bed room out over the porch does not impress me very well. The architectural effect would be bad - such that you and the family would not like.

It is my opinion that a two-story addition on the back (as you have sketched for one story) would be the better scheme. An annex of this kind would not detract from the appearance of your cottage in any way. It would, on the other hand, permit extension of the simple lines that make the pleasing appearance that now exists.

I regret that present employment, with the Martin Company, leaves me no time for architectural practice. Long hours there make my assisting you impossible at this time.

Mr. White, who made the original lay-out, may be available for providing the necessary drawings. I am attempting to contact him in this regard.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

SMP/aj

[A.E. Perkins]

DANNEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

3411 BROADWAY STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. E. PERKINS
PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONES
OFFICE: GALVEZ 0494
RES: JACKSON 2702

May 9, 1944

19-20-36

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The race should feel, and I think it does, a distinct sting at your percipitate removal from Atlanta University. And yet I know that your contribution both to the race and to the nation in forward thinking will ultimately bring to you some commensuration with your talents and long years of labor.

I suppose you will be able to publish my article on, " Doctor Palmer." If you may, you may return the article to me. But I am willing to wait if you have any plans to publish it.

I shall expect the nation to see that you are cared for and left undisturbed to wage your crusade for the Negroes' Second Emancipation.

Under separate cover comes my, "A Resumè of Negro Congressmen's Office Holding."

I am very truly yours,

A. E. Perkins

AEP:OC

June 12, 1944

Mr. A. E. Perkins
Danneel Public School
3411 Broadway Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

12-20-35

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Thank you very much for your letter. I have received a copy of your pamphlet on "Negro Congressmen's Office Holding". I appreciate it and also your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

(PHELPS-STOKES)

January 10, 1944

19-31-88-61

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Stokes:

I can meet with you and Mrs Donahue on Monday afternoon, February 14, or on Wednesday morning February 16. I think that my extra carfare and board from Cleveland to New York will amount to fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

(Phelps-Stokes)

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January 13, 1944

12-31-89

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of January 10th reached me this afternoon just as I was about to write you to congratulate you and the American Institute of Arts and Letters most heartily on your election to that body. This is a well deserved honor and I am delighted to see that the Institute has gone across the color line.

I am glad to know that you are coming to New York on February 14th. It will be entirely convenient to meet you in this office on Wednesday morning, the 16th, at ten o'clock and I am arranging with Mrs. Donohugh accordingly. I am putting the hour fairly early so that we will have plenty of time to talk things over.

The $50 for your travelling expenses from Cleveland on to New York for this conference will be gladly met by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

As I am leaving immediately for my train, I am asking Miss Huntington to sign this letter for me.

Sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes
RLH

APS
RLH

[PHELPS-STOKES]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 18, 1944

19.31-90

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Stokes:

I shall be at your office Wednesday morning February 16, at 10 o'clock for the conference. Thank you for your kind words about the American Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[PHELPS-Stokes]

February 9, 1944

19-31-91

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Stokes:

May I thank you very heartily for the copy of the work on "Slums and Houses" published by your board. It will be of great value to my department.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

February 10, 1944

Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

There are a number of developments which have taken place since the last meeting of our Committee, which make it important that we have a meeting of as large a number of members as possible.

The problems to be discussed are; first, that of financing the Conference; second, that of assessing the general situation in terms of the recent reorganization of the State Department; and third, the matter of Committee organization.

Past experience indicates that the weekend is the best time for a meeting. It would seem advisable to hold this meeting in New York City, unless it is absolutely impossible, in which case it could be held in Washington.

Will you be kind enough to return the enclosed post card to me as soon as you receive it and can check as to your appointments? As soon as the returns are in, and in any case by a week from tomorrow (February 18), the call will go out on the basis of your replies.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

PHELPS-STOKES

Telephone: AShland 4-8578.
Cables: "Stokesfund," Newyork.

February 17, 1944

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mrs. Thomas S. Donohugh
300 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Donohugh:

I merely want to tell you how delighted we are at the work you have done on the Encyclopedia Lists. Dr. DuBois expressed himself very pleasantly on the subject before leaving.

If you have not done so, I am sure that he would approve of your adding our African Report which came out in 1942.

Sincerely yours,

APS
RLH

19.31.87

Copy for W. DuBois
A.P.S.

February 21, 1944

Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

10-18-31

The returns do not seem to indicate the possibility of sufficient attendance on either February 26 or March 4 to justify calling a meeting, and I am therefore sending you this renewed request to express preferences and possibilities for March 25, April 8, or April 15.

Because Mr. Mumford can apparently only meet in New York City, and according to the post cards it is possible for most of the others to meet there, I shall plan to call a meeting for New York City.

It will again be appreciated if the post cards can be returned at your very earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. Dubois

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 2, 1944

Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

19-8-32

Saturday, April the 8th, is the most convenient date for a majority of the members, and is possible for all others except two. I am therefore calling the meeting for that date in the Conference room of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, at 11:00 o'clock a.m.

I would appreciate it if you could be giving thought to work in the light of developments of the past few months, to the problem of finances, and to the problem of organization of the Committee, since these will be principal topics of the agenda.

Any suggestions on the part of those members who cannot attend, if forwarded to me, will be placed before the Committee for full consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

- Sorry you can't make this, or can't you wiggle your schedule so as to come on? I wish it were possible for you to do so. — Congratulations on your election to the Academy. It's a well-deserved honor that pleases all your many friends.

March 3, 1944

19-18-33

Mr. Melvin J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

My dear Mr. Herskovits:

I was sorry not to be able to answer your card concerning the Committee on Africa more promptly, but the first one found me lecturing in the East. The card that I did send, I intimated that I could meet in New York March 25, but I shall have to know pretty promptly whether or not you are going to use that date.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[fragment] [PHELPS-STOKES]

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

April 3, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Donohugh has the material practically completed and it will be handed over to me when I get to New York this week. Dr. Reddick has been delayed in connection with the Library section, but he has definitely assure me that it will be in my hands not later than April the 17th.

Of course I will send the latter on to you before publication to make sure that you approve of his additions and reorganization of the material.

I am frankly becoming more and more interested in this proposed volume because as I think it over it seems to me that it is fitted to render an even larger service than I expected. I appreciate what an enormous amount of work you and your associates have put into this reference list and want to have it got out in the most useful possible way.

At one time we thought of merely mimeographing the volume containing this reference list and the other reports and studies, and of distributing it free, but I am now seriously considering the possibility of having it printed by the offset process and selling it at say $2.00 a copy. I would greatly like your reaction and that of Dr. Johnson to this proposal.

19-31-92

I also think we want to get a title that is better than any that we have thus far considered. Here are those that I have thought of:

Encyclopedia of the Negro
? [Preliminary Volume —] Reference List and Reports.

Reference Lists on the Negro and Negro History.

Reading Lists on the Negro and Negro History.

Dictionary of Negro and Negro History References.

I am inclined to think that either the first or the last is the best. You may prefer some combination or have some new suggestion to make. I enclose half sheets showing how these two would work out. I slightly favor the last because of the familiarity of people with the title Dictionary of American History. Of course in this case it is not a full dictionary as it merely gives a word of explanation and then the references, but I think that the addition of the word "References" at the end of the title covers this. If we had this the title page might read somewhat as follows:

(PHELPS-STOKES)

17-3-1.80

April 4, 1944

Dear Professor Johnson:

I am forwarding to you herewith copy of a letter that I have just written to Dr. Du Bois together with a copy of the first draft of the Introductory Note. I shall be most happy to get your frank reactions on the matters referred to.

I am in the midst of Myrdal. What an amazingly interesting and thorough piece of work!

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Johnson, I am,

Always sincerely yours,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES

Professor Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Copy for Dr. Du Bois

[PHELPS-STOKES]

April 11, 1944

19-31-93

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes

Lenox, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Stokes:

Answering your letter of April 3, I am glad to see how far along we are. I am inclined to think that if possible the volume should be printed, offset process, and sell at $2.00 a copy. I am not absolutely certain but I am inclined to the title "Encyclopaedia of the Negro, Preliminary Volume--Reference List and Reports". I think we should stress the "Encyclopaedia" idea. I think the edition could well be 1000 pages which I am sure could be sold and it might be a good thing to have the edition sold out and scarce. I like the introductory note. there are only two suggestions: On page 1, "National Institute of Arts and Letters" instead of "American Academy", the Institute is the larger body of 250; from this the small academy of 50 is selected. I was elected to the Institute. On page six I think Who's Who in Colored America should not be mentioned as it has not been revised for years and is very unreliable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

(PHELPS-STOKES)

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

April 15, 1944

19-31-81

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of April 11th and am so much pleased that you like my introductory note. I shall hope to hear from Professor Johnson before I go to New York early next week and then will be able to put the thing in final shape.

I note your correction about your membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters, also what you say about Who's Who in Colored America. I have not my latest copy here, but feel reasonably sure that a new edition was published last Fall, which was a considerable improvement over the other one. You might check this up and see if under the circumstances it does not seem best to include this reference.

In looking over some matters in connection with my Church and State book I ran across the enclosed copy of a statement made by James Otis in his address, The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved. This was made, I think, in 1764. Pardon the condition of the typewritten slip, but I am sure you won't mind my sending it on as it is.

When you write me next would you let me know to what extent Negro ministers played a part in the Reconstruction legislatures, and whether that part was, on the whole, a useful and constructive one? I might make a passing reference to it in my book.

My wife is reading Myrdal aloud to me and we find it thrillingly interesting. It will do a lot of good, especially coming at this time after the fine decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas primary case.

By the way, have you come to any definite conclusion as to what you think would be the wisest thing to advocate in the South today with reference to school segregation? This is the point that gives me the most difficulty in trying to think through a constructive program. The matter of voting rights, office holding rights, opening up without discrimination parks, libraries, busses, railroad stations, churches, etc., all seem relatively simple. Although I recognize that the democratic ideal is a single school system, I am not quite sure to what extent it should be pressed at this time in the South. As this matter will undoubtedly come up at the conference of our Federal Council Committee on the Church and Minorities next week, Friday, I would appreciate it if your reply could get to me at the New York office so that I could receive it before that time.

Always sincerely and gratefully yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Copy, with draft of Introduction
for Phelps-Stokes Fund

[PHELPS-STOKES]

April 20, 1944

19-31-94

Dr. Anson Phelp Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Stokes:

I shall be in New York Monday morning April 24 and can call on you for a half your or so. If you are to be in town, you can get in touch with me at the Hotel Theresa. Thank you for the Otis quotation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 29, 1944

19-25-1

Dr. Anson Phelp Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Stokes:

I am very sorry indeed that I did not let you know of my visit to New York earlier. The fact is I had no business to be in New York, but I had an important lecture not far away and wanted to see the city for recreation and rest. At the last moment I thought of you and the opportunity I would have of calling you if you were in town, but I was quite sure you would not be.

I have not yet heard from Reddick, but I have such a pile of mail on my desk which has accumulated during my absorbtion of the Land Grant College Conference, I wonder if I have missed it. I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

19-25-2

May 8, 1944

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I shall attend the induction service of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. If you are to be in town, I would be glad to come to your office on the morning of May 19 or 20.

One other thing I should like to take up. I have been retired from Atlanta University in accordance with the enclosed statement. You have been kind enough during the last four years to contribute $100 a year to the publication of biographies of Negroes in Phylon. Of these we have published seventeen and I have used the money to pay the authors. I should like to bring this effort to a close as I do not know what the editors may wish or do in the future. Therefore after the payment for this year, due I believe in June, I shall be glad to have your arrangement terminated, with the deepest appreciation on my part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[PHELPS-STOKES]

COPY FOR DR. DU BOIS

19-25-4

May 10, 1944

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Lenox
Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Stokes:

Your letter of April 4 was misplaced at Chapel Hill and was not forwarded to me until recently. I am terribly sorry for this delay, and I hope that it is not too late to make the following comments on the matter of the Encyclopedia of the Negro:

(1) As to printing or mimeographing, I believe that unless the financial risk is too great, the work should certainly be printed. As a matter of fact, printing is probably as economical as mimeographing when one wants as many as 1,000 copies.

(2) As to the title, I have had considerable difficulty in deciding which of your suggestions I like best. I think it is probably wise to avoid the word "encyclopedia," since it might take the edge off the real encyclopedia when it finally appears. Of the four possible titles which you suggest, I lean toward the fourth one, although I think it would be better if it were shortened to "Dictionary of Negro History References", or it might read as follows: "Dictionary of Negro History" with a subtitle, "Preface to an Encyclopedia of the Negro." As for the title page, I doubt if I have contributed enough to the work to justify having my name on it, but if you and Dr. Du Bois wish to include my name it will be all right with me.

(3) As for the Introductory Note, I think that it is quite appropriate, and I have no particular criticisms to offer.

(4) As to the size of the edition, my guess is that 1,000 to 1,500 would probably meet the demand.

(5) As to the price of the book, I suggest that it be at least enough to cover the costs of publication.

I think it is fine that you are willing to undertake the publication of this prelude to the Encyclopedia of the Negro, for I believe that it will fill a real need in libraries and research organizations.

I resigned my position at Chapel Hill and moved to Atlanta on January 8 to take up duties as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. It is a very strenuous, but very interesting and challenging, task.

I am enclosing a reprint from our monthly paper, the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, which will tell you something about the work of the Council.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

CC: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

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Lenox, Massachusetts.
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May 11, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-31-77

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of May 8th. I note, first, the statement with reference to your retirement. I am indeed sorry that it has not seemed possible for Atlanta University to provide more adequate compensation in view of your long and extraordinarily distinguished service to the University and to American scholarship. I realize, however, the difficulties under which all educational institutions are functioning today.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to you to realize the increasing recognition that has been given to you and to your work. I believe that there is no one who has been quite so much quoted by Myrdal than yourself, and this seems to me entirely appropriate.

Now as to the Phylon contribution, I notice that you have published seventeen biographies as a result of the small subscription of $100 a year which the Phelps-Stokes Fund has been able to give you, and that as you do not know the future plans of the editors, you request the discontinuance of this payment in June. I shall suggest to the Phelps-Stokes Trustees, at their November meeting, that they continue this very small honorarium to you during your life time as a slight evidence of our appreciation of your scholarly and educational work and as a slight aid in any further projects which you may wish to carry on. I am sure that you will always be making biographical studies and that they will be of value. I only wish that we were in a position to grant you a real retirement allowance. In the old days it might have been possible to get a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation but I fear that at present this may not be possible. I have heard some rumor that a position has been offered you at Fisk University but I know nothing about this.

Your letter came just in time to make it possible for me to re-arrange my plans so as to see you here on Saturday morning, the 20th, at 9:45. I think that Mrs. Donohugh can be here at that time. I am seeing her also this Saturday.

I am forwarding to you a letter from Dr. Reddick, together with his article on "Library Resources for Negro Studies". I shall read it over carefully today. I have no doubt that he has done a useful work. He has told me that if desired he can add a page with a classified Table of the Library Resources referred to. Will you be good enough to read this statement of Dr. Reddick over carefully and bring it back on the 20th with any comments that may seem to you advisable.

Very sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes
per RLH

APS
RLH

Dictated by Dr. Stokes but signed in his absence.

(PHELPS-STOKES)
Type only this letter

19-38-125

May 11, 1944

Dr. Anson Phelp Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Stokes:

First of all, let me thank you very much for the abstract from Robert Pleasant. I am going to use it. Secondly, concerning Guy Johnson's proposal: if of course, there is no very substantial difference between the cost of printing and mimographing, I think he is right; but otherwise not. I would be quite willing to agree to his proposal in the second paragraph "Dictionary of Negro History, Preface to an Encyclopaedia" etc.

I have thought several times over the title page but it is not perhaps of enough importance to hesitate about. As a matter of fact, in terms of actual work, this manuscript was due to the work of the following persons in the order named: W. E. B. Du Bois, Rayford Logan, Irene Diggs, Guion Johnson and Guy Johnson. Strictly speaking, the authorship should be "by W. E. B. Du Bois with the assistance of" these other persons in the order named. On the other hand, since this is really a part of the Encyclopedia project, it is perhaps best to have the names of the editors of the Encyclopedia appear as joint authors of this first part of the work, with the other persons named as assistants. In that case the title should be "by W. E. B. Du Bois and Guy Johnson, with the assistance of Rayford Logan, Irene Diggs and Guion Johnson. I have no particular preference in the matter and will leave it to your judgment.

I wrote you that I would be in New York on the morning of the 19th and 20th. I might make an appointment early on the morning of the 23th, say at 9 A.M. I leave here the 17th and can be reached at the Theresa.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP - STOKES]

May 15, 1944

19-25-6

Dr. Anson Phelp Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Stokes:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 11. I shall call at your office Saturday morning, May 20, at 9:45. I hope very much that Mrs. Donohue can be there. I have just written a letter, copy of which is enclosed, to Dr. Reddick.

I especially appreciate the continuation of the contribution which you are planning. It will really help a good deal. People do not seem to understand that even limited literary work done by persons otherwise engaged, calls for money and ought to be paid for if just enough to pay the coverage of ink, paper and postage. I shall use the stipend with care.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Copy for Dr. DuBois

[PHELPS-STOKES]

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May 23, 1944

19-31-78

Dr. L. D. Reddick
Schomburg Collection
New York Public Library
104 West 136th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Reddick:

Dr. DuBois and I are both very appreciative of your article entitled "Library Resources for Negro Students". You will be interested to know that at our meeting last Saturday at which Dr. DuBois, Dr. Tobias, Dr. Jones and I were all present, we decided to have our preparatory volume printed, not merely reproduced by the offset process.

As you have told me that you have a few changes or additions that you wish to make, and that you will be glad to have suggestions, I am returning your report herewith. In addition to a vew purely minor changes, I would suggest the following:

Page 3. I believe I am right in thinking that an African Cultural Museum has recently been started at Nairobi.

The same page. It would be worth while trying to find out where the library of the late Dr. DuPlessis is. It used to be in a fire-proof addition to his house at Stellenbosch, and has, I imagine, been acquired by the University, but I am not sure. The Dutch Professor at Cornell University would probably know.

Page 4. I should think it altogether probable that the libraries at Achimota and Fourah Bay were worth mentioning.

Page 5. The great libraries of Washington are worth mentioning here, although perhaps the reference on page 13 is sufficient.

Page 8. The most important collection of Brazilian material in America is at the Catholic University in Washington. I think that also the Library of the Pan American Union is worth mentioning.

Page 13. In New York there is one highly important library which you have not mentioned: namely, the Missionary Research Library, deposited at Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Rockefeller gave large sums to make this collection of missionary material important and it is very strong on the African side. This is also true of the Day Missions Library at Yale Divinity School, and of the Library at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Page 14. I should imagine that the Atlanta University Library would deserve a little more recognition. Among other things they have the

Clarkson Papers, which the Phelps-Stokes Fund bought in England and presented to them some years ago.

Page 15. The Library of the American Board in Boston, partly, I believe, deposited in the Harvard University Library, is very important for early records of the African Missions. The same would also be true of libraries in England of the great Missionary Societies.

19.31.79

Some place there should be a reference to the collection of reports and other data at the great Foundations, especially the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation.

Some place you have a reference to material regarding people of Negro blood in Oceania. The Libraries of the University of Sydney and at Honolulu, I think it is of the Bishop Museum, should, I think, be included.

The above are only a few suggestions. Please do not try to retype your excellent paper, but merely add such facts based on the above and your further investigations as you may think advisable. You will notice that I have included a few minor corrections.

If I could have this back some time next week it would be very much appreciated. We shall publish at least a thousand copies of the Report and very likely more, and decided that we should add your name on the title page among the other scholars, that is in addition to Professors DuBois and Guy Johnson, who have made the Report possible.

Very sincerely yours,

APS
RLH

Copy for Dr. DuBois

[PHELPS-STOKES]

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May 25, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-31-76

Dr. Stokes, who has just gone back to Lenox, asked me to send you the enclosed about Dr. Carver.

He also wanted me to tell you that he had a most satisfactory meeting this morning with Miss Phelps, of the Wilson Company. He thinks that no other company in America could do comparably as well for the Encyclopedia volume. Miss Phelps has promised to have a definite estimate within the week and Dr. Stokes thinks that it will be slightly lower than the original one. They cannot publish until October because of other commitments, but they have arrangements by which they can give a good deal of publicity.

Miss Phelps said that they had had a communication from a Mr. Grimsted and a Miss Yokun of Fisk University regarding something in the nature of a Negro Encyclopedia which they were interested in. He thought that you should know about this and might wish to follow it up.

Very sincerely yours,

Rachel L. Huntington

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

[THE OS-STOKES]

19-38-140

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June 8, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is just a note to tell you that we ~~ha~~are having difficulties but progressing well with the Encyclopedia matters.

I have accepted the offer of the H.W. Wilson Company who ~~w~~are the publishers of Book Review Digest, U.S. Catalog Current Biography, International Index Periodicals, and other publications. Their bid is $1609, for 1,000 copies bound, the type to be held - this for a few months without cost to us. They will advertise the book in their own publications and will give us fifty copies for review and personal purposes. We will sell the book at $2.50.

The principal difficulty has been with what, of course, is the most important section of the whole book; namely, the alphabetical list by subject. So much of this is on carbon paper and it has been worked over so much that they want to have it all re-typed, double space - quite a job, but we think we are on the track of a competent student who will do it under Mrs. Donohugh's direction. Furthermore, as we are having it re-typed we are going to the trouble of arranging alphabetically the entries by authors under the different headings. At present, as you know, the arrangement is independent either of date or author. As you will note for instance, under Abolition Movement, it starts with Fowler 1932, then May 1863, then Locke 1901, and so on. We are told that even though the lists are brief the lack of alphabetical arrangement would undoubtedly be criticized by many biographers.

This is an example of a good many of the difficulties we are having because we are transferring what was originally ~~entirely~~ prepared for a tentative mimeographed list into a permanent printed list. I think when we get it out it is going to be in good shape. There are some gaps in dates which we shall try to fill for the need of consistency and, of course, there will always be the serious limitation of having nothing from 1942, but I am afraid that would be too big a job to undertake now. I merely want to keep you in touch with the progress.

Mrs. Donohugh is proving to be a brick. I don't see how we could get along without her.

Sincerely yours,

Copy for Mrs. Donohugh

[Stokes]

Telephone: AShland 4-8578.
Cables: "Stokesfund," Newyork.

August 15, 1944

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

19-31-85

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am tremendously interested in an announcement of the N.A.A.C.P. that you are to devote your time next year to collecting material regarding African problems in connection with the Peace Conference. This seems to me extremely important.

You may be interested in the enclosed picture of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes preaching in the First Church in Bennington, about which we had some correspondence a few years ago, for your scrap-book.

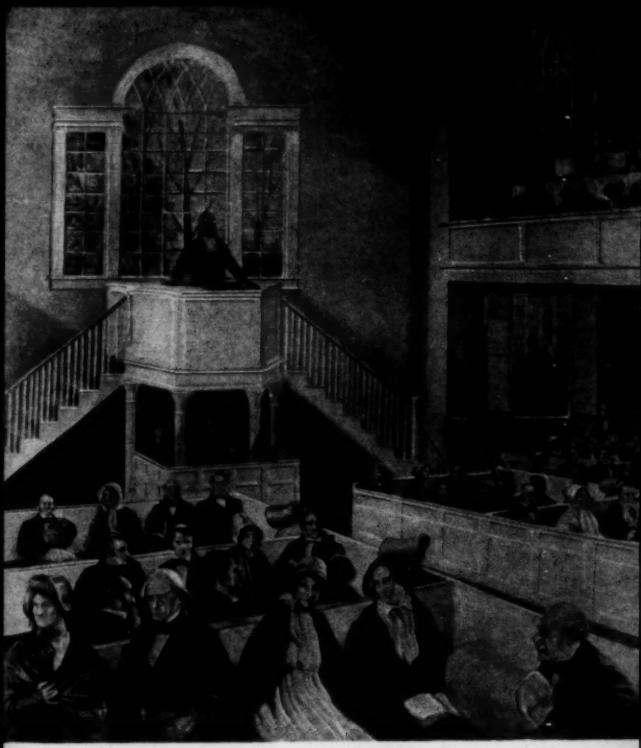
Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

The Encyclopedia Negro material is now all ready and itself in printer's hands, but as they informed they cannot begin work until Sept. We are all signed up.—

X



Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A. M. Preaching in the First Church Bennington, Vermont

Painting by William Tefft Schwarz, in the Bennington Historical Museum and Art Gallery

[Enclosure]

POST CARD

THE FINEST AMERICAN MADE VIEW POST CARDS—THEY ARE ALL ARTYPE CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

19-25-3

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Ave
New York
N. Y.

The famous Negro Revolutionary Soldier and Christian minister is represented by the artist in the pulpit of the present Old First Church, around 1825. Haynes preached there often during the thirty-four years of his ministry in Vermont. He also preached in the original Meeting House. Born in 1753, he died in 1833.

Recently I was introduced to Lemuel Haynes in the Museum in Bennington by Lady Godford whom I am now visiting. It is beautiful country here and my health is constantly improving. Again thanking you for your efforts in my behalf

Sincerely, Laura Boulton

PUBLISHED BY THE BENNINGTON HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

[PHELPS-Stokes]

Telephone: AShland 4-8578.
Cables: "Stokesfund," Newyork.

September 8, 1944

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

19-31-82

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Care of N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Stokes has thought that you would be specially interested in this new book on African Intelligence, by Biesheuvel. He would like to have it back at this office after you have finished with it, but thought you might possibly like to read it and review it in the course of the next few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel R. Huntington

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

P. S. September 27. Your note to Dr. Stokes has just been received. I have been holding this letter and the book here for your return so will now send them to you at once.

Dr. Stokes will be in New York next week, coming down on October 3rd.

R. R. H.

(Phelps Stokes)

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 26, 1944

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I think I have told you I have been in Haiti and just returned on the 22nd. I write to let you know that I am in town with offices at 69 Fifth Avenue and should be glad to hear from you at any time with regard to the report which we have in press.

I hope you have had a good summer. I had an extraordinarily interesting trip.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

19-31-84

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
c/o Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

WEBD:elj

[PHELPS-STOKES]

October 19, 1944

19.31.83

Mrs. Thomas S. Donohugh
23 Midland Avenue
White Plains
New York

Dear Mrs. Donohugh:

In talking with Miss Phelps at the Wilson Company this morning, I find that they have been delayed beyond their original expectation. They will not be able to set up the Encyclopedia until beginning October 30th, and would like to be sure that the proof of the entire material is in their hands by November 15th. This, they think, will permit their publishing in January.

Very sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

Copy for Dr. DuBois

RLH

[PHELPS-STOKES]

Telephone: AShland 4-8578.
Cables: "Stokesfund," Newyork.

October 26, 1944

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Anson Phelps Stokes

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

9-25-8

Personal

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In view of your interesting statement reported in a recent Bulletin of the N. A. A. C. P. regarding the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, I thought that you would be interested to see the enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Stettinius on the subject of the consideration of the rights and needs of the people in dependent areas. I had a nice, rather formal acknowledgement from him, but a very friendly one from Mr. Murray, the Head of the European and African Divisions. I have marked the enclosed copies "Confidential. Please return to A.P.S."

Very sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

RLH.

[Enclosure]

Confidential. Please return to
Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes

September 13, 1944

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Under-Secretary of State
Dumbarton Oaks
Washington, D. C.

19-25-9

Dear Mr. Stettinius:

I have been very much pleased to hear of the apparent progress that has been made at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and the large measure of unanimity that has been secured in behalf of a world organization to promote security and world peace. I am sure that the results are due largely to the effective work which the Secretary of State and you have done during the past year.

I, of course, do not know the agenda of the Conference, but as Chairman of the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, whose report entitled The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint is, I think, known in the Department of State, I hope that there may be time for giving some attention to the important problems connected with colonies and other dependencies. I am convinced that until the colonial problems, especially those related to Africa, are constructively and wisely settled, there is not likely to be permanent peace, especially at a time when the darker people of the world are becoming more and more self conscious, and are eager to play an increasing part in national and international affairs.

In this connection two or three things seem to me of special importance:

(1) That the permanent Commission on Mandates be re-established, or something similar created, and that it be given power not only to receive reports from mandatory powers as in the past, but to make reports on conditions, and in cases of abuse, to take steps to see that they are, if possible, remedied. The mandates plan was a great advance on anything which preceded it, but it did not go far enough.

(2) That the experiment be made in one or two suitable areas of international mandates. Some parts of Africa formerly owned by Italy, or some Japanese islands in the Pacific might well furnish the place for a trial of this plan. The United States should, of course, be prepared to play its part in this and other international responsibilities.

(3) That emphasis be placed in any new charter for mandated areas more definitely than was done in the past on the intention of the international organization to see to it that people in mandated areas are prepared for and given a larger and larger share in determining the policies of their area and more definite assurance that they will be given self government at the earliest practicable time.

(4) That the principle of regional councils be adopted in some areas, but with the definite understanding that they have no final authority, their decisions being subject to the approval of the international organization.

(5) That the principle of religious freedom in all its implications is adopted in mandated areas, and, if possible, in all dependencies.

(6) That some arrangements be made by which colored people of the world should have an opportunity to present their views to the Peace Conference or Peace Conferences, and that in keeping with this plan there should be one or more representative Negroes attached in some official capacity to the United States delegation to the Peace Conference immediately following the war. I have been much pleased that the State Department, since you have become Under Secretary of State, has established a separate, competently manned, division on Africa, and has appointed a well qualified colored man, Professor Ralph Bunche, as a member of the regular staff of the Department, and the implications of this policy might well be extended.

13

I feel confident that policies such as these would receive large support in well informed American circles and would tend to promote world security and peace.

19-25-10

I am, with great respect,

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

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December 4, 1944

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19-25-7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, on November 15, 1944, the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) was appropriated to you for Special Work in accordance with correspondence which you have had with Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes.

As this appropriation was authorized for payment during the fiscal year of the Fund ending October 31, 1945, we are tentatively scheduling it for payment about June 30, 1945.

Your attention is called to the fact that unless otherwise stated in this notice, this appropriation is made for one year only without any commitment for its continuation in future years.

Very respectfully yours,

L. A. Roy

L. A. Roy, Executive Secretary

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

13 December 1944

My dear Mr. Roy:

Thank you for your notification of December fourth. Will you please correct my address in your files from Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
to 69 Fifth Avenue
New York City?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-34-3

Mr. L. A. Roy
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Received Dec. 23 - 1944

(PHELPS-STOKES)

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WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN

19-31-86

December 21, 1944

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
The Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, ~~1944~~ New York

Dear Dr. Stokes

With this letter I enclose a draft of the circular. We propose a 4-page circular - the page dimensions to be the same as for the book itself. To be printed in black ink on white book paper, similar to that used for the book, unless you prefer something else.

The type matter suggested for pages 3 and 4 is quite condensed - I have left it so, thinking that you might like to have it occupy page 3 only and put a speciment page from the book on page 4. Do you think this would be a good idea, and if so, what page do you suggest, or if you wish us to select it, from which section of the book should it be taken?

If you prefer to amplify the text instead, there can be added about half as much again of matter if the type used is to be about the size of that used for the Introduction to the book. Or we can use a slightly smaller type if necessary. I think though it would be preferable to use nothing smaller than 10pt.

I am sending another copy of this dummy with a copy of this letter to you at Lenox, as you requested.

Very truly yours

Edith M. Phelps
Secretary

Will Dr. DuBois kindly read, comment and return to me so that Eng have it at office today am.

A.P.S.

19-37-63

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

re retirement

July 1, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Phylon
Administration Building
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I heard today that you are retiring from the Atlanta University Faculty. If this is true, I hope that it may be only in order to enable you to devote yourself and your great abilities to even wider work.

With warm personal regards, and my remembrances to Dr. COULBORN,

Yours sincerely,

Tracy Philipps

Tracy Philipps

Please mark envelope "personal" in any reply.

[William Pickens]

WILLIAM PICKENS
WAR SAVINGS STAFF
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 5, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-20-37

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want you to know how much pleasure it gives us to read what we hope is the final report about the situation at Atlanta University and your relationship to the institution for the coming years.

The first reports, and what seems now to be false rumors, caused me much distrubance - more disturbance than you would imagine.

Best wishes for the future. Highest regards to Mrs. DuBois and your daughter. I forget her last name, but I know her first name is Yolande.

Very truly yours,

William Pickens

May 8, 1944

19-20-38

Mr. William Pickens
United States Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pickens:

I appreciate your kind words of May 5.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-38-167

WILLIAM PICKENS
WAR SAVINGS STAFF
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 24, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o The N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is gratifying to me to read that Walter White announced in Chicago that you will return to some work under NAACP auspices,- to me and to many others who were not happy when you left the Association about twelve years ago.

I am sending a copy of this to Arthur Spingarn, Miss Ovington, and Walter,- because it is congratulations to them also.

I remember long ago, nearly thirty-five years ago, when our little group of the "Niagara Movement," at your suggestion, gave the new organization its first membership by going into it as a body. I suppose that I have held, and still do hold, membership in more Branches of it today than does any other member.

Best wishes for all you attempt to do.

Very truly yours,

William Pickens

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GENERAL SECRETARY

TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
WILLIAM F. FRAZIER, TREASURER
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

February 25, 1944

19-21-2

Dear Dr. Dubois:

May we have your permission to reproduce the following picture in color:

Anti-Slavery: The Amistad Mutiny and Trial. From the Talladega murals by Hale Woodruff. Reproduced from the Amistad Murals in PHYLON, Atlanta University Review, First Quarter, 1941.

We are asking for permission to use this picture in a series of Kodachrome slides on Church History, being assembled by Professor Roland H. Bainton of Yale University. These slides will be used by the churches in connection with their religious educational program.

We shall be glad of course to include a credit note acknowledging your courtesy in extending this permission. The credit would appear with the description of this picture in the script which accompanies the series of slides. Your courtesy in giving us the privilege of using the picture in this way will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Sidney A. Weston

Sidney A. Weston
General Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

SAW:GWI

[Pilgrim Press]

February 29, 1944

19-21-1

Dr. Sidney A. Weston
The Pilgrim Press
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

The Amistad fresco was reproduced by permission of Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama. You will have to secure their permission in order to reproduce them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 8, 1944

Mr. P. L. Prattis
c/o Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Prattis:

I should like to put on record an accurate account of present conditions of Atlanta University and the circumstances with regard to my retirement. I do not want to make an attack upon the university, nor say anthing sensational, but I do want to set the record straight in no uncertain way.

I cannot of course write this in my own name, but I was wondering if the Courier would like to handle it "from our special corresponcent"? I of course would be responsible for the accuracy of the facts. If you think you would like this, please let me know. I shall of course want to be paid a remuneration but an exhorbitant sum and I would furnish it to you as an exclusive article. I am offering it to you because if I sent it to the Amsterdam News, I would immediately be suspected of authorship.

Very sincerely yours,

501-36-b1

May 17, 1944

19-36-104

Mr. P. L. Prattis
c/o Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Prattis:

Thank you for your letter of May 12. I shall write an account of not more than 5000 words, divided into three parts of approximately 1500 words each. I will mail the whole manuscript by June 1. I should think that $100 would be reasonable payment for the three articles.

I have known Harry Pace since he was a boy in knee pants. I think that the chief influence that made him "go white" was his family: his wife and children, I have been told, the children especially, threatened to leave home unless he gave up connection with Negroes. Of course, I have no proof of this, but knowing his wife's family pretty well, it sounds plausible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 31, 1944

19-36-103

Mr. P. L. Prattis
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Prattis:

The article which I have promised you will be in your hands without fail June 10.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 10, 1944

Mr. P. L. Prattis
c/o Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Center Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

19-36-102

My dear Mr. Prattis:

Enclosed is the article promised. It reaches a total of nearly 6000 works. You may of course cut it as you wish. Indeed I desire you to regard this as a statement of facts which you can present as you will, provided of course the essential facts are not altered. All of them can be substaniated.

If you want to emphasize and strengthen any of my self-criticisms, you are quite at liberty to do so. I have not tried to divide the article in parts nor to give headings to the different subjects, I think your re-write man can do this better than I.

I shall be glad to answer any questions or make any explanations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

PLEDGE FOR PEACE COMMITTEE

Writers' War Board

122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone, Murray Hill 3-0043

19-25-11

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Executive Director

March 30, 1944.

Mr. William E.B. DuBois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. DuBois,-

I'm asking you for a drop of ink and the prestige of your name.

Maybe you don't believe in signing pledges. This is different.

Will you sign it? If you will, and return it to us, it will help enormously in getting a spread in newspapers, magazines, and over the air, so that we may bring the ideas in the Pledge to the attention of great numbers of people. A glance at the partial list of signers will show you the company you will be in.

Sincerely,

Rex Stout

Rex Stout.

Enc.

[Pledge for Peace Committee]

19-25-12

April 7, 1944

Mr. Rex Stout
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

My dear Sir:

You asked me March 30, to sign a pledge, but the pledge was not englosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

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WESTERN UNION

[PM] 1201 [1944?]

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31-5-16

W E BURGHARDT DUBOIS=

:DLR DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY ROOM 209 UNIV YL ATLA:

=WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR WIRING COLLECT ANY COMMENT YOU MAY HAVE ON REFUSAL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS TO EXPEL EZRA POUND. MANY MEMBERS INDIGNANT SAYING FACT THAT POND BROADCAST UNDER AXIS AUSPICES REASON ENOUGH FOR OUTING=

M M MARBERRY NEWSPAPER PM BROOKLYN NY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

politics **Editor: Dwight Macdonald**

45 Astor Place
New York 3, N. Y.

19-36-121

August 31, 1944

W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o NAACP
69 5th Avenue
New York City3

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We are enclosing the August issue of POLITICS which contains the article, Negroism: Strange Fruit of Segregation, by Wilfred H. Kerr.

We think you will find this article interesting reading, and we invite your comment on it.

Won't you give our readers the benefit of your experience and ideas in commenting on Mr. Kerr's thesis?

We would appreciate having your comment by the 15th of September, if possible.

Very Sincerely,

Dwight Macdonald

Dwight Macdonald

DM/DB

[fragment, 1944]

an historical and cultural study of the Seminole Negroes at my own expense, having spent last summer a month in Washington and another in Texas and northern Mexico for that purpose. I have more recently, after long investigation, tracked down a large body of documents full of references to about a decade of the history of the Seminole Negroes in Mexico. I am applying to the Vassar Faculty Committee on Research for a grant to assist me in having this material, or so much as is pertinent, copied or otherwise reproduced(it is in private hands), and in obtaining expert Mexican opinion on some of the localisms and officialisms in the phraseology. Your opinion as to the significance of my study would, of course, have great weight with the committee. I am therefore taking the liberty of enclosing an addressed envelope for your convenience in writing to the chairman if you will have the kindness to do so.

19-31-6

I presume that your project for a Dictionary of Negro Biography has been temporarily held up by the war. I hope that it will ultimately be resumed. If and when it is, there are several personalities to whom I should like to register a claim: Abraham, of course; John Horse, whose biography I am now writing; John Caesar, with whom I have dealt in the JNH; Louis Pacheco, whom I have treated in the JNH and the NHB; Edward Rose, with whom I dealt in the DAB; perhaps Lewis Hayden, on whom one of my students wrote a fairly good paper last year. It is almost incredible, by the way, that the DAB does not include a biography of John Stewart, the missionary to the Wyandots. It includes so many of lesser note, whites and---for that matter---Negroes.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Porter

March 7, 1944

19-31-4

Mr. Kenneth W. Porter
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

My dear Mr. Porter:

I am returning your notes on the life of the Negro Abraham and hope that you can find time and support for further study in this line of research. My Encyclopaedia of the Negro was as you surmised knocked out by the war. Sometime it will be revived although probably too late for me to take part.

I do not find the addressed envelope which you mentioned in your letter for the chairman of the Vassar committee on research, but I am enclosing a statement which you can send him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Enclosure]

March 7, 1944

19-31-5

To the Chairman of the Committee on Research:

I regard Mr. Kenneth W. Porter's research on Indian-Negroes in history as of great and unique importance. I trust he may be given funds to pursue it further.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DU BOIS

WEBD:OLD

POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL

112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
Telephone: GRamercy 7-8534

April 5, 1944

19-31-19

Prof. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Professor DuBois:

When war became inevitable after Pearl Harbor, millions of Americans joined wholeheartedly in its support because of the promise it held; the release of peoples held in political and economic slavery, and the opportunity for democracy. Now, in the midst of that war, we are being asked to accept for our own country a system of permanent military conscription to continue indefinitely in peacetime.

Already two bills have been introduced in Congress, the Gurney-Wadsworth Bill (H.R. 1806) and the May Bill (H.R. 3947). The first provides for a year's military service by every man when he reaches the age of 18 and additional four years' service in the reserve force. The second sets the training induction age at 17 or on the completion of high school, whichever occurs first, and the reserve service is for eight years. Hearings on the May Bill have been scheduled for the end of March.

The concern of this organization for the protection of democracy in this country, and for the building of a sane and durable peace, has led to the formation of a committee against postwar conscription.

We believe a peacetime conscription system means temptation and implementation for imperialist adventure, economic suicide by acceptance of war economy as a substitute for real measures to achieve full employment, retrogression in educational freedom, and perpetuation of the racial discrimination so characteristic of the military caste system. We believe that if the United States now puts the world on notice that our faith in the postwar period rests on our own military might, we are admitting now, while we still fight, that we have failed to keep our promise of a brave new world.

Our committee wants the moral support of persons like yourself whose opinions carry weight with the country. If you agree with us, I hope you will allow us to add you to the advisory council of our committee. The smaller committee will make itself responsible for day to day effort.

Under separate cover, we are sending you our first publication on the subject, "CONSCRIPTION, the Test of the Peace."

I shall appreciate hearing from you and hope your answer will be "Yes."

Sincerely yours,

Broadus Mitchell

Broadus Mitchell, Chairman
Committee Against Postwar Conscription

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PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

19-36-126

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

May 6, 1944

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

Unfortunately the telegram of May 1 from you was not delivered to me until Thursday morning, May 4, and I left Birmingham at 1:00 P M the same day. Therefore, it was not possible for me to see you as proposed in your telegram. I regret this because the conference could have been arranged had the people at Miles College checked with the Assignment Committee to see where I was located. I should be pleased to have a word from you on the subject you have in mind just as soon as it suits your convenience. I reached home yesterday. I trust you are getting along nicely.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:c

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

May 16, 1944

19-27-125

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

Unless some other offer is made, I would prefer your going to Fisk University as first choice and Howard University as second choice. Both institutions offer fine opportunities for research. President Clement made it clear at the Trustees meeting that the responsibility for carrying on the Land-Grant College Social Studies was a matter left with the presidents of the association and I am certain that the association will take the necessary steps to preserve this fine project.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:c

cc: Dr F D Patterson
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dr J W Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND NDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

19-36-128

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

November 13, 1944

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

I am sorry it was not possible for me to talk with you at length when we were together in Chicago the other day. Suffice it to say that I was happy to see you looking so well. You know by this time that the Social Science Study goes to Howard University next year in spite of the fact that Dr Clement made a nuisance of himself in attempting to override the recommendation of the committee. He certainly left Chicago a smaller man in the eyes of the public and many more blunders like that will finish him.

Our new library building is now under construction which will cost $200,000 and carry a book capacity of 100,000 volumes. It is our purpose to set aside a definite space for literature on black folk in America and other countries. In fact, it is our plan to center here at Prairie View an outstanding collection of such literature. In this connection, I want to ask of you some suggestions as to how we may go about this and certain people who have some items that they might give or sell at a reasonable cost.

I am pleased to state that our work is going forward nicely. I trust that you are still having good health and everything is going fine with you.

I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:c

19-36-129

4 December 1944

My dear Mr. Banks:

Thank you for your letter of November 13. You will be glad to know that my work is getting on very well. I have already signed a contract for a book on Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace which will probably be issued in May.

In March, I am lecturing in the west and I may come to Dallas where they are negotiating for me on March eighteenth, also to Langston. If these engagements come through, I will let you know and hope to see you at Prairie View.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Banks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

[Dr. Price-Mars]

SPLENDID HOTEL

Mme MARIA FRÆNCKEL, Prop.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

PORT-AU-PRINCE, LE 194

10th Sept. 44

Dr Price-Mars is sorry to have not the opportunity to see you this afternoon in his call. He hopes to meet you to morrow. Respectfully

Dr Price-Mars

19-33-5

19-33-33

January 5, 1944

Miss Mary E. Pridgeon
Shaw University
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Madam:

I can only refer you to my autobiology "Dusk of Dawn" and what Mrs Thomas can tell you personally.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-38-192

The READER'S DIGEST

FULTON OURSLER, *Senior Editor*
HOTEL NAVARRO
112 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Pleasantville, N.Y.

November 21, 1944.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

While we cannot accept the article which you sent in your letter of November 15th because similar material has recently been published in The Reader's Digest, I found it very interesting and informative.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to read it, and I regret our inability to use it, as it is very well written.

With kind regards, and hoping that you will send me any articles you may write from time to time, I am,

Sincerely,

Fulton Oursler

FO:mk

The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET

Cu 3-1250

New York, 30 New York
August 5, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Could you possibly give a lecture to my class on "Africa and the Peace" on Saturday afternoon at 2:00 P.M., January 20, 1945? We should like for you to talk for an hour and then answer questions. We do not have much money but could pay an honorarium of $50.00.

20-24-57

Since I have read that you may be doing some work along this line for the N A A C P, I am hopeful that you will be in New York on this date so that this pittance of an honorarium will not be absorbed in railroad fare. If you cannot possibly come on that date, let me know the Saturday nearest that date on which you can come. An immediate answer would help so much with my plans. I will send additional details about the course later.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick
C U R A T O R

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

LDR:rrt

X

Aug 11 '44

March 28, 1944

19-27-97

Professor Robert Redfield
Dean of the Social Science Division
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith an account of the recent re-establishment of the conference of Social Studies at Atlanta University. This is a scheme which has been started by 17 Land-Grant Colleges. We are holding a second conference at Atlanta University April 18 and 19, 1944. I invited Professor Wirth to attend but unfortunately he has another meeting. I am therefore asking if you could not come to this conference? We would be very glad to pay your expenses of travel and board and I think perhaps you would find something interesting in the type of men who come here from the various Land-Grant Colleges of the South. A few of the white institutions will be represented. May I hear from you at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

10-36-147

January 21, 1944

Dr. E. B. Reuter
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Dr. Reuter:

Would you be willing to write for Phylon a review of Myrdal's "An American Dilemma"? You might treat the whole of it or any particular part in which you were interested. It should occupy three or four pages of Phylon and we would have to have it by March 1. I hope you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

University of Iowa

EDWARD B. REUTER

1027 EAST COURT STREET IOWA CITY, IOWA

1936-1941

February 4, 1944

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am sorry not to be able to write a more laudatory review of Myrdal's work but it not worthy of it. I am afraid the young man fell into the hands of Philistines and got directed into an unprofitable direction before he had time to gain a mastery and real appreciation of the situation. There will without be an epidemic of laudatory reviews of the books but when they (the books) come to take their place in the literature on their real merits I am of the opinion that they will not rank very high. I tried to keep any sour note out of the review without committing myself to more than qualified approval.

You will, of course, make any editorial changes that seem nesessary in the review as submitted.

Sincerely,

E. B. Reuter

I propose also to write a favorable review
W. E. B. DuBois

Answered - December 1944

Box 194
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
November 24, 1944

19-28-1

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am attempting to collect the autobiographies of the most outstanding Negroes who live today, as I deeply feel the need of such a collection. From the answers received from a questionaire sent out in September, it may be concluded that others have the same feeling.

Autobiographies are more desired, because they possess more of a personal feeling. For this reason I am asking the subjects to send the histories of their lives - just as they would want them printed. These should consist of not more than four thousand words.

Naturally, Dr. Du Bois, your name is one of the top ones suggested by the most outstanding leaders of our country, as you have done much not only for the Negro race, but for the entire American population.

I do hope you will find the time to respond positively to this request, which I realize is an unusual one.

If you, however, find you are too busy to write an autobiography ready for printing, I shall appreciate your sending an account of the events in your life, which meant most to you, along with other necessary facts. I shall be happy to put them together for you. I shall submit the work to you for approval before the book is printed.

19-28-2

I should also like an autographed photo of you.

Will you do this for us — the American people?

Yours truly,

Theresa A. Rice

Theresa A. Rice

TAR:PVN

January 5, 1944

19-31-48

Mr. Paul Robeson
c/o Mr. Robert Rockmore
10 East Fortieth Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Robeson:

Will you be so good as to rush me a good photograph of yourself, in the role of Othello? I should like it bust size and not full length. I want to use it in Phylon. My best regards to you and Mrs Robeson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-38-154

6/28/44 [William A. Robinson] Some where on the east coast

Dear Dr DuBois—

We have been getting some pretty bad reports about the university. It seems that nobody sits on the library steps, nobody walks on the grass, and the professors either have to dye their gray hair or take it some place else.

I guess we are just an unlucky generation all-round. When we get back, I guess we will have to dye our gray hair to keep from embarrassing the professors! For a lot of us youngsters on the campus, no matter what our field, it was something of an ambition to get in on

at least one of your classes. There is probably not one of us who could say he's above it, beyond it, or could do without it even though we will probably make the same salary with it or without it! The hope of "going back to school" is getting drab. By then they will probably have cleaned all the books out of the library that don't have any pictures.

Is there anything you can say to us?

With a great deal of respect,

William Albert Robinson

Pvt William A Robinson 34748025
945th QM Sal Dep Co
A.P.O. 5401, % Postmaster
New York, New York

[Enclosure]

Free

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE NO. 1
JUN 28
1 - PM

PASSED BY
36212
S
ARMY EXAMINER

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

12-38-61

19-38-165

July 7, 1944

Private William A. Robinson
945th Q.M. Sal. Rep. Co.
A.P.O. 5401, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

My dear Williams: The world is certainly in bad shape, and Atlanta University is not doing as well as one might wish. Nevertheless, there is hope for the future. The advance of human beings is not in a straight and upward line but in a wavering line with depression and altitude. You are growing up in a time of depression but it is justifiable for you to have faith, for [redacted] your life the general trend of progress will be upward.

I hope you will not for a moment think of giving up your formal education, or come to the conclusion that no determined, carefully planned effort is worth while. That would be a great error. Do your job in this war, and then afterwards gird yourself for the great era that is bound to come sooner or later.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[Rosenwald Fund]

January 5, 1944

President Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

19-31-32

Dear Mr. Embree:

I have not made final report on the $374 which you intrusted to me for publishing the report on the Land Grant College. This is because the report has not yet been published.

In spite of the pressure that I put upon the trustees they did not make the appropriation of $374 to complete the thousand dollars which they had promised. They did however appropriate a thousand dollars for next year and the Land Grant Colleges matched with a thousand.

Indeed the action of the Land Grant College at the October meeting was very satisfactory and a triumph for Atlanta University, but President Clement is still non-cooperative. He was appointed as one of the four members of Committee of Control and I submitted to this committee December 10, a proposed budget for this year. I am enclosing a copy of this proposal. I have heard no word from it.

Meantime I went ahead, prepared the report for the first year's work, sent it to the editing committee and got their consent; it is now in the hands of the printers. I hope to issue it this month. I will then submit vouchers to you for the expenditure of the money.

I am utterly puzzled at the attitude of the president and trustees toward this work which is the most promising piece of educational corperation that I know of among Negroes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Rosenwald Fund]

19-31-35

February 9, 1944

Mr. Edwin Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Ill.

My dear Mr. Embree:

Enclosed is a copy of my report of the Land-Grant Social Studies. If you will let me know how many copies you could use, I shall be glad to send them. I am deeply obliged for your help. As soon as I get the bill from the printers, I shall send you an accounting of the monies granted me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Rosenwald Fund]

March 4, 1944

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

19-31-38

My dear Mr. Embree:

You entrusted me June 22, 1943 with a check for $374 to be used to publish the report of the first year's work of the Negro Land-Grant Social Study Project. This report was published in February 1944 and a copy sent your. As you will see by the enclosed bill, the publication cost $367.25. The balance of $7.75 I spent in part payment of the postage required to distribute this report. May I thank you very much for your assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

W. E. B:D

[Rowe]

19-24-28

January 5, 1944

Institute of Arts and Letters

The Director General
Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Rowe;

I deeply appreciate your kind words of December 27.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

July 13, 1944

I. Sabel
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Sabel: I am sending you herewith by insured parcel post three pairs of shoes. Please renovate them to the best of your ability and return them to me with bill at:

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14
Maryland

I have two other pairs to send you after you are through with these.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

19-31-17

Andrew J. Cunningham,

President
~~LAWRENCE C. DOOLEY~~

Secretary
~~WYLIA MARIE ALLEN~~

Assistant Secretary
MILDRED SMITH

Treasurer
MOSES NEWSOME

TELEPHONE CEDAR 3562

Ye shall know the truth and
the truth shall make you free

Executive Director
JOSEPH GOMEZ

St. James Literary Forum

Organized April, 1927

8401 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

1944

lecture

19-29-25

March 15, 1944.

Dr. E. B. D. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

The St. James Forum closes its sessions for the year in May. We would not like to close before having had you as our Guest Speaker. So I am inviting you to speak for us on Sunday, May 7, at 4: P. M.

I hope that you will find it convenient to come to us at that time.

Please let me hear from you. I am

Yours very truly,

Andrew J. Cunningham

Andrew J. Cunningham, Pres.

Please write to me at, 2217 East 79th, St. Cleveland, 3, Ohio.

[St. James Literary Forum]

lecture

March 30, 1944

19-29-27

Mr. Andrew J. Cunningham
2217 East 79th Street
Cleveland 3, Ohio

My dear Mr. Cunningham:

I appreciate your kind offer of March 15, but regret to say that I shall not be able to lecture in the North again this Spring.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

St. James Presbyterian Church
St. Nicholas Avenue, at 141st Street
New York City

SHELBY ROOKS, *Minister*

December 12, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
The NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We conduct here at St. James as a public service a monthly educational forum. Sidney Hillman, Malcolm Ross, Channing Tobias, and men of similar calibre have been on our platform recently. The specific thing that I have in mind for this community as I write to you is a discussion turning on the stake of the darker peoples of the world in the coming peace. I am writing to William Agar, of Freedom House, to request his participation in such a discussion. Dr. Luman Shafer, Executive Secretary of the Committee for a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches, has consented to preside. My own feeling is that it would be extremely helpful to give our community the benefit of an expert analysis of Dumbarton Oaks and other plans now being put forward.

19-17-6

Roy Wilkins is acquainted with the general aims of our forum, and I know he would be willing to speak a word in its behalf. We customarily expect a gathering of some 700 people. We, of course, are not in a position to pay professional fees here. It would be possible to privide you a token of our appreciation in the amount of $25.00. Will you let us hear from you at once?

Sincerely yours

Shelby Rooks

Shelby Rooks
Pastor

[Saint James Presbyterian Church]

13 December 1944

19-17-7

My dear Mr. Rooks:

I shall be glad to speak to your form if we can agree upon a time when I shall not be otherwise engaged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Shelby Rooks
St. James Presbyterian Church
St. Nicholas Avenue at 141st Street
New York City, New York

[Saint James Presbyterian Church]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(48)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NBP49 22 4 EXTRA=WUX NEWYORK NY 14 1230P 1944 DEC 14 PM 12 49

DR W E DUBOIS:

=NAACP 69 FIFTH AVE=

19-17-8

DATE OF PROPOSED FORUM JANUARY 21 1945 EIGHT PM. WIRE COLLECT ACCEPTANCE ON BASIS ON DECEMBER 12 LETTER.

SHELBY ROOKS ST JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

21 1945 PM 12 ROOKS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Saint James Presbyterian Church]

14 December 1944

19-22-29

My dear Mr. Rooks:

I shall be glad to speak at your church January twenty-first at eight p. m., the fee to be twenty-five dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Shelby Rooks
St. James Presbyterian Church
St. Nicholas at 141st Street
New York City

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 January 1944

Lecture - 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Some years ago I was chairman of the Citizenship Committee of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity which presented you in a lecture in Atlanta. Recently I was elected to the presidency of Samuel Huston College.

I should like to inquire if you would be available for some lectures in this section of the country during the months of March or April? We plan to sponsor an artists' series in which we would like to include you, preferably April 23rd. We are sure that groups at the University of Texas would also want to take advantage of the opportunity of hearing you as well as some other schools in this section. If you would be available, please state the financial obligation which such a trip would entail.

May we hear from you immediately as we should like to complete our arrangements as soon as possible?

Most sincerely yours,

Karl E. Downs

Karl E. Downs
President

KED/ej

19-36-72

[Samuel Huston College]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 17, 1944

Lectures
1944

President Karl E. Downs
Samuel Houston College
Austin, Texas

19-36-71

Dear President Downs:

I cannot at present give you a definite answer to your kind letter of January 13. It is possible that I may be in Haiti in February or March; if so, it would be impratical for me to leave Atlanta in April. On the other hand it is also quite possible that I shall not go to Haiti and in that case I shall come to Texas. Also if I come I could combine my trip with one or two other engagements and if that were possible, my charge would be $100.

This is as much as I can say. If you want to take chances in announcing my coming I do not object. At present the chances are roughly about fifty-fifty. In any case I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDuBold

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

26 January 1944

Lectures 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

9-36-70

We are running the risk of booking you in our Artist Series as was discussed in my letter to you of January 13th. The date has been set for March 12th and we hope that the trip to Haiti will not rob us of the privilege of hearing you.

Please send us a glossy picture of yourself and any publicity materials which you might have. If you have any stock publicity available, we should also like to receive quantities of that.

Most sincerely yours,

Karl E. Downs

Karl E. Downs
President

KED/ej

March 3, 1944

Lectures
1944

19-36-69

Mr. Karl B. Downs
Samuel Houston College
Austin, Texas

My dear President Downs:

I am planning to speak for you March 12 and hope to arrive in Austin Saturday March 11. I shall let you know the exact time and route of my arrival. My charge will be $100 and to this I will have to add $25 toward expenses, as I have no other lecture engagement at present in Texas except possibly at Prairie View.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

March 7, 1944

Lecture 1944

9-36-68

President Karl E. Downs
Samuel Houston College
Austin, Texas

Dear President Downs:

My present plan is to leave here at midnight Friday March 10, arriving in San Antonio Saturday morning about 7 A. M. Will you kindly let me know by return mail or by telegram how to get to Austin, and where I can get breakfast? Could you meet me and take me by car or should I take the train?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Santini Brothers]

SANTINI BROS., INC.

THE SEVEN STORAGE 7 B WAREHOUSES BROTHERS
EST. 1905

STORAGE - MOVING - PACKING - SHIPPING
STORAGE IN PRIVATE ROOMS
SILVER, RUG & TRUNK VAULTS

PENNSYLVANIA 6-6601
11 WEST 42ND STREET · NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

AGENTS FOR UNITED VAN LINES

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
1405-11 JEROME AVE.
607-9 JACKSON AVE.
590-2 JACKSON AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
3601 QUEENS BOULEVARD
LONG ISLAND CITY
93-29 170TH ST.
JAMAICA, N.Y.
402 EASTERN PARKWAY
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

November 10, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your inquiry of the 9th with respect to the removal of your household effects from the above address to New York City.

Based upon the items set forth in your letter it is estimated that your have approximately 2000 pounds which would take the rate of $2.49 per hundred pounds and total approximately $49.80.

In consulting with our traffic we are advised that they expect to have a van in your city between the 15th and 18th of November at which time we will be glad to service the removal. If this is satisfactory, we would appreciate your signing and returning the attached copies of our order for services, with the exception of the pink copy which you may retain for your file. Upon receipt of this order we will make arrangements to service the work.

We hope this meets with your approval and will await your further advice.

Very truly yours,

SANTINI BROS. INC.
Agents - United Van Lines Inc.

L. B. Bruman

A

19-34-12

To and from Everywhere

[Nov. 10, 1944 - Santini Brothers, Inc.]

ICC No. 52022
PSC No. 1202

ORDER FOR SERVICES

QUADRUPLICATE
Shipper's Copy

MOVING STORAGE
THE SEVEN 7B BROTHERS
PACKING SHIPPING

No 29760

General Offices and Warehouses
1405 JEROME AVE., BRONX 52, N. Y. — TEL. JErome 6-6000
• Branch Offices and Warehouses •

BRONX	MANHATTAN	BROOKLYN	QUEENS	JAMAICA
607-9 JACKSON AVE.	11 WEST 42nd St.	402 Eastern Parkway	36-01 QUEENS BLVD.	93-29 170th St.
BRONX 55, N. Y.	NEW YORK 18, N. Y.	BROOKLYN 25, N. Y.	Long Island City 1, N. Y.	Jamaica 3, L. I., N. Y.
MElrose 5-0853	PEnnsylvania 6-6601	NEvins 8-3000	STillwell 4-5555	JAmaica 6-2171

Date.....19...

THE UNDERSIGNED SHIPPER hereby orders the above named carrier to furnish the transportation facilities and [illegible] described in this order, subject to the terms and conditions of uniform household goods bill of lading shown on the back thereof and made a part hereof, and subject to the tariffs of the carrier in effect on date of the issue of the bill of lading.

Move Used Household Goods (Description of goods) including Piano (Type) Refrigerator (Size)

For Mr. W. E. B. DuBois

From 2302 Montebello Terrace (Street and number) Apt. City Baltimore 14, Maryland (State) Phone

To 409 Edgecombe Avenue (Street) Apt. 13 H City New York, N. Y. (State) Phone

LOADING DATE

Packing Requested

Loading Requested November 15-16

Shippers are required to declare in writing the value of the property.

FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

The agreed or declared value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding 30c. per pound per article.

Shipper

FOR INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS

The actual value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding 30c. per pound per article.

Shipper

19-34-13

Strike out 30c. if released in excess of 30c. and insert released value in space provided.

THIS SPACE TO BE USED ONLY IF SHIPPER ELECTS TO PAY ACCORDING TO THE TARRIFF FOR EXCESS VALUE DECLARED:
The shipper hereby declares valuations in excess of the limit set forth on the following specific articles:

Article	Excess Value
Total Excess Value	

Received $ to apply in prepayment of the charges on the property described herein.

Per
(The signature here acknowledges only the amount prepaid.)

ESTIMATED COST OF SERVICE

Actual charges to be collected will be computed by multiplying the actual scale weight of shipment by the applicable tariff rate, where rates are quoted in cents per 100 lbs. Shipper will be furnished certified scalee weight.

Estimated Van Space Required 200 Cu. Ft.
Estimated Weight per Cubic Foot Pounds
Estimated Weight of Shipment Pounds

TRANSPORTATION:	Rate	Estimated Cost
Rates from Class 1 Table A apply		
Estimated Weight Miles @		
Estimated Hours 2000 Men 188 per hour @	2.49	49.80
ADDITIONAL SERVICES		
Wardrobe Service: Number @		
Extra pick-ups and deliveries—stops per stop @		
Hoisting or piano carry		
Unloading and Reloading: (Re Storage in Transit)		
Lbs. per cwt. @		
TOTAL OF ABOVE TAXABLE ITEMS		1.50
3% Federal Transportation Tax		
Packing, Unpacking, and Use of Packing Containers and Materials		
Storage-in-Transit (Not over 60 days) Each 30 days or fraction thereof		
pounds @ c. per cwt.		
Excess Value Charges on $ @ per $100 (Interstate—$1.00 per $100.00; Intrastate—$.25 per $100.00—Min. $1000.)		
TRANSIT INSURANCE $ 1000 @ $2.50 Premium per $1000.		2.50
Advanced Charges for Account of (attach itemized invoice)		
Total estimated charges (subject to correction)		$ 51.30
Amount received to apply in prepayment		$
Balance for Collection (subject to correction)		$

NOTE: All charges must be paid in cash, money order or certified check before delivery unless otherwise indicated.

BILLING INSTRUCTIONS
(Credit extended only to Commercial Accounts, purchase order or letter authorizing charge to accompany this order.)

Invoice to
Address
Attention of

SANTINI BROS., Inc.

By

Shipper

By

Milbin Printing Co., N. Y. C.

CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Sec. 1 (a) The carrier or party in possession of any of the property herein described shall be liable as at common law for any loss thereof or damage thereto, except as hereinafter provided.

(b) No carrier or party in possession of all or any of the property herein described shall be liable for any loss thereof or damage thereto or delay caused by the act of God, the public enemy, the authority of law, quarantine, riots, strikes, perils of navigation, the act or default of the shipper or owner, the nature of the property or defect or inherent vice therein, occurrences in customs warehouse, or for any loss or damage to paintings, statuary, ornamental metal work, works of art, articles of virtu, photographs or pictures, antiques, dishes, glassware, musical instruments, vases, mirrors, marble or enamel pieces, lamps, lamp shades or other fragile articles, unless such loss or damage was caused by the negligence of the carrier or party in possession, and the responsibility to prove such negligence shall be on the shipper, except where arrangements have been made for the packing and unpacking of such articles, by the carrier or its agent. No carrier or party in possession of all or any of the property herein described shall be responsible for the mechanical functions of pianos, radios, phonographs, clocks, mechanical refrigerators, or other instruments or appliances, whether or not such articles are packed, unpacked, or packed and unpacked by the shipper or his agent or carrier or its agents. No carrier or party in possession of all or any of the property herein described shall be liable for damage to linoleum or clay heating elements of gas or electric heaters. No carrier or party in possession of all or any of the property herein described shall be liable for damage to or loss of contents of pieces of furniture, crates, bundles, cartons, boxes, barrels or other containers unless such contents are open for carrier's inspection and then only for such articles as are specifically listed by the shipper and receipted for by the carrier or its agents.

(c) No carrier or party in possession of all or any of the property herein describedshall be liable for delay caused by obstructions, faulty or impassable highway, lack of capacity of any highway, bridge, ferry, or caused by breakdown or mechanical defect of vehicles or equipment.

(d) The carrier's liability shall be that of a warehousemen, only, for loss, damage, or delay caused by fire occurring after the arrival of the property at destination or at the port of export (if intended for export) and tender of delivery of the property to the party entitled to receive it or at the address given for delivery has been made. Except in case of negligence of the carrierr or party in possession, the carrier or party in possession shall not be liable for loss, damage, or delay occurring while the property is stopped and held or stored in transit upon the request of the shipper, owner, or party entitled to make such request, whether such request was made before or after the carrier comes into possession of the property.

(e) In case of quarantine the property may be discharged at the risk and expense of the owners into quarantine depot or elsewhere, as required by quarantine regulations or authorities, and in such cases, carrier's responsibility shall cease when the property is so discharged, or property may be returned by carrier at owner's expense to shipping point earning charges both ways. Quarantine expense of whatever nature or kind upon or in respect to the property shall be borne by the owners of the property or be a lien thereon. The carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by fumigation or disinfection or other acts done or required by quarantine regulations or authorities even though the same may have been done by carrier's officers, agents, or employees, nor for detention, loss or damage of any kind occasioned by quarantine or the enforcement thereof. No carrier shall be liable, except in case of negligence, for any mistake or inaccuracy in any information furnished by the carrier, its agents, or officers, as to quarantine laws or regulations. The shipper shall hold the carriers harmless from any expense they may incur, or damages they may be required to pay, by reason of the introduction of the property covered by this contract into any place against the quarantine laws or regulations in effect at such place.

Sec. 2. (a) No carrier is bound to transport said property by any particular schedule, vehicle, train or vessel or otherwise than with reasonable dispatch. Every carrier shall have the right in case of physical necessity to forward said property by any carrier or route between the point of shipment and the point of destination. In all cases not prohibited by law, where a lower value than actual value has been represented in writing by the shipper or has been agreed upon in writing as the released value of the property as determined by the classification or tariffs upon which the rate is based, such lower value less charges shall be the maximum amount to be recovered, whether or not such loss or damage occurs from negligence.

(b) As a condition precedent to recovery, claims must be filed in writing with the receiving or dellvering carrier, or carrier issuing this bill of lading, or carrier in possession of the property when the loss, damage, injury or delay occurred, within nine months after delivery of the property (or in case of export traffic, within nine months after delivery at port of export), or, in case of failure to make delivery, then within nine months after a reasonable time, for delivery has elapsed; and suits shall be instituted against any carrier only within two years and one day from the day when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof specified in the notice. Where claims are not filed or suits are not instituted thereon in accordance with the foregoing provisions, no carrier hereunder shall be liable, and such claims will not be paid.

(c) Any carrier or party liable on account of loss or damage to any of said property shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of said property so far as this shall not avoid the policies or contracts of insurance; provided that the carrier reimburse the claimant for the premium paid thereon.

Sec. 3. Except where such service is required as the result of carrier's negligence, all property shall be subject to necessary cooperage, packing and repacking at owner's cost.

Sec. 4. (a) Property not received by the party entitled to receive it at the time of the arrival of the property at destination or at the port of export (if intended for export) and tender of delivery of the property to the party entitled to receive it or at the address given for delivery has been made, may be kept in vehicle, warehouse or place of business of the carrier, subject to the tariff charge for storage and to carrier's responsibility as warehouseman, only, or at the option of the carrier, may be removed to and stored in a warehouse at the point of delivery or at other available points, at the cost of the owner, and there held without liability on the part of the carrier, and subject to a lien for all packing, moneys advanced, transportation, and other lawful charges, including a reasonable charge for storage. In the event the consignee can not be found at the address given for delivery, then in that event, notice of the placing of such goods in warehouse shall be left at the address given for delivery and mailed to any other address given on the bill of lading for notification, showing the warehouse in which such property has been placed, subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(b) Where nonperishable property which has been transported to destination herreunder is refused by consignee or the party entitled to receive it, or said consignee or party entitled to receive it fails to receive it or claim within 15 days after the arrival of the property at destination or at the port of export (if intended for export) and tender of delivery of the property to the party or at the address given for delivery has been made, the carrier may sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, at such place as may be designated by the carrier; provided, that the carrier shall have first mailed, sent or given to the consignee notice in person or by leaving notice at the address given, that the property has been refused or remains unclaimd, as the case may be, and that it will be subject to sale under the terms of the bill of lading if disposition be not arranged for, and shall have published notice containing a description of the property, the name of the party to whom consigned, and the time and place of sale, once a week for two successive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation at the place of sale or nearest place where such newspaper is published; provided that 30 days shall have elapsed before publication of notice of sale after said notice that the property was refused or remains unclaimed was mailed, sent or given.

(c) Where perishable property which has been transported hereunder to destination is refused by consignee or party entitled to receive it, or said consignee or party entitled to receive it shall fail to receive it promptly, the carrier may, in its discretion, to prevent deterioration or further deterioration, sell the same to the best advantage at private or public sale: Provided, that if there be time for service of notification to the consignor or owner of the refusal of the property or the failure to receive it and request for disposition of the property, such notification shall be given, in such manner as the exercise of due diligence requires, before the property is sold.

(d) Where the procedure provided for in the two paragraphs last preceding is not possible, it is agreed that nothing contained in said paragraphs shall be construed to abridge the right of the carrier at its option to sell the property under such circumstances and in such manner as may be authorized by law.

(e) The proceeds of any sale made under this section shall be applied by the carrierr to the payment of advances, tariff charges, packing, storage, and any other lawful charges and the expense of notice, advertisement, sale, and other necessary expense and of caring for and maintaining the property, if proper care of the same requires special expense and should there be a balance, it shall be paid to the owner of the property sold hereunder.

(f) Where the carrier is directed to take property from a place or places which the consignor or his agent is not present the property shall be at the risk of the owner before loading.

Where the carrier is directed to unload or deliver property at a place or places at which the consignee or its agent is not present the property shall be at the risk of the owner after unloading or delivery.

Sec. 5. No carrier hereunder will carry or be liable in any way for any documents, specie, or for any articles of extraordinary value not specifically rated in the published classifications or tariffs unless a special agreement to do so and a stipulated value of the articles are endorsed hereon.

Sec. 6. Explosives or dangerous goods will not be accepted for shipment. Every party whether principal or agent shipping such goods shall be liable for and indemnify the carrier against all loss or damage caused by such goods and carrier will not be liable for safe delivery of the shipment.

Sec. 7. The owner or consignee shall pay the advances, tariff charges, packing and storage, if any, and all other lawful charges accruing on said property; but, except in those instances where it may lawfully be authorized to do so, no carrier shall deliver or relinquish possession at destination of the property covered by this bill of lading until all tariff rates and charges thereon have been paid. The consignor shall be liable for the advances, tariff charges, packing, storage and all other lawful charges, except that if the consignor stipulates, by signature, in the space provided for that purpose on the face of this bill of lading that the carrier shall not make delivery without requiring payment of such charges and the carrier, contrary to such stipulation, shall make delivery without requiring such payment, the consignor (except as hereinafter provided) shall not be liable for such charges: Provided, that, where the carrier has been instructed by the shipper or consignor to deliver said property to a consignee other than the shipper or consignor, such consignee shall not be legally liable for transportation charges in respect of the transportation of said property (beyond those billed against him at the time of delivery for which he is otherwise liable) which may be found to be due after the property has been delivered to him, if the consignee (a) is an agent only and has no beneficial title to said property and, (b) prior to delivery of said property has notified the delivering carrier in writing of the fact of such agency and absence of beneficial title, and, in the case of a shipment reconsigned or diverted to a point other than that specified in the original bill of lading, has also notified the delivering carrier in writing of the name and address of the beneficial owner of said property; and in such cases the shipper or consignor, or, in the case of a shipment so reconsigned or diverted, the beneficial owner, shall be liable for such additional charges. If the consignee has given to the carrier erroneous information as to who the beneficial owner is, such consignee shall himself be liable for such additional charges. Nothing herein shall limit the right of the carrier to require at time of or before shipment, the prepayment in part or in full or guarantee of the charges. If upon inspection it is ascertained that the articles shipped are not those described in this bill of lading, the advances or tariff charges must be paid upon the articles actually shipped.

Sec. 8. If this bill of lading is issued on the order of the shipper, or his agent, in exchange or in substitution for another bill of lading, the shipper's signature to the prior bill of lading as to the statement of value or otherwise, or election for common law or bill of lading liability, in or in connection with such prior bill of lading, shall be considered a part of this bill of lading as fully as if the same were written or made in or in connection with this bill of lading.

Sec. 9. (a) If all or any part of said property is carried by water over any part of said route, such water carriage shall be performed subject to all the terms and provisions of, and all the exemptions from liability contained in, the Act of Congress of the United States, approved on February 13, 1893, and entitled "An Act relating to the navigation of vessels, etc.," and of other statutes of the United States according carriers by water the protection of limited liability, and to the conditions contained in this bill of lading not inconsistent therewith or with this section.

(b) No such carrier by water shall be liable for any loss or damage resulting from any fire happening to or on board the vessel, or from explosion, bursting of boilers or breakage of shafts, unless caused by the design or neglect of such carrier.

(c) If the owner shall have exercised due diligence in making the vessel in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, no such carrier shall be liable for any loss or damage resulting from the perils of the lakes, seas, or other waters, or from latent defects in hull, machinery, or appurtenances whether existing prior to, at the time of, or after sailing, or from collision, stranding, or other accidents of navigation, or from prolongation of the voyage. And, when for any reason it is necessary, any vessel carrying any or all of the property herein described shall be at liberty to call at any port or ports, in or out of the customary route, to tow and be towed, to transfer, trans-ship, or lighter, to load and discharge goods at any time, to assist vessels in distress, to deviate for the purpose of saving life or property, and for docking and repairs. Except in case of negligence such carrier shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to property if it be necessary or is usual to carry the same upon deck.

(d) General Average shall be payable according to the York-Antwerp Rules of 1924, Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, and Sections 17 to 22, inclusive, and as to matters not covered thereby according to the laws and usages of the Port of New York. If the owners shall have exercised due diligence to make the vessel in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped and supplied, it is hereby agreed that in case of danger, damage or disaster resulting from faults or errors in navigation, or in the management of the vessel, or from any latent or other defects in the vessel, her machinery or appurtenances, or from unseaworthiness, whether existing at the time of shipment or at the beginning of the voyage (provided the latent or other defects or the unseaworthiness was not discoverable by the exercise of due diligence), the shippers, consignee and/or owners of the cargo shall nevertheless pay salvage and any special charges incurred in respect of the cargo, and shall contribute with the ship-owner in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a general nature that may be made or incurred for the common benefit or to relieve the adventure from any common peril.

(e) If the property is being carried under a tariff which provides that any carrier party thereto shall be liable for loss from perils of the sea, then as to such carrier or carriers the provisions of this section shall be modified in accordance with the tariff provisions, which shall be regarded as incorporated into the conditions of this bill of lading.

(f) The term "water carriage" in this section shall not be construed as including lighterage in or across rivers, harbors, or lakes, when performed by or on behalf of carriers other than water.

Sec. 10. Any alteration, addition or erasure in this bill of lading which shall be made without the special notation hereon of the agent of the carrier issuing this bill of lading, shall be without effect, and this bill of lading shall be enforceable according to its original tenor.

15 November 1944

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of November tenth which was sent to Baltimore instead of my office here - 69 Fifth Avenue. I am sending the signed order but added to it $2.50 for one thousand dollars transit insurance. I may say that the value of the goods is one thousand which is more than 30¢ per article.

I am enclosing my check for $53.80 and will be glad to have you attend to this matter as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. L. B. Bruman
Santini Brothers Inc.
11 West 42nd Street
New York 18

19-34-14

[Mr. J. Saposnekow]

West Virginia University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
MORGANTOWN

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND PUBLIC WELFARE

19-31-51

3/14/44

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wonder if you could help me procure a copy of your "Black Reconstruction". I have ordered it from the publishers and the reply is that it is out of print. Can you direct me to someone who has a copy for sale?

Thanking you very kindly, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. Saposnekow
Associate Professor of Sociology

March 30, 1944

19-31-52

Mr. J. Saposnekow
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

My dear Mr. Saposnekow:

I regret to say that the only place that you could find a copy of "Black Reconstruction" would be in some second-hand book store. I have none for sale.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[J. Saposnekow]

West Virginia University
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

19-36-164

11/16/44

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Would you be kind enough to tell me how I can secure the complete text of your address to the conference of Americans United for World Organization held at the Department of State on October 16, 1944? The few excerpts given in the NAACP Bulletin have impelled me to want to read the address in toto.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,
J. Saposnekow
Associate Professor of Sociology

22 November 1944

17-36-106

My dear Mr. Saposnekow:

I am sending you the text of my broadcast over WEVD of November 15 which is an extension of the remarks which I made in Washington, October 16.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Saposnekow
West Virginia University
Department of Sociology
Morgantown, West Virginia

[I. Schneider]

495 Pennsylvania ave
Bklyn. N. Y
aug. 3, 1944

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
N. Y. Amsterdam News
New York. N. Y

19-25-42

Dear Dr Du Bois

Can you inform me if there is any Biblical, Historical or scientifical facts that the colored people are decendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel

Thanking you for your information in advance.

Enclosed you'll find a self stamped envelope for your reply

Sincerely yours
I Schneider

MARY SCHUMANN 48 FAIRFIELD ST. PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Jan.4,1944

My dear Mr.Du Bois:

I am still laboring over my Civil War novel of which I wrote you last summer,and now am in the Reconstruction era,scene,Georgia rice plantation,Altamaha River. I visited Savannah and the coastal islands in October to acquire the atmosphere.

19-31-50

May I ask a couple of questions ?

(I) On page 497,Black Reconstruction, you say that in 1866 the Equal Rights Association passed a resolution that the coast lands were not to be confiscated from owners. Did that resolution go into effect at once? My reason for asking is that my southern hero formerly lived on a rice plantation near Darien.I've had him return in 1866 and take up rice culture,employing Negro help. Would that be historically accurate ?

(2) On page 499, you speak of Senator Tunis Campbell who had a great influence among his people at Darien. I would like to know more of Campbell for I wish to use him as a character in the story. Your reference is,Christler,Participation of Negroes in the Governemnt of Georgia. Could you tell me how to acquire that book?

I should like to bring out what you so forcefully state, that the propaganda directed against the N.capetbagger,ignores the fine influence of N.idealists who gave impetus to Negro education; also the economic freeing of a section, the Trusts and the disenfranchisement of the Negro.

Such a novel should be an antidote to Gone With the Wind, shouldn't it?

I have read several of your books since we last corresponded and have been deeply moved by them.

With kindest wishes for 1944,and for your good health,

Sincerely yours,

Mary Schumann

[1944 — Mary Scheumann]

19-6-53

Jan. 6.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I wrote to you only two days ago and since then I have re-read your chapter Back to Slavery. It is impossible to tell you how deeply stirred I am by your whole book. I weep and mourn inwardly that such things exist in our country — which has so much to be proud of.

I shall do my best to write a novel that will be backed by historical truth — that no one in the South knows! Would I had your pen of genius to help me!

With admiration to a great man.

Sincerely yours

Mary Scheumann

January 13, 1944

Miss Mary Schumann
48 Fairfield St.
Pittsfield, Mass.

19-31-49

My dear Miss Schumann:

Answering your letter of January 4, May I say that you will find in my "Black Reconstruction", pages 393, 602 further details about Sherman's order. By 1866 most of the lands which Sherman had tried to distribute had by various devices been returned to their white owners.

Not much is known of Tunis Campbell. The whites maligned him and declared that he had been in jail before he came south; but the testimony is not very clear and I do not know the facts.

The essay by Chrystler is a thesis in the library at Atlanta University. I think it could be borrowed on inter-library loan.

The great difficulty in writing about Reconstruction is the absence of biographical material and the bitter exaggeration of the times which makes truth difficult to find.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

January 25, 1944

61-82-61

Miss Dorothy Scott
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, New York

My dear Dorothy:

I have your letter and subscriptions; thank you for them. Also the poems which I may be able to use. I hope you are in the best of health. I may see you in 'mid February.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

March 6, 1944

19-31-53

Scurlock Studio
900 U Street N. W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Scurlock:

Will you send a glossy print of my portrait about 5 by 7 inches to Walter G. Daniels, University Library, Howard University. Please charge it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Charge to the account of $

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

19-3-54

16 October 1944

Addison N. Scurlock
900 U Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Please send photograph for publicity to Mrs. Viola S. Deutsch
National Council of Jewish Women two thousand ten East one hundred
second Street Cleveland Ohio.

W. E. B. Du Bois

18 October 1944

My dear Mr. Scurlock:

Will you please send me a dozen of my photographs unmounted and charge to me together with the other orders which I have recently made.

Som time within a week or so my daughter and granddaughter will come over to have a sitting for my granddaughter's picture. Please make a good job and send the bill to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-31-18

Mr. Addison N. Scurlock
900 U Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

EDWIN SEAVER

385 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

19-25-22

March 22, 1944

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am working on an anthology of American humor and plan to include a section on writer's choices. I would appreciate it ever so much if you would let me know the first two or three titles that come to your mind when asked the question, what are the funniest or best pieces of humor both over the whole range of American writing and in contemporary American writing.

If you wish, simply jot down the titles that occur to you at the bottom of this letter. I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thanking you,

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Seaver

es/dk
enc.

[Seldon]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

~~DEFENSE SAVINGS STAFF~~
War Finance Division

605 Washington Building

August 2, 1944

19-27-155

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 - 5th Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I clapped my hands with joy when I read that you are returning to the NAACP to do a piece of work that no one in America is better fitted for than you.

My best wishes go to you for continued good health.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin F. Seldon

Benjamin F. Seldon
Promotion Specialist
Interracial Section

[Jan. 1, 1944 - J. E. Shepard]

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12-24-43

Janu 1/44

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta - Ga

Dear Dr DuBois:-

You are surely coming into your own, I congratulate you most heartily in being on the inside of the select few great scholars of the country - You deserve it all -

When are you coming this way? Could you make it in the early spring and deliver a lecture -

I hope 1944 will be very good to you, grant you good health, peace and prosperity -

Sincerely yours

J. E. Shepard

January 5, 1944

S
J
S

Mr. J. E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Shepard:

Thank you very much for your kind words. I think perhaps I can drop by in February. I will write again later. My best regards to you and Mrs Shepard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

May 9, 1944

19-21-5

Dr. Oscar Sherwin
College of the City of New York
17 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Sherwin:

We are printing your article "Old Man Eloquent" in the current number of Phylon, which will appear some time this month. We are glad to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Request for information 1944

R. F. D. 4
Brandon, Vermont

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am happy to have my article "Old Man Eloquent" appear in Phylon and I should like to take this occasion to ask the favor of your advice.

My scholarly work for the past few years has been devoted to the slavery movement with particular stress on Wendell Phillips and the Abolitionists. Two of my manuscripts, In Bondage (a study of slavery in the ante-bellum South), and Prophet of Liberty (a biography of Wendell Phillips--my doctoral thesis--a rather huge tome), have received lavish praise but rejection slips from leading New York publishers. I have, therefore, for the present reached an impasse. I hope it is not presumptuous in me to seek your advice on additional publishing sources or foundations that may be interested in the works. I feel the manuscripts are definite contributions to a history of the race problem.

Any suggestion you may make will be deeply appreciated by me.

Sincerely,
Oscar Sherwin

Oscar Sherwin

P. S. IN BONDAGE is now at Howell, Soskin and Co. which has been snoozing over it for the past two months.

85-22-61

[George Shivery]

115-20 142nd St
South Ozone Park, NY
March 15, 1944

19-32-48

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Last monday 3/6, a friend advised me that the Navy was planning to commission 11 Negroes from civilian life and suggested that I file. I did so and subsequently, over a period of three days, I had a physical examination, written examination, and three interviews at the Naval officer Procurement office, 33 Pine Street, N.Y.C. In filling out the application blank I submitted your name as a reference. Please accept my apology for having done so without your permission. I did so because I did not have sufficient time to write and await an answer.

I have a feeling that those selected will need all that everyone can say for them and I would appreciate anything you can do in my behalf. Prior to the week of the sixth most Negro applicants got no further than the door. Several friends have tried and have attained varying degrees of success, short of being commissioned. The Navy lieutenant was non-committal in the final interview but left the impression that they preferred younger men who could be commissioned as ensigns. They would have to commission me as lieutenant junior grade because I am 35 years of age and that is navy policy. During the second interview I was told that I was being considered for that rank and given the impression that I had a fairly good chance to get it.

19-32-49

I dont know whether to push the application or let it ride. In fact there are times when I wonder if I really want the Navy even with the commission in view of previous policy and present resistence. If I fail to pursue the application, however, there is a strong possibility that I will be selected through the draft as a seaman or messman.

I would appreciate any suggestions. I think I remember having read somewhere your "Close Ranks" of the last war as an answer to our place in the fight. I am personally anxious to carry on wherever I can do the most good. I am now working as a parole officer with the New York State Parole Div. I have had an opportunity to be of great help to a group, Negroes, with an added handicap of criminal records. The experience has been very satisfying. I have been with this organization for a year and think that I have done some good.

Thanks for your kindness,

Yours sincerely,

George

April 11, 1944

Mr. George Shivery
115-20 142nd Street
South Ozone Park, N.Y.

19-32-50

My dear George:

Your letter found me on a 2500 miles trip covering some 13 states so that I have not had chance to answer. If I hear from the Naval Office, I shall be very glad to give you a good recommendation. I have had no communication as yet. Your mother was well when I saw her last and off to a trip to Florida for her beloved sorority. My best regards to you and Veoria.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

C STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

C. N. CORNELL, PRINCIPAL

RAYMOND 5116
RAYMOND 5117

March
20
1944.

Honorable President
Board of Trustees of Atlanta University
New York City
New , York
c/o/ Dr. Florance Read
Spelman College

10-27-54

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, and a copy of one written to Dr. Banks, member of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University, and a letter to President Clement concerning Dr. Florence Read. Idesire my request concerning Dr. Rezd be granted. These letters are explanatory, and because your time is limited, and the Alumni Association is addressing a detailed appeal, in which my views are expressed, I have not repeated what has been there included.

Plea e pardon this liberty, but as a graduate of Atlanta University, and a representative of the leading civic organizations of the city of Atlanta either as an officer or a member of their executive boards, I felt that a request from me for the retention od Dr. DuBois at the Atlanta University might bear some weight as I was trained for my work in Sociology by Dr. DuBois, and for twenty-five or more years, I have given my service to the cause of humanity here in Atlanta, working for years by the side of the late Dr. John Hope, President of Atlanta Univ er-sity . Among the organizations which I serve are:

Executive Board Tuberculosis Association
Member Georgia Inter-racial Commission
National Negro Women's Council ,Executive Board
National Association For Advancement of Negro People,
Executive Board,Past Corresponding Secretary Local
Secretary Neighborhood Union for twenty-five years
Secretary Faculty Booker T. Washington City High School
Southeastern Chairman of the National Non-Partisan
Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

My daughter received her Master's Degree from Atlanta Unive sity,my so n received his A.B.Degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, my other son received his A.B.Degree from Morehouse College, and I have sent hundreds of students to the affiliated colleges of the Atlanta Uni University System.

Please give consideration to this appeal from those of us who wish for our school its continuance at present and in the future its renown gained in the past by such scholars as Dr. DuBois. We believe that you will do what you believe best for Atlanta University.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. L.D.Shivery

4 Enclosures

[Enclosure]

March 20, 1944

Doctor Rufus Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

10-27-55

My dear Doctor Clement:

For a long time since, I have planned to write you concerning a matter dear to me, and it seems to me that it is fitting at this time that I do so and make a request of you which I have written about several times before, and which letter I have never mailed, for several reasons, for to support the request required so many details, and being without a secretary entailed more time and work than I could spare to do it rightly.

But as many of the details will be found in the letter which I am sending to you under the same cover, it does appear that after long restraint, there is still the same feeling about the matter, so I wish to make a request of you.

I feel that Doctor Florence Read's name should appear in all publications in which presidents of Atlanta University are listed, and I am requesting that this be done in the future. It is but just and fair both to her, the school and to those who graduated under her. Doctor Florence Read was actively, definitely and inseparably associated with the late President John Hope, of Atlanta University in the founding, constructing buildings, securing funds, formulating policies, establishing and promoting departments for degrees, choosing faculty members, setting up the library and all phases of education of the Atlanta University at the time of the affiliation and the launching of the new era of its educational career, from its inception until the death of Doctor Hope. For these reasons, I feel that Doctor Florence Read's name should appear in all lists of published names of presidents of the university, as Acting President, when the period of Doctor John Hope's administration is given in our publications, and more, I feel that it should follow directly after his name as Acting President.

A second reason may appear selfish, but it is none-the-less significant. Doctor Read signed my diploma and that of many others. In refering to publications, I would like to see my president's name in print, and be saved of the long explanation that she was acting when I finished, where as if it were printed, this information would appear in its rightful place, and the explanation would be unnecessary, I may pass sooner or later, and there will be no one to hand that information to my posterity.

[Enclosure]

DOCTOR CLEMENT

For these two major reasons, then, I make this request of you:

1. It is noticeable that in all Atlanta University publications President Read's name is not placed with her presidents.

2. Doctor Read completed many of the aspects of the university planned before, but executed after the death of Doctor John Hope,

   (a) The lecture series
   (b) The music expansion
   (c) The dramatic department, etc.

I am not discouraged concerning my school. Every program is effected by this Global War now being fought, the approach of which was known but a few of those on the inside of affairs. Expansion in any field is at present futile, and almost impossible during upheavals and crises. If colleges can hold their own and not collapse under the strain, they will have wrought well.

I rejoice to see your effort along with other University Presidents in your meeting at the Waldorf Astoria, reported through the press, all pooling your interest in the perpetuation of our colleges. That was a grand gesture, and I hope that the future will not forget you educators and those who are so nobly supporting you at this time. I noticed that Doctor Florence Read participated. For that very reason, I believe we have time to consider the great contribution made by her in the new program of education. The world will never know what she has done. She is modest and will never ask that this be set right. While she lives, and it can be rightly, it should be done.

As a graduate of Atlanta University, who knows the details and facts, being present in person often, while the two worked, I ask that the name of Doctor Florence Read, Acting President of Atlanta University be listed whenever the names of presidents of Atlanta University are published and named anywhere, especially in our own publications.

Again wishing you the greatest success in your noble work, I am

Yours very sincerely,

3 Enclosures:
To Doctor Read
To Board of Trustees
of Atlanta University

Mrs. L. D. Shivery
Executive Board Alumni Association

[Enclosure]

March 21, 1944

19-37-57

Doctor Banks, President
Prairie View College, Member
Board of Trustees of Atlanta University
Prarie View Texas

Dear Doctor Banks:

I am shocked beyond expression to learn from the press that Doctor W. E. B. Dubois is to be retired from his professorship at the Atlanta University. Hundreds have approached me concerning his retirement, and I take this opportunity to acquaint you with these facts, that you may know the chagrin, and disappointment accompanying this announcement.

To a great man, a profound scholar, a producer of literature, and a journalist in the first rank, a lecturer unexcelled and in great demand this must be a blow from which it will be hard to recover, and even though it may culminate for his best interest, it still will be a bitter memory, coming as it does on the heels of his great acclaim from the World of Letters, the press, the Liberian Government, the Art Club of the 200, P.M., noted universities, among which are New York University, Yale, Chicago, and leading universities for our own people.

Regardless of the retirement laws, when the world is passing through a crisis; when the Negro has so much at stake; then Atlanta University has altogether too few ranking professors, and some of these he has aided in qualifying themselves professionally, for the good of the school, this is no time for conflict, nor time for internal strife, nor time for outside publicity and certainly no time to dispense with the services of a man who means as much to Atlanta University as does Doctor Dubois.

Upon no grounds can his removal be justified, for his Phylon alone will amply repay the University for his retention, and he has carried the name of our school around the world, into our leading American Universities, into the lecture halls and kept the name of the school before the public in a grand way, functioning as a ranking professor af any school or of any race. He created the Phylon, the wish of Doctor Hope for which Doctor Hope brought him to Atlanta University; he revived the studies, another wish of Doctor Hope's, and he was advanced in years when he was urged to take up work here. Certainly no man at his age would pioneer a new field unless he saw a future in it.

I do not favor petitions; I think Doctor DuBois is too grand a man to have a paper passing around begging for his retention; I feel that great

[Enclosure]

DOCTOR BANKS

25-13-61

men are big enough to realize his value and broad enough to grant him reward for his great gift to Atlanta University without, having every infant saying "I helped him keep his job." You and I and every loyal University (Atlanta) graduate must appeal to the Board for an extension and a Pension. I think that Doctor DuBois has asked for too little. Any one doing Social Work needs Sociology, and these should take their courses at Atlanta University where it is offered. As to the Phylon's being done by any one now, the scholar to carry it on is Doctor DuBois, and he has neither equal nor peer. The Phylon will suffer.

I have written to Doctor DuBois a letter, a copy of which I am sending to you, one to Doctor Clement, and one to the Board of Trustees, and one to Doctor Florence Read. In these I have expressed the views of the conservative graduates of Atlanta University and leading citizens of this city.

I have emphasized the importance of avoiding dragging Doctor Dubois's name around. He is too grand and noble and he means too much to our race to use the common procedures of a demogogue. He has earned this protes from us, and I am sure our distinguished Board of Trustees are well acquainted with Doctor DuBois's worth, and such gentlemen will conceed everything that is right and just. They have made retiring laws, they are following present-day trends, but Doctor Dubois is a notable exception,and can waive the rule.

Again, Doctor DuBois has pride, he would not hold on if he were not able to do his work. Let us help him to avoid another publicity as was experienced in the "Crisis". He does not deserve it. The late Doctor John Hope did not bring him here for that heartache. One such trial is enough in a life-time.

Certainly there can be no problem unsolveable when all concerned can be brought to realization that the rights of all must be respected.

We are depending upon you Doctor Banks to represent us. The Alumni is appealing the decision of the Board in retiring Doctor DuBois. I hope that this matter will be solved so as to maintain the grand name of Atlanta University and the names of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Member
Executive Board of Alumni
Association Atlanta University
Graduate 1903
Graduaye 1936

Enclosure

[Enclosure]

Copy

March 22, 1944

10-37-59

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The knowledge of your retirement, received through the press came as a great shock, for it was both unknown and unexpected.

Certainly, our grand institution, Atlanta University, cannot afford the loss of so renowned a scholar, so a capable an instructor, and so widely sought indispensible lecturer and consultant, on educational, civic and governmental affairs as required by this race and nation in its crises when scientific, authoritative sociological information is an essential.

It cannot be that your field is over-crowded, for you are "One in Thirteen Millions". You are "One of Two Hundred" of Three Hundred Millions! It cannot be said that you are superannuated, when within the last five years, Chicago University, Yale University, Columbia University and New York University have needed and used your lectures in their programs during a period of Great World Revolution, at a time when the most conservative have manifested greater restraint. It cannot be that you have failed to serve Negro Educational Programs, for you have responded to their invitations, North, South, East and West whenever you could spare the time from your class-room duties at Atlanta University.

It cannot be that your Professorship as Chairman of your department is not functioning, for you have held and aided in promoting the professional growth of the professors in your department and aided them to put over their programs at the expense of your own time and means, and you have included them in every project which you have launched, and let them share in every brain-child you have created when they have been negligent and indifferent, and left the grind and the problems of responsibility to you.

It cannot be that you have not made a constructive contribution to the rank, culture, and scholarship of Atlanta University for your achievements in this particular are amazing and approach the miraculous. Over a period of years, you have added to world literature, acclaimed by National and International critics, the press, authors, scholars and educational institutions. I speak specifically of "Black Reconstruction"; "Dusk of Dawn," The Phylon Magazine of Race and Culture," now in more than _____ libraries. Your contribution to such magazines as Current History, your majors in Sociology are serving in Colleges, the government and on national and international affairs, none unemployed and not one has brought a blot of shame.

[Enclosure]

DOCTOR DUBOIS

"The Journal of Modern History; The Atlantic; not to mention many others, racial and inter-racial, have published your articles.

The Phylon, alone, is sufficient grounds for the continuance of your service, founded and carried on by you under the most adverse circumstances as must, of necessity, be true of any venture in which the integrity of the school at stake, of which the publication is the mouthpiece. Yet, in its four years, not one adverse criticism has come to the school or the public concerning the Phylon. And it is certainly due to your fine work that the Phylon now has hundreds of subscribers, is found in many Libraries, most of which are white; is sold in all of the States, and in many foreign countries.

I happen to know, as a personal friend of the late, Doctor John Hope, that he brought you to Atlanta University on your own conditions because of your scholarship, your loyalty to Atlanta University and to give you a haven in which to write, one condition being that you revive the Atlanta University's studies, and found a University Magazine to equal in scholarship and scientific value those of Chicago University, Howard and Yale. I happen to have been on the first committee you called in planning the Phylon, and I have followed its career zealously, may-be-, in a way, I have, through the issue dedicated to South American, made a contribution to its inter-national value, (this of course will always be unwritten history as "ideas", have little value in our racial inhibitions). But, I most emphatically have this to say:

"It will not be easy to replace your services on the Phylon, your brain-child; that the Phylon is an integral factor in the standing of Atlanta University as a contributing agency in the present global crisis; that retirement of a professorship which in no one particular has retarded, curbed, abated, restrained, hindered or detracted from the fame of Atlanta University, but which on the other-hand has carried the name, the rank, and the influence nobly into all parts of the world, is a calamity and that this particular retirement regulation could be waived, or amended so as to make your usefulness to the school the exception, if not the rule.

These views are taken by me as a graduate of Atlanta University whose A. B. diploma was signed by Doctor Horace Bumstead, 2nd President of Atlanta University; I was sociological Assistant to Doctor Bigham, employed and on the pay roll of Atlanta University under President Edmund Asa Ware; I was special Expert Statistician in the Sociological Department, assisting Doctor Brown, employed by Doctor M. W. Adams, (under whom I had studied), President of Atla nta University, I studied under the late Doctor John Hope in the graduate school of Atlanta University of which he was president, and with whom I worked for twenty-five years for the civic improvement of Atlanta; I received an M. A. Degree, from the Sociological Department of Atlanta University, signed by Doctor Florence M. Read, Acting President in 1936 who deserves the same credit as Doctor John Hope for the erection and laying of the foundation of the present, new Atlanta University, and I have studied under Doctor Rufus Clement, the present President of the University whose gesture in bringing guest professors from over the country from the highest rank-

[Enclosure]

DOCTOR DUBOIS

19-37-61

ing National Universities, was a continuance of Doctor John Hope's policy of expansion and progress of Atlanta University, and an inspiration to me to do work beyond the M. A. degree towards professional improvement and a Ph.D rank. During all of my experiences with Doctor Clement, I have found him most gracious and encouraging.

I, over this long period of years, from the Administration of Doctor Bumstead, my president, to Doctor Clement, my president have found everyone approachable, sympathetic, encouraging and inspiring, and because I feel that my career, my contribution to the civic life of my community and nation, as an educator and sociologist, because Atlanta University made me an Educator, and Doctor W. E. B. DuBois a Sociologist, I owe it to both to say at this time what I have said that you may know how deeply I feel and protest the probability of your retirement.

In every situation, in every walk of life, among people of every race, nation, class, kind and creed there will arise clashes of opinions, personalities, inhibitions, and characteristics. And these, however trivial, like the proverbial "one horse shoe and nail," can become an intolerable eating cancer. In great situations, when so much is at stake, when each in his way "Has done the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are," I have this to say, that:

There is no present problem, if such there exist, that could not be so solved, if all concerned wished to respect the rights, each of the other, with a love for the grand institution at stake, dedicating heart and soul for its welfare, big enough to draw the eyes of the world to a conflict in dear Atlanta University, for which men have worked and bled and died.

I know that there have been set up precedents for retirements. I know, also, that often these are blessings in disguise for all concerned. But I am venturing the opinion (and I am an opinion provocative board member of the leading civic organizations of Atlanta; a useful National Executive, useful to the United States Government in its present program among which are other organizations as:

Georgia Inter-racial Committee
Tuberculosis Association
National Negro Women's Council
Executive Board of the Alumni Association

and many others which you do not particularly care about,) that you, Doctor DuBois, not being mentally atrified, nor an invalid, active in your countries and your University's cause should be retained by the school. I express the opinion of hundreds who have already approached me on the subject, and I take this opportunity to acquaint you with my views.

It cannot be said that you or any directly concerned have had any part in this step which I take to let you know how I feel. You are on your lecture tour

[Enclosure]

29-43-61

DOCTOR DUBOIS

and the Marshal Field Conference at Chicago, and I have neither seen nor have I heard from you since the information reached me through the Press Report, and which since I have verified. Of my own free volition I write telling you that I hope you will be retained for the sake of the school, for the good of the race, and as a gesture of good-will and a benefactor to a great man who has done so much for all mankind and the world.

With the most profound respect and best wishes for a happy solution of the present crisis,

As ever your faithful student and co-worker in the field of social betterment.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Louie Davis Shivery

[Mrs. Louie Shivery]

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
C STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
C. N. CORNELL, PRINCIPAL
RAYMOND 5116
RAYMOND 5117

97 Chestnut Street, S.W.,
August 2, 1941.

19-32-51

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Congratulations for the honor which has come to you and to your family through you. It is simply grand and the race will be benefited by your wisdom.

Here is a great big wish for your greatest success in whatever your undertaking may be, You need no advise, but if you do, take Mrs. DuBois' advice , for she has intuition, which is good, and she can be safely followed.

Great and good things come to those who serve others, even though to serve is to love and suffer.

Let me hear of your journey, and all that may come to you, good or otherwise, for I shall continue to admire your courage and your wonderful magnetic genius and scholarship. Your training enabled me to follow out the creative aspects of my profession, and this has kept me ahead , and efficient. I am very grateful to me for all that you have done for me.

I hope that the family continues prosperous and happy. I was very pleased to hear of the closing play given by Mrs. Yolande Williams at the closing of her school. As I must continue "old" Aunt Louie to Baby DuBois, I want her to remember me and I believe she is now able to write to me sometime.

My best regards to everyone,

Your pupil,

Mrs. L.D.Shivery

Will you have to pass through Atlanta to go to Haiti?

Haiti is rich in traditions, and I am sure that you

will add to the glory of its renown.

[Mrs. Louie Shivery]

19-32-52

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Birmingham, Ala.

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WHIT WINDHAM

Place ~~Avenue~~ North
1116 - 5th
11/26/44

Louie Shivery

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am here with my Children, and they have made it very pleasant for me. One big dance at the Elks Rest, many dinners, teas, etc, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha grup Wday at 5:00 p. m. Fort Valley last week.

Hope to see you on the 8th.

Love from Us.

Yours, Louie.

Charge to the account of $

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

29 November 1944

19-36-100

Mrs. Louie D. Shivery
87 Chestnut Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Day Letter

CANNOT COME TO ATLANTA IN DECEMBER ON ACCOUNT OF BOOK IN PRESS stop LETTER FOLLOWS.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Veoria Shivery]

115-20-142 St.
S. Ozone Pk L. I. N. Y.
Feb 7, 1944

Dr W E B Dubois, Editor
Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:
I am enclosing a check for $7 for the following:
1. Renewal of subscription to Phylon for George R. Shivery address above.
2. Phylon to be sent to Atty Chas B. Emery
Giddens Lane Building
Shreveport, La. — name of donor not to be disclosed. (He is a Southerner we are educating.)
3. A $5 deposit on a copy

19-32-45

of your "Black Reconstruction", which I am requesting that you autograph. I will send a check for the balance as soon as I receive a bill.

19-32-46

Yours truly,
Veoria W. Shivery

VEORIA W. Shivery
115-20-14 2St.
S. Ozone Pk L. I. N.Y.

February 28, 1944

C4-25-61

Mrs Veoria W. Shivery
115-20 142 Street
S. Ozone Park
Long Island, New York

My dear Veoria:

I was absent when your two subscriptions and request for a copy of "Black Reconstruction" was sent in. I am sending the book and enclosing the bill and one dollar. Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

28 October 1944

My dear Mr. Siegel:

I am returning your overcoat and want to thank you very much for your kindness in loaning it to me. Fortunately Chicago had a warm streak while I was there but it is always a risk to go there without covering.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Siegel

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-32-15

Mr. Julius Siegel
468 Riverside Drive
New York City

[SIGMA Pi PHI]

May 11, 1944

D 1919

Dr. J. R. Porter
236 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Porter:

Please let me know the assesment for the Boulé this year. I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E.B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[SIGMA PI PHI]

Beard

June 7, 1944

19-19-8

Dr. J. R. Porter
542 Johnson Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Porter:

Thank you for your very kind letter of May 16. I shall be here until about the middle of July and will call on you before I go.

Thank you for all your kind words, and I hope you will let me know just what I owe in dues. My best regard to you and Mrs. Porter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[SIGMA Pi Phi]

16 November 1944

Dear Dr. Porter:

I want to be transferred to Zeta Boule from Kappa. Will you start things down there? I have already spoken to Zeta. I hope to see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. J. R. Porter
542 Johnson Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

[Sigma Pi Phi]

16 November 1944

D-19-2

Dear Dr. Murray:

Have you begun arrangements for my transfer from Kappa to Zeta? If you have not, please do. If you have, what can I do?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Peter M. Murray
2588 Seventh Avenue
New York City

[Sigma Pi Phi]

Atlanta Ga. Nov. 23-44

Dear Archon Du Bois.

Your letter followed a letter from Archon Murry grammateus.

I shall be pleasantly sorry to follow out your request for transfer back to your parent organization

19-19-3

There will be an unavoidable delay however.

Skappa gives over the December meeting to "Ladies Night" and our first business meeting will be in January.

I will have the trasasfer ordered then and things can be made to moor rapidly-

a check for $2.00 must accompany the transfer request. -$1.00 for Grand Grammateus office - and $1.00 for receiving Boule.

"Up guards and at them!"

Fraternally J.R. Porter Gram.

[Alpha Pi Phi]

Atlanta Ga. May 16-44

Dear Archon.

Your letter is before me. In answer to your queries-financial and physical; 1st. The years budget for Kappa will be fixed at this meeting. But the definite sum by $3.00 is required for annual dues.

2nd. I am very well-thank you. not exuberant but placid.

I hear of your relief from the exacting obligations of the classroom. Do you remain in our town, or do you seek your guerdon in other parts? You'll be a free lance but from our first

acquaintance I have always seen you tied to the humanizing of spiritual and social relationships.

Restless because you could not do the things that the wilfulness or the unwittingness of man prevented, you have been an everyday Sir Lancelot, and cheerfully faced an obstinate foe though bleeding for those who did not appreciate and the joy of battle obsessed you at all times.

I have stayed on the sidelines and have quietly prayed and cheered you on.

19-19-61

My faith in you has helped to thread my own way. I am constant because I see the beauty of your constancy. Have I boggled? Well who has not, and I am not afraid to do so: I will get up and try again.

10-19-7

Come out Thursday night and be with the men to whom you have always meant so much.

Our "Vale" will mean just what we want it to mean.

I knew you in your youth, and your youth with all of its aspiring changes has always been a possession

Yours J R Porter.

[SIGMA Pi Phi]

27 November 1944

Dear Dr. Porter:

Here is the check for two dollars for the transfer. I am hoping to see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. J. R. Porter
542 Johnson Avenue Northeast
Atlanta

Paine College
Augusta, Georgia
January 3,1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-32-34

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As a potential graduate of Paine College this coming spring, I am interested in doing some further study at some school of theology. The purpose of this letter is to get your opinion with reference to a few theological schools.

Do you think that study at Drew would be more beneficial than study at Garrett, or visa-versa?

Do you think that, in the light of the contention that White instructors cannot teach Negroes how to preach to colored audiences, it would be better for Negroes to take their training at schools like Howard?

I confess that these questions ignore the matter of finance, a very determinant factor in one's discision as to the school he will or will not attend. Yet I hope that you will find time to give some consideration to these question in the near future.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, and wishing for you a happy and successful New Year, I ask to remain,

Yours truly,

Timothy Simmons

January 5, 1944

Mr. Timothy Simmons
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Simmons:

I am not a competent to advise as to where you should go to study theology. You should consult some minister.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-32-7

Country address Dowding Tadworth Surrey - England

[Kathleen Slavin]

TEL. WHITEHALL 6240.
(EXTENSION 37)

LORD CHANCELLOR'S RESIDENCE
HOUSE OF LORDS, S.W.1.

January 23rd 1944 London England

Dear Mrs du Bois

I was very glad to get yrs letter and wish to thank yr for the copy of "Phylon." I have always wished I had been given the power of writing which yr have. Yr may remember many, many years ago how much my heart was touched by yrs book "Dark Water." I have carried ~~away~~ a memory of it all these years and it is still on my book shelves in my library. We are living in very sad times

19-32-36

but I still carry on my work of trying to help those who are oppressed and to kill race hatred. I forget if you said you knew Dr Harold Moody. He does much work for his people and often calls on me to help him.

There was a nice paragraph about me in connection with my work where I was called "The friend" of your people. There is not much use in being in the world if one does not help those who need it. Tell me about Atlanta. I was there when I was a young girl and I was also in Athens. I wonder if "Hattie Horne" is still there. I stayed there for a short time. I hope I am not confusing the Hotel I stayed in Knoxville. Remember me to Walter White. Do you know Mrs Cummings over here of the Col. Peoples League? With all good wishes for 1944 Yours sincerely

Viscountess Kathleen Simon

[Kathleen Simon]

8

DOWDING,
TADWORTH,
SURREY.
TEL. TADWORTH 3300.

13th October, 1944.

19-32-35

Dr.W.E.B.duBois,
Atlanta University,
Tennesee,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. du Bois,

It is so long since I heard from you that I wonder if you are still at the Atlanta University. I saw your name in the monthly periodical of the League of Coloured Peoples as Director of Special Research and although it does not say that you are still at the University, no doubt this will be sent on to you.

As the announcement was made by Walter White, I see he is still working also for his people.

I think that the objective of statements, articles and booklets concerning the people of Africa is an excellent idea and I would like to congratulate you.

I hope you saw that England tried to obliterate the treatment of Leary Constantine in the matter of the Hotel. I sat through the examination and Sir Norman Birkett was most sympathetic and fair. Of course he could not change the details of the law or he would have been given pretty good damages. I went up and spoke to Mr. Constantine during the Hearing and found him a very nice man.

I would like to hear from you as to how you are going on, and remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs Counter) Kathleen Simon

15 November 1944

19-32-30

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of October 13. I have again changed my work. Against my desire and plans I was rather suddenly retired from my teaching in Atlanta University but immediately I was offered several other jobs and I accepted this which brings me back again to New York and to the NAACP. I am trying to collect articles about colonies and plans for the future especially as adopted by colonial peoples. It is, of course, difficult to get correspondence through in these war times.

I have been interested in the pronouncements of the Labor Party in England and have been in correspondence with Mr. Solanke in W. A. S. SU and the head of the League of Coloured Peoples. I should be glad of any assistance you may give.

Mr. White and I are associated in the work here and he plans to be in England in the near future. I am sure he will be glad to see you if he has time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Viscountess Kathleen Simon
Dowding
Tadworth, Surrey
England

"Dowding",
TADWORTH,
Surrey.

27th December, 1944.

19-32-38

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
69, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
U.S.A.

19-32-38

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

I was very glad to hear from you and am interested in the new work which you have undertaken.

I hope you keep in touch with Dr.Moody as he is the President of the League of Coloured People. Mr.Solanke is only a representative of the W.A.S.U. Club which incidentally I opened for them.

I am glad you are still associated with Mr. White and I hope, when he comes to England, that I shall meet him. Please remember me to him.

I am doing everything I can to further the interests of the Coloured people and I go to their meetings and find out what colonies they come from, as in some cases I have been there, such as Jamaica, etc.

I trust you are well in spite of this terrible World War in which we have all suffered in one way or another.

I hope your paper "THE PHYLON" is having a good circulation.

Very sincerely your's,

Kathleen Simon

Personal

May 25th, 1944

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-34-9

My dear Dr. DuBois:

When a request was made recently for contributions to the United Negro College Fund, I noted, to my disappointment, that the name of Talladega was not included. As several years ago you had heartily endorsed its work and its purposes for a bequest, which I have followed ever since, I wrote to a member of the Board of the Fund and asked him, without mentioning what had passed between you and me, just why Talladega did not join. His letter is neither conclusive nor satisfactory to me, as it simply states that Talladega is undergoing a change of administration and "it is likely that this had something to do with their decision not to affiliate with the Fund this year." Will you think me very exacting if I ask if you can give me some reason why a college which you thought so highly of should not be getting the benefit of this round-robin fund? Quite aside from this immediate thing, I am about to make a new will and if, in your opinion, Talladega has not justified its existence as well as some other Negro college, I shall be truly grateful to you if you can trust me enough to tell me the facts.

I enjoyed so much the sketch of you and your work in Mr. Embree's "Thirteen Against the Odds" - a book which has interested guests and callers, who have purchased it in quite sizeable numbers. You are used to honors, so it means nothing to you, but it gives me pleasure, who have known some of your works.

Believe me

Truly yours,

Emily E. Skeel

(Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.
address after May 27th:
1649 East Linden Street
Tucson, Arizona c/o R. V. Sanford

June 12, 1944

Mrs Roswell Skeel, Jr.
1649 East Linden St.
Tucson, Arizona

19-34-8

My dear Mrs. Skeel:

Talladega College was invited to join the United Negro College Fund and after investigation decided not to. The invitation is still open and since Talladega is changing Presidents, her decision in this matter maybe changed.

There is no question of her merit, but a good many of her old donors do not want their names made public and if she joins the Fund these names would have to be given. I think this was the chief reason for not joining, but of course I do not know. I thank you for your commendation of Mr. Embree's biography.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

131-33-61

May 4, 1944

Mr. Henry P. Slaughter
1264 Columbia Road N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Salughter:

I am sending you enclosed by registered mail, the two pamphlets which you loaned me. I have had them carefully copied. I note one mistake. I was the second president of the American Negro Academy, but am nowhere noted as "emeritus". I held the office one or two years and then resigned. I am going to be in Washington according to my present plans May 22 and if possible we might get together the living Washington members and have a preliminary meeting of the Academy. What do you think of this?

I have the first eight numbers of the Academy publications bound, and copies of numbers 9, 10 and 11. I should like very much to get copies of 12-22. Could you furnish me any or all of these numbers? I was very pleased to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

LIBRARY OF HENRY P. SLAUGHTER
1264 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

19-38-130

May 17, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter--including the pamphlet by the late John Wesley Cromwell and the membership list of American Negro Academy--received.

I was pleased to note your expectation of being here on the 24th instant--i. e., on Wednesday of next week. Agreeable to your idea, I have spoken to three--Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. L. Z. Johnson, and our friend L. M. Hershaw. They have agreed to meet on May 24 (evening). Tomorrow I hope to contact Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and Prof. George M. Lightfoot. With your humble servant these constitute about all of the survivors here in Washington.

If you have not arranged otherwise, I tender the hospitality of my humble home during your stay in Washington. Those to whom I have spoken are agreeable to meeting here on the evening of the 24th with you.

I think I can supply you with copies of the "Occasional papers which you need to complete your set.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Henry P. Slaughter

(Henry P. Slaughter)

Note.--Could you arrange to get a complete file of "Phylon" for me? If so, you may advise me of the price.

H.P.S.

[Slover]

April 11, 1944

19-14-51

Mr. George Slover
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Slover:

I have been away from my desk for a long trip and have just got a chance to answer your inquiry concerning Mr. Hugh H. Smythe.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Smith]

Hanford Wash.
Mar. 12-44

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Please inform me where I may purchase a copy Harris Wright Cuney, By Maud Cuney Hare.

Please find endose self adderso stamped envelope.

Very truly yours
A. P. Smith

15-19-6

[Smith]

March 30, 1944

15-19-7

Mr. A. P. Smith
Barrack 209, Room 84
Badge No. 8-5363
Hanford, Washington

My dear Sir:

Maud Cuney Hare's life of her father has long been out of print. You can only find it in a second-hand book store.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 13, 1944

19-22-120

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Smythe:

Would you consider coming here to help me with my report on the Land-Grant Colleges during the months of May, June and July? If so, let me know immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

April 19, 1944

19-27-172

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of April 17, and I am happy to have this opportunity to work with you.

I shall leave here the 28th and arrive in Atlanta sometime during the 29th.

Hoping you will find my services satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HHS:s

April 17, 1944

19-22-122

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I shall be very glad to have you help me during May and June. During May you can have board and room in the Men's dormitory, during June you will have to find some place outside; perhaps at Morehouse or Clark. I certainly hope you can come.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:CLD

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

April 15, 1944

19-27-121

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of April 13, and I want to thank you for the offer to assist you with the Land-Grant College Study.

There is nothing I would like better than the opportunity to work with you and I am very appreciative of this opportunity. However, the time element conflicts with previous arrangements in my plans. I have been admitted to Harvard and the next term begins there July 6. If you feel that I could be of some service to you during May and June, I should be very glad to come and assist you.

I shall be glad to have your reaction to this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HHS:s

MEMORANDUM

July 5, 1944

To : Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
From: Hugh H. Smythe

O. K. Storage Company

Letter with shipping forms mailed and received by storage firm.

The $2,000 travel risk insurance was arranged for.

Shipment of Dr. DuBois is to be sent PREPAID as requested.

Mr. Powell, O.K. Storage representative, called to acknowledge all of the above and to extend his thanks. It is understood the company is to pack all pictures and he is to send a man to measure the large picture of Frederick Douglas.

PHYLON

Mrs. Harvey, postmistress, notified to change Phylon mail to Mr. Ira Reid beginning July 1.

Files, with key, removed to Mr. Reid's office July 3.

Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Reid's secretary, asked for and received one package each of Phylon, volume V, numbers one and two (8 extra copies of number two also sent), in order to be able to meet current demands.

Inventory of Phylon made and copies sent to Mr. Reid, one placed in files of Dr. DuBois (this copy attached to this memorandum), and one copy placed in Phylon files.

Financial Report: Mr. A. A. Reid unable to make this until he receives receipts for petty cash from Dr. DuBois. He would like to have these upon the return of Dr.DuBois.

SPELMAN Material

All packages removed from Spelman College. Large boxes deposited in suite 234 of Dr. DuBois. Letter files deposited in office 210 and packed in containers labeled "X".

MISCELLANEOUS Items

1. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Henry notified of Dr. DuBois' return on July 5. Notices sent to this effect on June 30 and July 3; each party was contacted by telephone again, as a reminder of Dr. DuBois' arrival the morning of July 5, on July 4.

2. Dictaphone Company: Repairman fixed shaving machine; inserted new part and charged for it but made no charge for labor. The charge is temporary, since final decision is to be made by Dr. DuBois upon his return. Mr. C. B. Smith, Dictaphone representative, accepted this arrangement via telephone. The office is to call Mr. Smith in regard to this matter upon the return of Dr. DuBois. Bill attached hereto.

3. Mrs. Audrey Robinson: Two books returned by her room mate; books packed and listed. One of these was Edwin Smith's Golden Stool.

4. Atlanta Journal: On June 29 Mr. Hatcher, Assistant City Editor, called and requested information concerning the life of Dr. DuBois. Material sent:- pamphlet, "A Pageant in Seven Decades," copy of biographical sketch from Who's Who In America, publicity sheet,with brief life sketch, used in connection with Phylon Lecture Bureau. Mr. Hatcher would like Dr. DuBois to call him immediately upon his return to the city.

5. Room 210, Administration Building: All books and pamphlets packed in boxes; con-

(Miscellaneous items continued)

tainers labeled, numbered and sealed; boxes stacked in Room 210 and Room 209.

Lists of books corresponding to numbered boxes in process of being typed.

19-29-36

African and other trinkets removed and packed but boxes left unsealed for inspection by Dr. DuBois and for the insertion of any other odds and ends. (The Chain Mail Armor has been packed, sealed and listed).

Empty cardboard cartons are being collected to care for file material, which is to be packed the day before shipment.

6. Harry S. Murphy, Jr., is due $3.50 for services rendered in connection with packing of books in Room 210 and in collecting cardboard containers. He leaves for Boston Thursday, July 6, afternoon. (He worked at night with Mr. Smythe)

7. Mr. Chatman paid $4.00 for hauling services in connection with Spelman material and delivering boxes from Atlanta University Dining Room back to Room 210 from the University Dining Room. In this connection $2.00 is due Hugh H. Smythe and $2.00 is to be returned to petty cash.

8. Miss Omie L. Dixon left after July 1 and began her duties with Mrs. Strong on July 3. All keys--desk, files, and door key to Room 209,--were turned over to Mr. Smythe. Miss Dixon would like Dr. DuBois to give her a letter of recommendation for future use.

9. The Editorial and As the Crow Flies items were mailed on Thursday and Saturday as is customary.

10. The President's secretary, from Morris Brown College, sent a young man to collect the books, pamphlets and papers designated for them. She extended thanks in behalf of the President for the gift received from Dr. DuBois

11. Checks for Dr. DuBois are attached hereto.

12. Mr. Edward Blackshear received his check, but he still has some time coming due for work in connection with Phylon. This is 16½ hours or $4.95 due him to date.

13. The cardboard containers were obtained principally from several stores in the neighborhood--Mr. Smythe made periodically a round of these places daily, morning, noon and evening--and these stores made no charge for them. A few were collected from Mrs. Kennedy and from Mr. Jackson of the Book Store, as well as from the H.S. Murphy family.

14. Mr. Smythe received part of his June salary check, from Mr. A. A. Reid, June 30.

July 21, 1944

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Hugh wanted the enclosed receipt sent to him, but I thought I had better send it directly to you, since he might have left Washington by the time it gets there. I think it is for some cards he took care of for you in your absence.

I hope you had a pleasant trip up. The best of luck to you always.

Sincerely,

Mabel Smythe

9-27-1950

[Enclosure]

"Murphy Will Tell It So You Can Sell It"

Atlanta, Georgia 7/19/ 1946

M Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE HOUSE OF MURPHY

THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING

275 Auburn Avenue, Northeast Bus. Phone, ~~MA. 2897~~ WA. 6319, Res. Phone, MA. 8221

50-Pair 2¼ x 3¼ Cards with envelopes $1.50

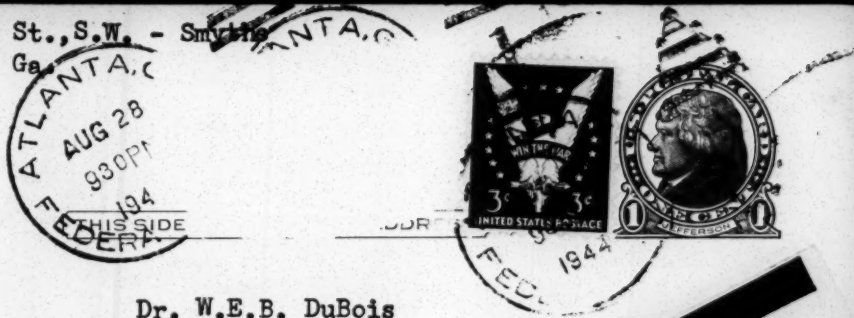
Paid

H. L. Murphy

WE THANK YOU

19-27-29

749 Fair St., S.W. - Smythe
Atlanta, Ga.



Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

2302 Montebello Terrace

Baltimore 14

Maryland

19-27-205

August 28, 1944

Dear Doctor:

Although I have sent you an air mail special concerning the items in your letter today, I am supplementing this in case it should be necessary. If you are unable to be accommodated at either the Paradise or Sawyer Hotes, then contact Mr. Kelsey Pharr, 1025 Second Avenue, Northwest, Miami, Florida, who practically runs Negro life in the city. He is a personal friend of ours and the Murphys and can take care of you. We are writing him a card today to be on the lookout for you should you find it necessary to use his services in finding accommodations.

I have also sent releases to PV and PM, in addition to those listed in the letter. I gave Mrs. Nabrit Mr. Clement's letter personally, at about 3.50 PM today. No word from Mr. Googe as yet. Bon voyage and good luck.

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

29 November 1944

19-27-3

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I cannot make the trip to Atlanta which I had planned for mid-December. Harcourt, Brace and Company have just accepted a book of mine and it must be ready January first. This will take all my time. I shall keep in touch with you as things develop.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta

[Society of American Historians]

9 November 1944

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed one dollar for my annual dues. Please note that my permanent address hereafter is

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3
New York

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Rudolf A. Clemen
Society of American Historians
Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey

[Mr. L. Solanke]

April 17, 1944

Mr. L. Solanke

Several of use are exploring the possibility of assembling a Pan African Congress as soon after the close of war as possible with the object of learning and comparing the condition and needs of the Negro people of Africa and their descendants the world over. We are proposing to unite in this effort the American movement which resulted in the Pan African Congress 1919-26; The Garvey Organization in Jamaica and the Council of African Affairs headed by Paul Robeson in New York. Also we would eventually approach the heads of states like Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti and officials like Governor-General Eboue of French Equtorial Africa.

19-31-1

I write to ask you if you would give me information about any organizations in British West Africa that might join us in calling this meeting and preparing for it. For instance is the Congress of West Africa still in existence as an organization, or the Aborigees Protective Society as organized in West Africa? Are there any organizations in any of the four British Colonies which have the standing and the influence to act as sponsor organizations? With what individuals ought we to get in contact?

I am especially anxious that the African representation should be based on the broadest foundation with real popular support. I think that such a conference should advoid too much prominence to individuals living abroad and too much prominence to Negro organizations outside of Africa. I should be very much obliged if you can give me any information and advice along these lines.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-31-2

P. S. I want especially to avoid any jealousy among the different groups based on African descent or any feeling that outsiders are trying to tell Africa what to do. The phrase "Pan-African" is of course ambitious, but I think we ought to maintain our right to use it. It is natural that Africans on the one hand should feel that the business of consultation or action concerning Africa is the affair of the Africans. On the other hand, it is just as natural that the decendants of Africa in America and West Indies should also feel personally interested and ask the right to share consultation. If we at the very beginning avoid dissent and division by inviting the proper organizations and persons and thus presenting a reasonable solid front to the white world, we will have taken a great step forward.

W.E.B.D.

[L. Solanke]

19-38-133

Telephone: Gulliver 3310.

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Wasu Africa House,
1, South Villas,
Camden Square,
London, N.W.1.

21st May 1944

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of the 9th inst. Before I proceed to anything else I wish to say that I am pleased to learn about the scheme of the Pan African Congress and I should like you to write to the following in West Africa:-

* (1) Messrs. C. Dunstan Williams & J. Newton Faulkner both being Joint-Secretaries, the National Congress of British West Africa (Sierra Leone Section). C/o 4 Liverpool St., Freetown Sierra Leone. (2) * T. A. Rotimi Williams B.L., General Secretary, Nigerian Youth Movement C/o P.O. Box 163, Lagos, Nigeria (3) Dr. J.B. Danquah * General Secretary, Gold Coast Youth Conference, P.O. Box 15; Accra, Gold Coast.

(4) Mr. Downes Thomas (Editor, Gambia Echo)
3 Leman St., Bathurst, Gambia.

Present-Aspiration in West Africa

At the moment, the idea which prevails among all or the majority of leaders of thought in West Africa is to obtain from the British Government a Dominion Status like Canada, Australia, South Africa and Eire as quickly as possible, say within the next 10 to 15 years.

When you contact those I have tabled above, they will easily contact you with the right individuals.

Best Wishes,

Yours Sincerely

Ezriel Solanke

Warden

P.S:- I also suggest you get in touch with some educated West African Chiefs & their Councils. In that case you may write to:-
(1) Adeleye Tijcombe (Chief); c/o The Afin; Ake Abeokuta, Nigeria (2) Mr. J. Buckman, Secretary Joint Provincial Councils, Dodowa, Gold Coast.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
P. A. SOROKIN,
Chairman

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

March 13, 1944

19-27-96

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Professor Du Bois:

I thank you for your kind invitation. In normal conditions I would be very glad to accept it as an honor. Unfortunately at the present time most of the members of the Department are in the army and navy and I am teaching in April. My presence here is quite necessary. For this evident reason I am deprived of the privilege and pleasure of participating in the conference.

Wishing you and the conference every success, and with appreciation of your kindness,

Yours sincerely,

P Sorokin

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January 12, 1944

1-29-14

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

December 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Allow me, on behalf of the national council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, to express the pride we all feel in learning that you have been elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

We should like to make public acknowledgment of the debt which all of us owe for your contributions to human knowledge and advancement. For this reason I hope you will find it possible to make a public appearance in Birmingham the week-end of February 12 and 13. This week-end has been chosen because it marks the seventh anniversary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, as well as the birth anniversaries of Lincoln and Douglass. We can think of no more fitting celebration of the birthday of our organization than would be achieved in presenting to the public a member of our Advisory Board whose entire career and most recent distinction are the source of such great inspiration to youth.

The observance will be under the auspices of the local councils of the Youth Congress in the Birmingham area. As the feature events of this observance they would like to present you informally to a group of leaders in Birmingham's civic, educational and religious organizations on the evening of Saturday, February 12; and in a public address at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church during the afternoon of Sunday, the 13th. The executive committees of our local councils will meet this coming Friday evening to perfect plans for the occasion, and I should like to be able to give them your reply at that time. I hope, therefore, that you will not mind my calling you on the telephone Friday afternoon to determine whether or not you can be with us.

Please accept our belated but nonetheless hearty good wishes for a happy and fruitful new year.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

LEB/gf

Louis E. Burnham

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

January 13, 1944

19-29-13

Lecture 1944

Mr. Louis Burnham
526-28 Masonic Temple Bldg.
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Burnham:

Thank you for kind letter of Jan. 12. I regret to say on Feb. 12, I am speaking at the City Club of Cleveland; and Feb. 13 at the Colored Y.M.C.A. in Detroit. It will therefore be impossible for me to accept your kind offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

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LUCILLE A. LEWIS, Treasurer

19-24-17

June 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are holding a Leadership Training Seminar at the Atlanta University School of Social Work, August 7-18. The purpose of it is to train 30 or 40 young people for leadership in their community in the Southern Negro Youth Congress or in whatever organization they are members of.

We should like very much to have you give a lecture or speak at a session of the Seminar. We would like to suggest Monday evening, August 14 at 7:30. We will have discussed 'Economic Re-adjustments and Changes' in the afternoon and think that your speech may be along these lines. If the date is not convanient for you, won't you please let us know if some other date and time will be?

We look forward to hearing from you in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Jett

Ruth Jett

rj:gf

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

July 7, 1944

19-24-18

Miss Ruth Jett
Southern Negro Youth Congress
526-528 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

My dear Miss Jett: I regret to say that I shall be out of the city during the whole month of August. I am sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[Southern Railway]

January 13, 1944

Southern Railway

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie St. N. W.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to have passage and Pullman lower berth from Atlanta to Cleveland, Ohio, on the train leaving Atlanta at 7:10 P.M., Wednesday February 9. I am a colored teacher at Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-20-7

[Southern Railway]

January 21, 1944

Pullman Company, Southern Railway

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I would like passage and lower berth from Washington to Atlanta on the Crescent Limited leaving Washington Februaby 21, at 6:25 P.M. Will you kindly make reservations and let me know by the enclosed envelope what the cost will be.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-20-6

[Southern Railway]

February 2, 1944

Pullman Office
Southern Railway
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

According to the enclosed memorandum you have made me a reservation February 21 from Washington to Atlanta.

Will you please cancel that reservation and instead send me a first class ticket from Washington to Atlanta and a lower berth to Greensboro on train 29, leaving Washington at 11:35 P. M. Wednesday, February 23. Enclosed please find a money order for $27 which I think will cover the expense. I am enclosing a self addressed envelope.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old
3 Encl.

19-20-5

[Southern Railway]

May 2, 1944

City Ticket Agent
57 Luckie Street N.W.
Southern Railway
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you reserve me a lower berth on the train leaving Atlanta at 2 P.M., Wednesday May 17. I should like round trip transportation and also a return reservation leaving Washington Thursday May 25, at 6:25 P.M. I am a colored teacher at Atlanta University. My phone number is Wa. 7956.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-20-15

[Southern Railway]

June 22, 1944

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

19-20

Dear Sir:

Can you secure me a lower berth from Atlanta to New York on June 26, 27 or 28th, on the train which leaves Atlanta at 2 P.M.? I will telephone you Friday or Saturday. You will remember that I am a colored teacher at Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Amy Spingarn] 2/1/14

110 EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET

19-14-13

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You may recall when I
spoke to you last Summer that you
very graciously promised to
send me something about
Goethe sometime this fall.
I wonder whether amidst
all your other work you
will have a chance to
do this.....

Very sincerely and with cordial
personal greetings
Fay Sp...

[Spingarn]

February 7, 1944

Mrs Amy Spangarn
110 East Seventy-Eight Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Spangarn:

I remember my promise to you and I shall fulfill it as soon as I return from my lecture trip, which will be late in Feb. I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD: W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-14-3

13 October 1944

My dear Mrs. Spingarn:

You must not think that I have forgotten your request for copies of correspondence between myself and Joel but during the last fifteen months my trained and efficient secretary has been studying at the University of Havana, Cuba and I was afraid to turn loose the substitutes who have been helping me on the files. Miss Diggs has now returned but the books and files are all muddled-up in packages waiting to be distributed and classified on the shelves and in the file cases as soon as I get an office. How soon that will be I cannot tell but I assure you that at the first opportunity, I shall fulfill my promise.

I trust this will find you and your widely distributed family in good health and hopes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn
110 East 78th Street
New York City
New York

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

May 5,1944.

Atlanta University Press,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs,

9-4-10

Will you kindly send me, at the above address, a copy of your recent publication,"Report of the First Conference of Negro-Land-Grant Colleges", which I believe is No.22 of the Publications of Atlanta University. If Publication No.21 is still available I would appreciate your sending that also; I have numbers 1 to 20 of this series and would like to have my set complete. Please end bill together with the publications.

Very truly yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Arthur B. Spingarn.

27 November 1944

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Can you do anything to help me get a telephone in my apartment? I have just written a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, to the company.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-19-4

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

Judge Hubert Delaney
135 East 22nd Street
New York City

Judge Charles E. Toney
409 Edgecombe Avenue

18 December 1944

19-4-12

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am sending herewith twenty-two paper bound volumes which I collected in Haiti. The prices which I paid for some of them are jotted down. The total is about $25. If there are any duplicates or any you do not want, please send them back to me. I hope there may be something of importance. The four volumes by Michel seem valuable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

December 22, 1944

19-41-11

Dear Dr.DuBois:

The Haytian books have just arrived and I am delighted to have them and most grateful. Many thanks. I enclose my check for $25.00 which I gather from your letter is the proper amount; it seems a modest sum for all the books.

I take this opportunity to wish for you and yours a very MERRY XMAS and a HAPPIER NEW YEAR.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3,N.Y.

January 11, 1944

19-20-11

G. E. Stechert and Co.
31 East 10th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send the following books to Miss E. Irene Diggs, Hotel Royal Palm, Havana, Cuba, and charge the bill to me. Gunnar Myrdal "An American Dilemna", Harper Brothers, 1944 (2 volumes).

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

P. S. Enclose this card.

January 25, 1944

G. E. Stechert and Co.
31-37 East 10th St.
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Please cancel the enclosed order.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-22-22

January 28, 1944

G. E. Stechert and Company
31 East Tenth Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I want to get as soon as possible; and at any reasonable cost the following publication: Caton-Thompson, G, 1931. "The Zimbabwe Culture": ruins and reaction, Oxford: Claredon Press.

If you get it, kindly forward immediately with the best discount.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-20-23

April 10, 1944

G. E. Stechert and Co.
31 East Tenth Street
New York 3, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $7.26 to pay the bill due you by Miss Irene Diggs. She is at the University of Havana and may not have received your notice. If by any chance she should make you a remittance for this same bill, please return mine.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

13-20-21

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31 EAST TENTH STREET
NEW YORK 3

April 5, 1944

Miss Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Dept. of Sociology
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Madam:

On March 2 we wrote to you and sent you a copy of our invoice of August 3, $7.26. This bill is still pending on your account and since it is now long overdue, we would ask you to please settle it promptly.

Yours very truly,

GB:HB

G. E. STECHERT & CO.

19-20-20

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LONDON, 2 Star Yard, Carey St. W.C.2.

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Sept. 27, 1944.

SOLD TO

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
~~Dept. of Sociology~~
~~Atlanta University~~
Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS: CASH

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JE.

1/28	1	Caton-Thompson. The Zimbabwe Culture.		net	$ 6.00
			Postage&Ins.		.15
		(Price includes duty.)			$ 6.15

PAID
NOV 10 1944
G. E. STECHERT & CO.

19-20-19

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

G. E. Stechert & Co.
31 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

My dear Sir:

19-20-6

I have your bill of September 27 for a book, Caton-Thompson "The Zimbabwe Culture," sent to me at Atlanta. I have not received it yet as my office has been moved from Atlanta to 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. Doubtless it will be forwarded soon.

Meantime, I note in your bill that you included duty. I believe that no duty is payable on this book as it is to be used for classroom purposes and is a scientific work of some years standing. Please let me know if this is not true.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

10 October 1944

IV-20-7

Gentlemen:

Your copy of Caton-Thompson's "The Zimbabwe Culture" has been forwarded to me from Atlanta. Also I have your bill but as I said in my recent letter to you a charge of $6.15 includes duty and unless the laws have been changed recently no duty is payable on this book as it is imported for teaching purposes.

Will you kindly let me hear from you?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

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October 14, 1944

19-20-8

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 10, we wish to report that only libraries are entitled to free of duty importation of books from England.

That has been the case for at least fifty years or more. Duty is charged on all books for individuals.

Very truly yours,

G. E. Stechert & Co.

AH:EN

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BRANCHES
LONDON, 2 STAR YARD, W. C. 2.
PARIS, 16 RUE DE CONDE.

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31 EAST TENTH STREET
NEW YORK 3

TELEPHONES STUYVESANT 9- 2174 2175 2176 2177

November 2nd, 1944

9-20-9

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We received your letter of October 3rd and have noted your new address on our account.

Referring to the duty paid on the Caton-Thompson "The Zimbabwe Culture" we wish to report that we can only import it duty free for an Institution who will sign an affidavit stating that the book is to be used in the College Library for educational purposes.

If an item is imported by an individual duty must be paid on it irrespective of its use or the type of book it is.

Very truly yours,

G. E. STECHERT & CO.

ET/HT

9 November 1944

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for $6.15 covering the enclosed bill.

Will you please send me the book by Hayman and Preece, LIGHTING UP LIBERIA and charge to my account?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

G. E. Stechert and Company
31 East Tenth Street
New York City

6 December 1944

19-20-5

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly buy for me the following books and send them to: Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

and send the bill to me with your usual discount:

MY FIRST GEOGRAPHY OF THE PACIFIC by Arensa Sondergaard
Little, Brown and Company
YOUNG FIGHTERS OF THE SOVIETS by Vera Edelstadt
Alfred A. Knopf
CHINA: A COUNTRY OF CONTRASTS BY Mary A. Nouse
Harcourt, Brace and Company
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S WORLD by Genevieve Foster
Charles Scribner's Sons
GARBALDI by Nina Brown Baker
Vanguard Press

Also will you buy:
Crite's WERE YOU THERE, Harvard University Press
Laidler's SOCIAL ECONOMIC MOVEMENTS, Thomas Y. Crowell Company
Mair's WELFARE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES, Royal Institute of International Affairs
and mail them to me with discount?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

G. E. Stechert and Company
31 East Tenth Street
New York City

[Stein Printing Co.]

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1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
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FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

10 October 1944

19-27-54

Mr. O. H. Googe
Stein Printing Company
161 Luckie Street Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Would it be possible to print and bind at least one hundred copies of my report so that I could have them in Chicago October twenty-fourth stop Wired Smythe today to hand you the copy stop When would proof have to be read stop Wire answer.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Stein Printing Co.]

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1944 OCT 17 PM 6 45

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19-27-204

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1944 OCT 17 PM 6 19

W E B DUBOIS=

69 FIFTH AVE NYK=

IMPOSSIBLE TAKE THREE WEEKS FOR GALLEYS SIX WEEKS TO COMPLETE JOB=

O H GOOGE.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Stein Printing Company, Oct. 1944]

OFFICE AND PLANT INTERCOMMUNICATION

To Dear Dr DuBois

I Got this Information From mr Smith, after all My Secretaries was Gone- and I am a L. of a Poor typest. hope you can read it

Best regards

From O. H. Grange

19-23-22

WRITE IT — DON'T SAY IT

Sterling College
HUGH A. KELSEY, PRESIDENT
STERLING, KANSAS

ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
SOCIOLOGY

March 28, 1944

My dear Dr. Dubois:

You may, or may not, remember that I taught on your campus in the summer of 1934 when the unemployed teachers were being trained for Workers' Education. I remember having lunch with you and Mrs. Warburton. Perhaps my authorship of "A Social History of the American Family" means more to you than my few days in Atlanta.

I am writing you now because I have been thinking of trying to get a Negro appointed to our professorship of Economics, which will be open next year, and I thought you might perhaps know of a suitable man,- one close to the Ph.D. in the field.

I do not know whether we could accomplish such a move, and it would be better not to mention the matter to any candidate lest he be disappointed, but the arrangement is not beyond the bounds of possibility. The tradition of the United Presbyterian church, to which Sterling belongs, is one of avowed friendliness to the Negro, and we have got beyond race prejudices on the campus. We commonly have Negro and Indian students and now have some of Japanese ancestry.

My idea is that the time has come to make opportunities for highly educated Negroes, and that some college has to open the way. I believe that if one starts, others will follow.

Our finances are sound, if meager. The pay would probably be about $1800 next year, but Sterling is an inexpensive place to live.

In order to flourish at Sterling, one has to be interested in evangelical Christianity (tho there is no credal inquisition) and of somewhat Puritanical personal habits; but with these qualifications there is freedom of teaching. I do my best to debunk superstitions about race inequality, and I think no vestige of that notion shows its head on the campus. Both I and the professor of history, moreover, take a progressive position on labor and social issues and on international affairs. The local United Presbyterian church has had Negro members, but there is an A. M.E. Church in Sterling, and denominational lines are not drawn on the faculty.

If you know of any person that might qualify, please send me a synopsis of his qualifications, and I shall see what I can do.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur W. Calhoun

Dean

19-52-45

[Sterling College]

19-25-24

April 10, 1944

Mr. Arthur W. Calhoun
Sterling College
Sterling, Kansas

My dear Mr. Calhoun:

Please excuse my long delay of answering your letter of March 28. I have been absent on a 2500 mile trip which took me through 13 states, I remember Mrs Warburton and that famous summer. We have often talked about it and young Hope and I were mentioning it the other night. There are two persons whom I could recommend for the position you have in mind. One is this same John Hope, son of the first president of Atlanta University. He is married, has a very charming wife and three small children. He needs a quiet place like Sterling to rest and develop. His specialty is economics; He has his masters from Chicago and is working on his PhD.

The second is Hugh H. Smythe who took his master's in Sociology with us in '37. He was studying for his doctrate in Anthropology, but the draft got him. Later he was discharged. He might be called again but I think not. He has a very bright mind and could teach economics. His wife is also a PhD., I think from Wisconsin and in Anthropology, but I am not sure. They have no children.

John Hope could be addressed at Atlanta University and Mr. Smythe at Lincoln University, Kansas City, Mo. If I think of any other persons I will let you know. You are making a good effort.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Sterling College]

Sterling College
HUGH A. KELSEY, PRESIDENT
STERLING, KANSAS

ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
SOCIOLOGY

Request for information

April 14, 1944

19-25-23

My dear Dr. Dubois:

The president intends to write to Mr. Hope about the opening. I remember Mr. Hope very well, for I sat several times in his class and observed his teaching and had a part in the discussion.

I shall also write Mr. Hope about the intimate particulars of the situation here.

Aside from the new problems we may meet, there are of course considerations of professional bent and special interests. In a school as small as Sterling, it is important that economics, sociology, and history be well integrated. It would not do, for instance, to get a man that was ambitious in the direction of Business Administration; for we have no thought ofdeveloping in that line.

I have no doubt that we should get along happily with Mr. Hope as a person if he were with us. Now I want to find out more about Mr. Hope as an economist. I think our best line of expansion is via contacts with the Farmers' Union and the Co-operatives and through these organizations with the Labor movement.

We appreciate your interest and help, and I hope something will come of our efforts.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur W. Calhoun

March 9, 1944

19-22-92

Proffessor Samuel F. Stouffer
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

The teachers of Social Science in the Negro Land-Grant Colleges are holding a conference at Atlanta University, April 18 and 19. This is the second conference held for the purpose of coordinating the social studies of these institutions and inaugurating a general cooperative study of the conditions of the American Negro throughout the South. Seventeen institutions are cooperating and what we have done is indicated in the report of the first conference which I am sending you herewith. Last year we had as guests of the conference the following persons: Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Donald R. Young, New York City; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Edward B. Reuter, University of Iowa; E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; William E. Cole, University of Tennessee; T. Lynn Smith, University of Louisiana; and Edgar T. Thompson, Duke University.

I wish very much that you could join us this year. We would be glad to pay the expense of travel and board. May I hear from you at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

This letter was sent to:

Prof. Louis Wirth
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Prof. Lloyd A. Cook
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Dr. L. Y. Lynd
Columbia University
New York City

Dr. O. D. Duncan
Olkahoma College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

19-27-93

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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19-17-17

Q380C RC NL PAID 4 EXTRA

CHICAGO ILL OCT 28 1944

W E B DUBOIS MV

THERESA HOTEL 125 & SEVENTH AVE NYK

DISCRIMINATION AT UNIVERSITY WISCONSIN CLUB NEGRO ARTHUR BURKE FROM HAMPTON CAUSED FACULTY AND NAACP STUDENT PROTEST YOUR SPEECH NOV 2ND ON NEGRO DESIRED DETAILED INFORMATION AIR MAILED ANSWER NIGHTLETTER SUNDAY.

ARGYLE STOUTE, 651 UNIVERSITY MADISON WIS

1205A

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Madison, Wisconsin
651 University Avenue
apartment B
October 28, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The past ten days has witnessed at the University of Wisconsin a flagrant case of discrimination against a Negro student, Arthur E. Burke, who teaches at Hampton Institute and is an Adams fellow working for his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin.

19-35-16

Burke through correspondence secured a room at the University Faculty Club which is available for graduate students and faculty members. Twenty four hours after he moved in he was visited by Mr. Bean, Chairman of the Housing Committee, and was asked to move because Mr. Bean felt there would be strong resentment of club members against Negro residents. Mr. Burke

19-35-17

was not accorded the usual opportunity to make application for membership, and in view of the fact that negroes have in the past years lived in the Club, the action and attitude of Mr. Bean provoked strong resentment among other faculty members and students.

The United States Student Assembly, a liberal organization on campus, along with the Negro Culture Foundation, an interracial group on campus of which I am president, have initiated a campaign demanding that the University Club establish a non-discriminatory policy in accordance with the liberal principles and ideals for which Wisconsin has long been known.

19-35-18

At a protest meeting on Monday, October 23, 1944, some two hundred students endorsed this resolution and sent a call to several campus organizations. On Thursday, October twenty-sixth, delegates from fifteen organizations met and formulated further resolutions of protest. They sent a committee to President Dykstra, President of the University, and discovered that his feelings on the matter are in full accord and agreement with the student body and the protesting faculty members. Today the U.S.S.A. and the fifteen other organizations are presenting the case to the Board of Regents and making a request that they exercise their influence to bring about a solution to the general discriminatory policy in housing.

19-35-19

So strong was the reaction on the part of many faculty members, student body, local press, and the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. that the reactionary groups at the Faculty Club was forced into the position of asking the membership of the club at large to vote on the question.

In a student board report submitted to the faculty in the spring of '43 it was pointed out that no negro student is able to secure a room in any of the undependent houses.

The Committee for Democratic Housing is planning to carry through a thorough campaign to make housing facilities available for

19-35-20

Negro students. To this end we are inviting you to speak on the question of the Negro in American democracy in general (from a national and international point of view) - as you see fit. As a topic I might suggest, "Will Wisconsin continue to symbolize democracy?"

Since you are to be in Chicago on November 3, I would like to suggest your being in Wisconsin on Thursday, November 2. Our meeting would start at 8:30 P.M. in the University of Wisconsin Theatre. Please let us know what expenses would be involved. If this date is not convenient please suggest another.

Enclosed are a few of the clippings.

Very truly yours,
Argyle Stouté

P.S. Wire Collect (immediately)

[Enclosure]

Seek to Sway Members of U. Club on Negroes

Student Group Works For Favorable Vote

Meeting at the Memorial Union Monday to protest the ousting of Arthur Burke, Negro graduate student, from the University club, 90 university students made plans to visit all faculty members of the club who are about to ballot on the question of Negroes as club members and residents. The students will attempt to persuade University club members to vote in favor of accepting Negroes.

Branding the ousting of Burke "an example of the typical housing discrimination practised on the campus for years," leaders of the U. S. Student association, sponsors of the meeting, enlisted the cooperation of other student organizations and individuals "to end this disgraceful situation once and for all."

Oppose 'Discrimination'

Representatives of the group, which went on record as "opposed to racial and religious discrimination in campus housing," will meet at the Union Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. after interviewing faculty members, ministers, and student house residents on Burke's case and the broader issues of housing discrimination.

Rumors were current at the meeting that some professors plan to resign as members of the University club, if a club majority should adopt a policy of excluding Negroes.

Club members have been issued confidential ballots by the board of directors asking if they favor admitting Negroes to membership, with the attendant privilege of residence. "This action is the result of increasing protest from faculty members and student organizations after Burke was asked to leave the room he had reserved at the club by the chairman of the house committee.

Burke, an English instructor at Hampton Institute, Va., is attending the university on an Adams fellowship. He maintains he arrived at the club Sept. 21, was given the room he had reserved by mail, but was asked to leave the next afternoon. According to Burke, the housing committee chairman told him there was a strong sentiment among club members against having Negroes live there.

Pledge Support

Student discussion at the Monday meeting was led by Geraldine Goldenerg, USSA president, and David Schwartz, chairman of the association housing committee. Pledges of support of further action by the group were given by Argyle Stout, president of the Negro Culture association, and Paul Zilsel, Wisconsin Liberal association president.

Stout lashed at the "disgraceful indifference of many faculty members," declaring many Negroes had been forced to leave their studies at Wisconsin bcause of inability to obtain housing.

"This is a reversal of all the democratic ideals this war is being fought for," Schwartz declared. "An inner clique of dictators at the University club, members of the faculty to which we look for guidance, has crassly refused to repudiate this discrimination."

19-35

U. W. Groups Seek to Aid Ousted Negro

19-35

Two University of Wisconsin student groups have thrown their weight behind faculty members opposing the "unwise and undemocratic" ousting of a Negro scholar, Arthur E. Burke, now working for his English doctorate, from the University club, 803 State st.

The United States Student Assembly and the Negro Culture Foundation revealed Saturday night that a statement had been given Prof. Asher Hobson, club director, requesting that the club reconsider its action that resulted in Burke's leaving after four days' residence.

To Investigate Legality

Meanwhile, Harry Hamilton, president of the Madison branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he plans to take action if the club's decision is unfavorable. Investigation into the legality of the ouster would be made, he said, and the association would support Burke.

Burke, who obtained a room at the club by mail last August and began residence Oct. 12, was informed by two members Monday that unless membership were granted he would not be allowed to remain.

He declared Saturday that the letter he received from the club notifying him a room would be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

[Enclosure]

U. W. Groups Seek to Aid Ousted Negro

19-35

(Continued From Page One)

available also implied membership acceptance, and that since his arrival customary measures had not been taken to allow him to fill out a "blank" to be put before the membership board.

The Negro Culture Foundation urged the board of directors to take a "positive, non-discriminatory policy in accordance with the tradition of Wisconsin that we have always thought to be liberal and progressive. An act of discrimination against one member of the group is an offense . . . to the entire group."

Guy Stoute, foundation head, said he had planned to keep his position "quiet" until the club reached a decision, but now that the matter was public he had no choice but to reveal his organization's stand.

The U. S. Student Assembly, headed by Barbara Kemp, executive secretary, said the club's refusal to afford Burke the courtesy of an application for membership reflected upon the entire university and requested that the club repudiate its "discriminatory stand."

Prof. Hobson refused comment Saturday, declaring that club membership was a private matter. He said, however, that Burke's name had not been put before the membership board.

Faculty members who have evidenced support of Burke are Merle Curti, Elizabeth Brandeis, Helen C. White, Ruth Wallerstein, Walter Agard, Harry Glicksman, Harry F. Harlow, and H. S. McKeel.

NCF Endorses USSA Objection

Members of the Negro Culture foundation took a positive stand to devote all their energies towards the furthering of "non-discriminatory policy" on the University of Wisconsin campus at a meeting held Monday night under the chairmanship of Guy Stoute.

With the rejection of Arthur E. Burke from the University club, the executive committee of the Negro Culture foundation drew up a letter addressed to Prof. Asher Hobson, club president, and to club members requesting a reconsideration of this action and declaring non-discrimination "not a matter of the individual but a matter of the entire group."

Cooperating with the United States Students assembly, a committee, acting upon the suggestions and sentiments of the group as a whole, was elected to represent the Negro Culture foundation at a meeting of the USSA to be held Wednesday at 4:30 in the Union. This committee, composed of three representatives, Oscar Brown, Bonnie Hancock, and Marie Hickson, will also attend all future meetings concerning non-discrimination.

The committee will present the following proposals to the USSA at the meeting Wednesday:

The Negro Culture foundation endorses the action of the USSA, is supporting its proposals already made for action, and hopes that it will continue its excellent work.

All University committees should send a committee first to President Dykstra, then to the Board of Regents, and finally to Governor Goodland for the purpose of discussing housing in general.

Persons should be sent to all independent houses for the purpose of discussing the non-discrimination question and for the purpose of securing the sentiments of the students on having Negroes in their house.

Petitions should be the means by which students and faculty members, and churches and civic organizations can express their sentiments on the issue of non-discrimination.

19-35

[Enclosure]

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WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

30 October 1944

81-7-181

Mr. Argyle Stoute
651 University
Madison, Wisconsin

COULD SPEAK AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN IN FEBRUARY BUT NOT BEFORE

W. E. B. Du Bois

9 November 1944

My dear Mr. Stouté:

I am sorry not to have been able to comply with your request of October twenty-eight for two reasons: first, I had to speak in Cleveland, November first and Chicago, November third. This would have necesitated an all night ride from Cleveland to Wisconsin probably without pullman accomodations. I did not dare put this strain upon my health. Secondly, the situation was not clear enough in my mind for me to speak freely upon it without some chance for personal investigation.

I hope that the matter has been worked out and if there is any necessity for my speaking at the university later on some general subject which would touch upon this I should be glad to know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-35-21

Mr. Argyle Stouté
651 University Avenue
Apartment D
Madison, Wisconsin

4 December 1944

My dear Sir:

Miss Helen Boardman has asked me to write to you. I never have hired Miss Boardman directly but know that she has been hired for work which was partly under my direction and was paid for by the organization which hired me, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Knowing Miss Boardman, as I do, I am sure that her statement concerning the salary received is correct. I know that Miss Boardman was a conscientous and efficient social investigator.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Beecher S. Stowe
Washington Building
Los Angeles, California

[Pvt. Herbert Stray]

39th Cml. Decon Co.
Camp Van Dorn Miss
May 26, 1944.

SERVICE CLUBS
CAMP VAN DORN, MISS.

D.

19-28-21

Dr. W. E. D. Dubois,

Dear Sir.

just a few lines, to ask you, if you, would Consider running for prisendent of the u. s., on a forgoten Man, platform. or on a Colord ticket you are a sure winner & this election will tell a big story, in the Welfare of the race. Why you? I no, you are probaly asking yourself, Well I just got through reading, a story of your work, in the Defender & you are going to be our next prisendent that is if you except. I am not telling you this, just to Make you feel good, but in our bible is the answer, When you probaly get through reading this, Germany will be through fighting. Never passing June 8, 1944

19-28-22

Japan, by the end of July, Japan will die, that is in July, 1944. this is from our bible, Now from my finding, also, in the bible, a Colord Man, will be our next prisendent You have all the qualfication of that Man. I will offer, my Congralation Now, if you run. you dont Need beleive, it will be fun just finding out what we can do. Only expect Nothing, less, just find out. this will be one of the Closest election of all time. Just imagine a dark horse, coming in. will you except you needut answer, if you dont acept, only think of the race + I am pretty sure you will, take no up on this offices. all for now

I remain, as ever

Pvt. Robert Shay

(over) Camp Van Dorn. Miss.

P.S. if you decide in the favor of the
race, you will answer & we will start
a house, to house build up. you will
be surprise, your self. please accept

June 13, 1944

19-23-20

Private Herbert Stray
39th Cme. Decon Co.
Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of May 26, and I am flattered by your consideration, but I am afraid that any scheme of this sort would hardly be feasible. No candidate running on a purely race ticket in the United States would have a ghost of a show. The best thing we can do, is to vote for the candidates locally and nationally who have honestly served our cause.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

B-25-13

20 November 1944

My dear Olive:

I am about to become a neighbor of yours at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apartment 13-H. Could you furnish some information to a fellow traveler? First, can you recommend me a reliable person who could give me maid service: clean the apartment once a week and come in for perhaps an hour or half hour a day everyday except Sunday? Secondly, what laundry can you recommend in the vicinity? I shall be greatly obliged.

I trust this will find you and the husband in good health. I have just been to Baltimore and find the family well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Olive Streator
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

February 21, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-36-57

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For the first time since I've been connected with Talladega College the job of selecting a Commencement speaker has fallen upon me, and the first person I think of is you. I really do hope that you can find it possible to be with us on that occasion. Our exercises are held on Monday, June 5, at 9:00 A. M. The early hour has the double purpose of avoiding the heat and of allowing students to catch the trains which leave here around noon.

Will you kindly let me know if you can serve us in this capacity?

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Cater
Dean

C:s

February 28, 1944

Lecture 1944

Dean J. T. Cater

Talladega College

Talladega, Alabama

B-36-56

Dear Dean Cater:

I shall be glad to deliver the commencement address at Talladega Monday June, 5. We can correspond later as to the subject and honorarium.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

March 8, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-36-55

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is a real pleasure to know that you can be with us on Commencement Day and deliver the address on that occasion. If you plan to come by train, we shall be glad to have a car meet you in Anniston. Will you bring your own academic costume or do you wish us to provide one? If the latter, will you let me know your height.

Won't you also let me know what a satisfactory honorarium would be? While we can't afford to offer what we would like, we certainly want to offer something.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Cater

J. T. Cater s
Dean

JTC:s

April 7, 1944

19-36-54

Mr. J. T. Cater
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Mr. Cater:

Answering your letter of March 8, at long last, may I say that usually I charge $100 for Commencement addresses but as Talladega is so near, I will make the charge $75. I hope this will not break the bank! I will bring my own academic costume. I immagine a talk of 45 minutes would be sufficient in length. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

April 25, 1944

19-52-14

Lectures - 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for the reduction of the fee for us. Forty-five minutes will be just about right. If you are planning to come by train and will let me know when you expect to reach Anniston, I shall be glad to have you met there with a car.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Cater

J. T. Cater
Dean

JTC:S

Lectures - 1944

May 30, 1944

19-36-113

Dean J. T. Cater
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Dean Cater:

I shall leave here in my automobile Friday afternoon for Tuskegee and shall arrive in Talladega sometimes Saturday. I shall stay over with your permission until Tuesday, June 6. Mr. Hugh Smythe, my assistant will be with me. The subject of my address will be "Jacob and Esau".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[T.W. Talley]

19-22-20

908-17th Avenue North,
Nashville (8) Tenn.,
April 14th 1944.

Dear friend Dr. Du Bois:

I am entirely well-once more and am moving along quite as nicely as I might expect. I am now writing on what I expect to be my last work. I am about half

way through writing the last
Corallary to my new systematization
of Chemistry. I am doing this
present writing in the knowledge
that a proposition stands
only in so far as the corallaries
which should follow. do so.

I am writing especially to
ask you to return to me, my
two little unpublished volumes:
"Negro Traditions" and "The Origin
of Traditions". In getting together
those works, I was actuated
by the desire to leave to the

world that which would give
a permanent picture of a
phase of life among ex-slaves.
Since this does not seem
feasible, I think I shall
resolve them into a number
of short stories for children,
in an English correct and
simple in diction.

I want to again
express my thanks and
appreciation that you so
kindly sought some way to

allow me to give them to the world as they are. "Kind hearts are more than coronets." You are doing a fine work. May every blessing attend it all.

I am

Your old friend

T. W. Talley.

19-25-17

May 4, 1944

Mr. T. W. Talley
908 17th Avenue North
Nashville 8, Tennessee

My dear Talley:

I am returning herewith the articles which we were not able to use in Phylon, and thank you so much for letting us use them in part. I hope you will be able to get them published. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Mo. T. W. Talley]

19-25-18

708-17th Avenue North,
Nashville (8) Tenn.,
May 5th 1944.

Dear friend Dr. Du Bois:

When I wrote you a few days ago, I had no inkling of the trials that you are being called upon to endure from those whom you have most helped and befriended. I only saw it in a newspaper this evening. It appears to know just how one feels who meets up with such [illegible] experience. It comes hardest to one, when he looks up and is called on to exclaim: "Et tu Brute." I don't need to tell you how deeply I sympathize with you. May your fighting friends take the resolution, which I, as a child, heard an ex-slave imposed upon a declare as his. He said: "I'se gwineter fight till Hell freezes over and den stand on de ice an' fight!" May God bless you. Your old friend

W. T. Talley.

[T. W. Talley]

19-25-19

908-12th Avenue North,
Nashville (8) Tenn.,
May 6th 1944.

Dear Friend Dr. DuBois:

Only one volume of my manuscript came viz "Negro Traditions" The other volume viz: "The Origin of Traditions" from which you kindly printed excerpts was not with it. I wanted to confirm whether or not it was sent before selling in my opinion a "Trade." Kindly let me know what has occured by inclosing in the inclosed envelope; "I sent only one" or "I sent both" as the case may be. Kindly mail at once if possible. Wrote you a letter which you'll get Monday. If there be a way I can be of help, let me know.

Your old friend T. W. Talley

19-25-21

May 8, 1944

Mr. T. W. Talley
908 17th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Talley:

Your manuscript, "The Origin of Traditions" is on the way to you. It got speerated from the other volume and was not mailed until today. Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Perry D. Tarte]

Perry D Tarte
1919 W 3rd st
Chester Pa
4/23/04

19-82-24

Mr William Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir.

Iam a White Southern Boy Borned and Raised in Marboro Co S.C. and I Came East 20 years ago. and last July for the 1st time I Return back to my Home and Belive me I Visited some of my old Colloured Friends and I find that their Living Condetions are no further advanced than When I was there With them in my Boy Hood days Well I Promised them Through god our father in Heaven that some day

19-82-61

2

I would return to them With a Blessing that Would make the World set up and take Notice, and I have a Plan in Mind to Raise Money enough to buy a few Hundred Acres of land and Build a Trade and Farm School Build good Homes and Churches Educate these People and help them People get their American Citizen Rights to Vote and to Become Real Christian American Citizens Mr Dubois Before Dr-- George Washington Carver the Great Colloured Chemistry Who Passed away from and I Were Planing to Carry out

19-82-26

3

his Plan and Idea that he had given me, now I Ask you as a Christian Living Man that you get Behind me and help me With all your Influence, that I May go there to S.C. and Show to the large Farm Owners that they have been Wrong for all these years by using their Racial and Coloured Line for their own Benefits this thing has got to Come to the End Very soon and I Will Bring this Condition to the End of the good Christian Colloyed People Will get Behind me and give me their financial

19-28-27

Help and all there Prayers
and faith in god that I
Will carry this Plan out
for them. Abraham Lincoln
Was shot and killed for
his Christen Heart and
his great Work for the
Freedom of the Colloured
Race. Will I Will take
the Chance of getting
Shot. to Carry this Plan
out that Every Colloured
Man Woman & Child shall
have the free Right to
Become a Free American
Citizen to Vote and go
any Place that any other
American Citizen Can
the opperunity of Moving
until all these Rights are
Made Possable to these

19-28-28

People. God will suffer all of us Who know these Condition should not Exist in a Country so Rich and Blessed with all the world Material that God has given to us to Make these dreams for the Unfortunate People Come true, My Whole heart is Wrapped up in Making ~~this~~ this Warking Plan of My Mind Come true I ask you to give me all your help and Support and Mouthan all Pray for me in My Work Write me When Passible.

Yours Very truly yours
Perry D Tate
1919 W 3rd st
Chester. Pa

19-82-23

April 29, 1944

Mr. Perry D. Tarte
1919 W 3rd Street
Chester, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Tarte:

I appreciate your letter of April 23 and your hope to do something for South Carolina. I trust you may be able to start your school. Personally I cannot do anything tangible to help you or guide you to people who can; but if you keep trying, there must be people that you can get hold of.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-38-5

FRANK E. TAYLOR

REYNAL & HITCHCOCK, INC.
NEW YORK CITY

386 4th Ave

MISS MARY E. BRANCH
PRESIDENT

ARTHUR L. ROYSTER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Tillotson College

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Austin 22, Texas

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 6, 1944

19-36-67

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have read in the announcement of the artist series presented by Samuel Huston College in Austin that you are to be presented as a lecturer on March 12. Tillotson College is also an institution located here in Austin, and we should like very much to have you visit our college on Monday morning and speak to our students. We are writing to find out what your charges will be for this appearance.

Yours very sincerely,

Mary E. Branch

(Miss) Mary E. Branch
President

MEB:J

March 9, 1944

19-36-66

Miss Mary E. Branch
Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

My dear President Branch:

Texas is so large a state that I had completely forgotten that Tillotson College is in Austin. If I had remembered I would have written to you. As it is however I have so outlined my plans that it will be impossible for me to speak at Tillotson on this trip. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

March 28, 1944

19-36-65

Miss Mary Branch

Tillotson College

Austin, Texas

My dear President Branch:

May I thank you very much for the priviledge of visiting Tillotson and speaking to your students. I should have been sorry to miss it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Mrs. Ethlynne H. Thomas

705½ S. Blount Street
Raleigh, North Carolina
April 12, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-31-46

My dear Dr. Du Bois: —

This copy of my husband's letter of application may serve to prove to you the necessity of a separate sheet of references. It may also acquaint you with his preparation which in some instances runs in channels similar to your own, making him, like you, an alumnus of Fisk and Harvard.

The letter is his letter. The references I was supposed to have transferred from the file, as I have aforementioned.

I merely and futilely hope that it will be very clear to you that my husband is completely innocent and ignorant ~~of your~~ of your name's being used in connection with his desperate efforts to get back on his feet since, after having been discharged from the army, he discovered that Shaw had

no intention of keeping her word and giving him his position back — preferring to curry the favor of the Alumni group, by holding here an incompetent who chances to be a Shaw product.

I am ultimately, and fatefully responsible, though you, for [his] Cash creating this shabby impression at Hampton. I cannot blame the typist too much. Yet, ironically, it is the first time that I have let anyone seal any letters of mine. I now have to write similar apologies to Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Whiting, whose names were likewise haphazardly proffered. Having checked the letters, I trusted the references to Mrs. Lennon — also, the sealing and mailing.

10-31-47

Again, my chief concern is that you get the true impression of how it happened and that you be thoroughly convinced that Cashius is as unaware of you as a personality as you of him. The pity is that this is so — my husband and one whom I have felt to be a true friend.

I sincerely appreciate your attitude toward the recommendation. Cashius would die a better death if he ever should discover the mistake his "helpful" wife has allowed to rob him of a good position.

Please use the self-addressed and stamped envelope to return these "evidences"

The best of everything to you always,

Sincerely,
Ethlynne H. Thomas

19-31-45

April 29, 1944

Mrs Ethlynne H. Thomas
705½ S. Blount Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Ethlynne:

Don't worry yourself at all about the Hampton matter. It often happens in good faith and it is difficuly to decide just what is the right thing to do. I am sure no harm was intended. For instance in the case of a professor at one of these institutions; I knew his wife very well and taught her and I knew about his work; but I had never met him; he asked me for a reccommendation and with embarrassment I had to refuse him. I am returning the matter that you sent and hope that Cassius will get a job. I especially beg you to know that the mistake was quite all right and needed no apology.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

955 Parsons St S.W
Atlanta Ga.,
June 10, 1944.

a.k. retirement

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Ga.

19-37-64

My dear Sir;

I have made several attempts to see you at your office, but sofar I am been unsuccessful,-hence I must resort to the typewriter.

Please let me assure you that the citizens in general will regret to see you leave our city;and some of your friends would like very much to embrace the opportunity of having a fare-well dinner or reception before your departure. I have talked with several of your personal friends,including Dr. T.H.Slater,and others,and they concur in this suggestion. However,we must know what dates are agreeable to you,and be assured of your presence before we can proceed further. Please,advise me frankly,therefore,whether you are free from commitments,preferably on June 23rd,or either June 30th,and would attend some such affair as suggested above.

Intelligent citizens appreciate your continual advocacy of the manhood rights of the Negro,not only in thiscountry,but throughout the world; and Atlantians would welcome the opportunity of thanking you for your consistent stand. We are aware also that the heights,which you have attained have not been attained by flattery or boot-licking,but of straightforward effort to accomplich the things which principle dictated.

You were greatly missed from the Alumni Dinner on May 29th at the Atlanta University dormitory,and I am requesting that you send me a personal copy of your "Farewell Message To the Alumni of Atlanta University",which are indeed a literary gem.

With personal assurances of my high regard,and trusting you will be frank with me in connection with the matter mentioned above,

I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

Harold H. Flowers.

files

[Harold H. Thomas]

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The GEORGIA-SOUTH CAROLINA
CONVENTION *of*
CONGREGATIONAL *and* CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
OFFICE OF THE MODERATOR
~~107 Courtland St., N. E.~~
ATLANTA, GA.

955 Parsons St S.W.,
August I8,I944.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore,I4, Maryland.

19-18-38

My dear Sir;

I trust that you experienced a safe trip home,and are enjoying a much needed rest.

A copy of your letter of thanks of July IIth,was sent to all members of the Atlanta Citizens Committe,which sponsored the testimonial dinner and reception here on July seventh. They welcomed the opportunity of showing you a tangible expression of their love and esteem.

I believe I voice the unanimous opinion of citizens of this city,when I state that we were loath to see you leave Atlanta and your accustomed place here at the university. Frankly,we had learned to love and respect you as a fellow citizen,and a distinguished scholar.

Because I believe the attached clippings,appeared in the Atlanta World after your departure,I am taking the liberty of sending them to you for your information and perusal.

May I congratulate you on your acceptance of position with N.AA.C.P.,as I believe it will give you a much larger sphere of usefulness for our group throughout the world.

Please accept considerations of my highest regards.

I beg to remain,Sir,

Yours very truly,

Harold H. Thomas

Enclosures.

June 23, 1944

19-20-42

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. and Mrs Thomas:

I appreciate your kind words of June 15.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

August 7, 1944

19-32-6

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

As you probably know, I have been trying to get a chance to talk with you at some length about Booker T. Washington. You will recall that when I was in Atlanta in the middle of June I suggested that I would like to come over to Baltimore and talk with you when you got there. You informed me that you would be in Baltimore after July 15. Therefore, I am writing to inquire whether or not it would be possible for me to have a talk with you any time between now and October 1st.

With kindest personal regards,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson
Dean

CHT:fed

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 28, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore 14, Md.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to ackowledge with many thanks receipt of your letter of the 27th. I am very sorry that I was out of town when you were in Washington a few days ago. I am happy, however, to know that you had a profitable and pleasant rest in the Maine Woods.

19-32-10

I have noted your statement about going to Haiti. I am sure this is going to be a very interesting and profitable experience. I shall look forward to your return at which time I shall get in touch with you concerning the Booker T. Washington matter.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for a pleasant and profitable journey, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

October 7, 1944

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

19-32-11

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I learned from Dr. Logan about a week or ten days ago that you had returned to the country after a very pleasant and profitable trip to Haiti, and that you are now in New York on your new job.

You will recall that before you went to Haiti I had been trying to get in touch with you for a chat about Booker T. Washington. The fact of the matter is I hope that within the next year I can talk with you on this matter several times. However, I am at a point in my study now where I think an initial talk with you is imperative. Therefore, I am very anxious to have a chat with you at your earliest convenience.

I am writing to inquire whether or not it will be convenient to have a conference with you either Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, the 13th, 14th or 15th in New York? I find that this is the only weekend that I can get away very handily until sometime late in November and I would like to see you as early as possible. If it will be possible for me to see you on either one of the above dates I will be very happy if you will let me know immediately and I will make arrangements to be in New York over the weekend.

With kindest personal regards, I am

~~Sincerely~~ yours,

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

19-32-12

10 October 1944

My dear Mr. Thompson:

I shall be glad to talk with you Saturday, October 14, if this letter reaches you in time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Charles H. Thompson
Journal of Negro Education
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

11-25-44

10 November 1944

My dear Noah:

Will you get me some authoritative information about Mr. Eckford and his Standard News Syndicate? He is making me an offer to write for them and I want to know how reliable and permanent his organization is.

I shall thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Noah Thompson
Young Men's Christian Association
135th Street
New York City

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway
Apartment 1-J
New York City

[Time]

19-38-61

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 5, 1944

Professor W. E. Dubois
University of Atlanta
Atlanta, George

Dear Professor Dubois:

I am making another study of Liberia, its progress, if any, since the dark days of 1932, and the prospects for the future. I am anxious to get your views on this question, and any suggestions of people I should contact. Do you think the Liberian Republic should continue in the future as in the past; do you see any evidence that the American-Liberians are giving way to the native-born aborigines? I shall be grateful for any ideas you can send me on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L Buell

Raymond L. Buell

[Time]

19-28-178

11 October 1944

My dear Mr. Buell:

I have your letter of October 5, sent to Atlanta. I have been retired from my work at Atlanta University and have rejoined the NAACP with offices in New York for special study of the problems of colonial peoples after the war. This, of course, increases my direct interest in Liberia since Liberia is a quasi-colony of the United States.

I have made no special study of Libreria since the Liberian appeal to the League of Nations which I treated in an article in Foreign Affairs. I have, however, gotten information from time to time from the American Minister, Lester Walton, who is a friend of long standing. I believe that Mr. Walton is one his way to the United States and I should certainly advise conferring with him. I think that the Liberian Republic should continue as an independent country acquiring as time goes on an increasing amount of economic independence to support its political interests.

There are no American Liberians in the biological sense. The Liberians are all of them today overwhelmingly mixed with native African blood. There remains, however, a strong cultural separation of the ruling class of Liberians from those still under tribal government or influence. The future problem is the blending of these two ideas.

I shall be glad to talk with you about Liberia at any time you may wish.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Raymond L. Buell
Rockefeller Center
New York City

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 20, 1944

61-19-61

Dr. W. E. Dubois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Since our enjoyable lunch I have read an interesting book written by Hayman and Preece, Lighting Up Liberia. Hayman was formerly a Firestone engineer who contracted very many misgivings equally about the Americo-Liberian governing class and the Firestone operation. He appears, however, to have acquired a deep knowledge and respect for native life and believes that the only solution is the absorption of Liberia into a West African Republic.

I hope that you will give me your frank opinion about this book.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

[Rev. John R. Timpany, S.S.J.]

St. Peter Claver's Church
P. O. Box 555
Tyler, Texas
615 West Cochran Street

December 10 1944

19-38-193

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I have read with pleasure your article in the book "What the Negro Wants". It is quite an autobiography of your life. Incidents of loss of hope and courage waning are recalled and bring to my mind the remark of my housekeeper when I spokewords of praise for your name.

But to the point- on page 68 you say, ""To the third categary of social activity, concerned with social uplift, one would say at first that not only should everyone be admitted but all even urged to join."

I write this letter to urge you not only to consider the Catholic Church but to urge you to join her. May be I am wrong and you are already a Catholic but nevertheless I seem to see in your writing that you expect a great deal from the CHURch by your phrase "If a church is a social clique,"

The Catholic Church in the United States has not given to the Negro all that she can and should do, but I believe that for yourself she will be able to give you greater strenght and courage to carry on your life work. She will help you when men fail you.

The first native of North or South America raised to the Episcapacy was a Negro- Victoria Bishop of Panama - I pray that we havemore like him now.

Toussaint a Catholic kept his hope and courgge unto the end under bitter punishment of body and mind. If Jesus Christ- the God-Man has not converted the world as yet- how expect a man to do it.

"So far as human friendship and intermingling are based on broad and catholic reasoning and ignore petty and inconseguential prejudices, the happier will be the individual and the richer the general social life." This the Catholic Church offers you. This is what the Catholic Church without state interferance but aid has done for Brazil and other places.

Do write me, and if I can be of any service to you in whatsoever manner- do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

John R Timpany S.S.J.

JAMES H. TIPTON
CLAYTON, GA.

Atlanta, Georgia
May 10, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-20-40

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want to write you a short note after having read recently of your imminent retirement. I want to tell you how sincerely I respect you and how deeply I admire you.

My slight personal acquaintance with you has given me much real pleasure, and it is not possible for me to express how very much I have gained from your books and essays. I always look forward eagerly to your section in the Crisis.

You have my sincerest good wishes for the future.

Yours respectfully,

James H. Tipton

June 12, 1944

19-20-39

Mr. James H. Tipton

Clayton, Georgia

My dear Mr. Tipton:

I appreciate very much your letter of May 10, and want to thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[C.A.A. Titcombe]

C/o P.O. Box 7.
(PHONE 36).

C. A. A. Titcombe,

"SUDŨNNI"
AKE,
ABEOKÚTA,

19-32-191

9th November, 1944.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Director,
Department of Special Research,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have received your communication dated the 12th of September by air and have much pleasure in sending you the following comments :-

(a) The effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People is to be commended inasmuch as hitherto our activity has hardly gone beyond our own respective doorsteps in regard to National development or progression in all things that are vital to the improvement of the race.

(b) The information you seek therefore under the three distinct categories is a necessary preliminary to any further step which might be taken in gaining the ear of the African World or the Negro wherever he might be to an extent which is helpful to your important work on his behalf.

2. I should think that the following gentlemen would be willing to co-operate with you :-

The Hon. Dr. Henry Carr, C.B.E.,
The Haven,
6, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

The Hon. A. Alakija, C.B.E.,
Akuro House,
Lagos.

Professor N. D. Oyerinde,
Ogbomosho,
via Ibadan.

Chief Salami Agbaje,
Alafia House,
Ayeye Market, Ibadan.

Chief Gaius Obaseki,
c/o Post Office,
Benin City, Nigeria.

3. Any further points which may occur to me will form the subject of another letter in due course of time.

p.t.o.

[C.A.A. Titcombe]

C/o P.O. Box 7.
(PHONE 36).

C. A. A. Titcombe,

"SUDUNNI"
AKE,
ABEOKUTA.

9th November, 1944.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Director,
Department of Special Research,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have received your communication dated the 12th of September by air and have much pleasure in sending you the following comments :-

(a) The effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People is to be commended inasmuch as hitherto our activity has hardly gone beyond our own respective doorsteps in regard to National development or progression in all things that are vital to the improvement of the race.

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Chief Salami Agbaje,
Alafia House,
Ayeye Market, Ibadan.

Chief Gaius Obaseki,
c/o Post Office,
Benin City, Nigeria.

3. Any further points which may occur to me will form the subject of another letter in due course of time.

p.t.o.

With every wish for your success.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

With every wish for your success.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
C.A.A. TITCOMBE

5 December 1944

19-24-12

My dear Judge Toney:

Thank you so much for your help in getting me a telephone. I appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Judge Charles E. Toney
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

April 20, 1944

19-27-123

Mrs Juanita Toomer
240 Sunset Ave.,N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs Toomer:

I am leaving letters for you to write and send out to the Land Grant College Presidents. I was sorry to hear of your bereavement, and missed you greatly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 31, 1944

Mrs. Juanita P. Toomer
240 Sunset Avenue N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Toomer:

Enclosed is your check for work during the month of May. I do not think that I am going to need you further, but if I find that I do, I will telephone you.

I want to thank you very much for your kindness and care in helping me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-32-6

240 Sunset Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
June 6, 1944

Memo
Social

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is the receipt for the check you sent. Thank you very much.

I wish to express my appreciation also for the opportunity to be of service to you. I have enjoyed the work a great deal.

Hoping you much happiness in your future work, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Juanita P. Toomer

19-32-5

59 Morton Street
New York City

January 17th, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It doesn't seem possible for me to go again to Atlanta before next month and since you may then be in New York I will fit my schedule to yours if you will let me know.

19-32-6

Meantime let me speak of another matter. You probably have a valuable file of correspondence with Dr. Hope and I am earnestly trusting that you will make it available to me. With this in mind it has occurred to me that perhaps you would be willing, during this interval, to have your secretary do whatever is necessary for me to obtain it.

In regard to that Institute election, I admire and sympathize with your reaction to it, so well expressed in your letter, but it would be far from the truth for you to repeat the words of Henri Fabre when, in his nineties, he was elected to the French Academy: "A little more and they'd have been too late with the violins."

Yours sincerely,

Ridgely Torrence

Ridgely Torrence

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An Educational Institution Founded in 1894
as The League for Political Education

123 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
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WINTHROP W. ALDRICH, LELAND REX ROBINSON — *Ex Officio*

February 1, 1944

9-36-52

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are looking forward to your lecture before the members of The Town Hall, Inc., on Tuesday morning, February 15, at eleven o'clock in the Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street. This note is sent as a final check up on date, place, hour and subject. Will you kindly verify or correct our information on the enclosed card.

Our bookstand carries for sale books that are suggested as helpful reading by our lecturers. If you plan to mention any special publications in your lecture will you please note them on the card.

I am enclosing four tickets which you may wish to give to some of your friends. If you would like additional ones, please let me know and I shall be glad to send them to you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Iva Nichols

Program Assistant to the President

[Town Hall, Inc.]

Lectures
1944

February 8, 1944

19-36-51

Mr. Iva Nichols
Town Hall
123 W. 43rd St.
New York 18, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Nichols:

Enclosed is a brief summary of what I propose to say. I shall arrive in New York Monday February 14 and put up at Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125th St. I should like a reading desk on the platform, although I shall not read my lecture; also I think it would be best to use the loudspeaker, unless the audience is quite small.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[George A. Towns]

594 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 26, 1944.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

My whole family and I are so glad to receive one of your excellent photographs. The majestic presence is in the most conspicuous place in our living room for the delectation of the family and for the edification of all wayfarers who stop in this house by the side of the road. Thank you very much.

We shall not forgive you if you forget to remember us to Mrs. Du Bois and the rest of your family. Personally, I shall miss the feeling of having you there where I could see you where I could talk to you occasionally.

Yours sincerely,

George A. Towns.

19-32-17

[Nellie M Towns]

MRS. GEORGE A. TOWNS - 594 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. W. - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

10-20-20

Dear Dr. Du Bois, — I want to add my word of thanks for the "swell" photograph of our friend — that is the nicest surprise the family has had in a long time, and we appreciate it more than I can tell you. Our problem is going to be how to keep the "young fry" from carrying it off to their own haimuck.

I want to tell you, also, how happy we have been that Grace has had the opportunity

to get to know you so well, and love you so much – it has meant a great deal to her.

Our best wishes to you and yours now and always.

Sincerely yours,

Nellie M. Towns.

19-29-23

OFFICE OF THE POST CHAPLAIN
TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

26 April 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editorial Office of Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Colonel Noel F. Parrish, Commanding Officer of the Tuskegee Army Air Field asked me to extend an invitation to you to speak for class 44-E on the morning of May 23rd. This class consists of a group of Aviation Cadets in training here for the Army Air Forces.

Should you find it possible to accept this invitation you may feel free to speak on any subject without restraint.

Transportation will be furnished by this Field if you should care to travel by car.

Trusting that you will be able to grace this occasion with your presence, I am

Sincerely yours,

Douglas L. T. Robinson

DOUGLAS L. T. ROBINSON,
Captain, C.C., AUS.
Post Chaplain.

Incl.
DLTR/aww

STUDENT HONORS

FIRST

GEORGE HERMAN KYDD, III.

SECOND

MILTON STANLEY HAYS

THIRD

HANNIBAL MACEO COX, JR.

This is a Program of last months' Graduation.

[Tuskegee Army Air Field]

GRADUATION EXERCISES

OF

PILOT CLASSES SE-44-D and TE-44-D

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1944

AT

POST CHAPEL

10 O'CLOCK

14-29-3

CLASS ROLL

(* Denotes Twin-Engine Graduates)

* 2d Lt VIRGIL BRASHEARS
* 2d Lt AUGUSTUS COUSINS, JR.

* HARVEY REGINALD ALEXANDER
* ROBERT DEAN ANDERSON
GENTRY EUGENE BARNES
RUAL WILLIAM BELL
JOHN HENRY CHAVIS
* WILLIAM CAPUS COLEMAN, JR.
* MARTIN LESLIE COOK
HANNIBAL MACEO COX, JR.
LEWIS WILLIAM CRAIG
* EBERLE JEAN GUILBAUD (Haitian)
MILTON STANLEY HAYS
CHARLES LEONARD JACKSON
MAJOR ENFIELD JONES
* CELESTUS KING
* GEORGE HERMAN KYDD, III.
EARL ROSCOE LANE
WALTER PEYTON MANNING
VINCENT IVOR MITCHELL
* PAUL LAWRENCE MOODY
ROLAND WEST MOODY
HAROLD MAXWELL MORRIS
FRANCIS BACON PEOPLES
HENRY REYNOLDS PEOPLES
DANIEL LEROY RICH
CARROLL HARVEY ROBINSON
* LLOYD RUSSELL SHULTS
RALPH LEON TURNER
JIMMIE DOUGLAS WHEELER
VINCENT ELGIN WILLIAMS
JAMES ARNETT WILSON
MYRON WILSON
CARL JAMES WOODS

PROGRAM

INVOCATION

Chaplain DOUGLAS L. T. ROBINSON -- Post Chaplain

ADDRESS

Dr. CHARLES LEANDER HILL,
Dean of Theology, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

SELECTION - POST BAND
"Tuskegee Army Air Field" (Post Marching Song)
By WOJG JAMES O. B. HOSELEY, A. U. S.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT

Colonel NOEL F. PARRISH - - - - - - - - Post Commander

PRESENTATION OF "WINGS"

Major DONALD G. McPHERSON - - - Director of Training

AWARD OF CADET HONORS

1st Lt. THOMAS J. COLLINS - - - Commandant of Cadets

BENEDICTION

Chaplain DOUGLAS L. T. ROBINSON

"NATIONAL ANTHEM" - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POST BAND
Captain FRANK L. DRYE, Band Leader.

Lectures - 1944

April 29, 1944

19-29-22

Captain Douglas L. T. Robinson
Tuskegee Army Air Field
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Sir:

I regret to say that I shall not be able to get to Tuskegee in May. I have two or three commencement speeches which is as much as I can undertake.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Tuskegee]

June 13, 1944

19-34-6

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear President Patterson:

As I came on the way, evidently the enclosed letter got somehow mixed up with my papers.

I want to tell you that I very much enjoyed my trip to Tuskegee and I had a very interesting talk with your social science teachers. I hope you are seeing a little rest in sight.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[S. E. Ulacto]

Request for information

S. E. Ulacto,
Posts and Telegraphs
Opobo, Nigeria,
West Coast Afria

23th Nov., 1944

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph.D.,
Atlanta University.
Atlanta, Georgia
U. S. A.

19-28-37

Sir,

It has been my ardent desire to have communication with you since ever I was able to read and write. My tutor one day hand over to me a book entitled "The New Progress of A Race," wherein I was able to pick out your name among all others with an aim to write you one day.

I stopped from attending school since 1935 owing to the my father's inability to support me to the top class in Secondary school (Abeokuta Grammar School) I was attending. I had to leave in class IV middle. He died in 26th October, 1937. Since then I have been battling my way in

blindness and fearful odds looking for where to have myself better educated. Now I am studying intensely to matriculate. God's willing under this hard condition of depressed life.

I write to seek a way out to better attainment in education through your help. Already, I am financially wanting. I crave that through your invaluable help you will in due course recommend me to one good University for a Scholarship which I will be very much ~~reg~~ grateful and also indebted to you. Your help is very much solicited by me.

I wish to hear from you at your earliest convenience, while my hopes are surely built on you as my benefactor and saviour. You may be surprised at this my humble request. I have to point out to you that it is not for self-aggrandizement, but solely to shake off the yoke of remaining under

dogs for ever. Please I wish you send me some useful and inspiring books writing by men of African decent.

With happy hopes for the future, I wish you God's speed in your good works.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Eulalie

19-28-39

[Union Station]

June 13, 1944

Pullman Office
Union Station
Cincinnati, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Can you reserve me a berth from Cincinnati to Chicago either on the Pennsylvania at 11:40 P.M. Friday June 16, or on the Big Four at 11:55 P.M. or on any other road leaving about that time. I shall pick up the reservation if you can make it as soon as I arrive Friday from Atlanta at 9:25 P.M.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-20-61

THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

38 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Telephone: PLaza 5-9614

February 18, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-34-7

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are asking your support in a cause that affects us all, and one in which we are sure you will concur-- the support of our institutions of higher education. The time has come for our race to exert a greater measure of self help than hitherto exercised.

The accompanying release will explain the United Negro College Fund and its purpose. We ask you to use it in any way you see fit in the next issue of your periodical. We would appreciate your editorializing on the project or publishing the article, revised in any way that will be in keeping with your editorial policy. Our hope is that we are not too late for your deadline.

Work has begun on the first campaign, which will culminate at the end of May.

May we depend upon your valuable support? Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Marvin B. Eckford
Press Staff

b

[U.S.O.]

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Address Reply To _____

USO-Colored Army-Navy YMCA
841 -5th Avenue
Columbus, Georgia
May 13th, 1944

19-35-2

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You have probably heard of our forums here at the USO-Colored Army-Navy YMCA. These affairs are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, and feature outstanding speakers from widely varying fields. For instance, among speakers which we have already had are the following: Pvt. Jones of the Reception Center, Fort Benning, who last fall received a Ph.D., degree in Sociology from the University of Iowa; Mr. John Hope II, of the F. E. P. C. regional staff; Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean of Morehouse College; Dr. J. Calvin Reid, a well known liberal white minister; a Chaplain who has traveled extensively in Europe and Africa; a soldier who formerly was publisher of the Memphis World, and Professor of Journalism at Lemoyne College, and others. These discussions are more or less informal, assuming a round table aspect. After the topic is discussed by the speaker, it is thrown open for general discussion.

Although we cannot pay speakers for participating on program, we do pay all of their expenses. The forum committee has requested me to invite you to appear as speaker at your earliest convenience. Would you kindly submit possible dates for appearing here, and the topic which you will discuss.

Hoping that you will look with favor upon the above request, I am

Yours very truly,

E. E. Farley

E. E. Farley, Director

EEF/jmw

June 12, 1944

Lectures 1944

Mr. E. E. Farley
USO Colored Army-Navy YMCA
841 5th Avenue
Columbus, Georgia

19-35-1

My dear Mr. Farley:

I regret to say that on account of my coming retirement from Atlanta University and the work involved in moving my books and papers, it will be impossible for me to appear at your forum this year. I appreciate the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[U.S. Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
SEA

AIR MAIL

August 10, 1944

19-26-30

My dear Dr. Dubois:

As Ambassador Liautaud has perhaps informed you, the Haitian Summer School is eager to obtain your services to lecture on sociology for the first two weeks in September. Should you find it possible to consider this trip the Department would be pleased to discuss the matter further, with the view to providing a Department travel grant to make the lectureship possible. Because of the short time remaining, I would appreciate a prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

Herschel Brickell

Herschel Brickell
Chief
Exchange and Liaison Branch
Science, Education and Art Division

William E. B. Dubois, Ph.D.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

[U.S. Dept. of State]

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WILLIAM E B DUBOIS PH D CAMBRIDGE GUN AND ROD CLUB=
LAKE COOBOSSEECONTEE LITCHFIELD ME RTE LEWISTON FONE=

CONFIRMING LETTER ADDRESSED TO YOU AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY HIATIAN SUMMER SCHOOL HAS EXPRESS DESIRE TO OBTAIN YOUR SERVICES TO LECTURE IN SOCIOLOGY FIRST TWO WEEKS IN SEPTEMBER AMBASSADOR LIAUTAUD HAS INFORMED DEPARTMENT OF YOUR INTEREST IN PROJECT DEPARTMENT WILL BE GLAD TO DISCUSS AWARDING OF TRAVEL GRANT TO MAKE LECTURSHIP POSSIBLE. IN VIEW OF SHORT TIME REMAINING PROMPT REPLY APPRECIATED=

19-26-30a

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PRESIDENT

[U.S.-D

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WASHINGTON DC AUG 12 650P DP

WILLIAM E BDUBOIS, PH D CAMBRIDGE GUN AND ROD CLUB=
LAKE COOBOSSEECONTEE LITCHFIELD ME (RTE GARDINER)=

CONFIRMING LETTER ADDRESSED TO YOU AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY HIATIAN SUMMER SCHOOL HAS EXPRESS DESIRE TO OBTAIN YOUR SERVICE TO LECTURE IN SOCIOLOGY FIRST TWO WEEKS IN SEPTEMBER AMBASSADOR LIAUTAUD HAS INFORMED DEPARTMENT OF YOUR INTEREST IN PROJECT DEPARTMENT WILL BE GLAD TO DISCUSS AWARDING OF RAVEL GRANT TO MAKE LECTURSHIP POSSIBLE. IN VIEW OF SHORT TIME REMAINING PROMPT REPLY APPRECIATED=
HERSCHEL BRICKELL CHIEF EXCHANGE AND LIAISON BRANCH
SCIENCE EDUCATION AND ART DIVISION.

19-26-31

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[U.S. Dept. of State]

1507

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19-26-32

CDU667 TOO 3 EXTRA=US GOVT SD WASHINGTON DC 21

W E B DUBOIS PHD IN CARE OF MRS EMMA GROVES=

30 PEACEVALE ROAD DORCHESTER BSN= I

SUPPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

IN ANSWER YOUR LETTER AND TELEGRAM OF AUGUST 14 1944
DEPARTMENT WILL BE PLEASED TO PROVIDE ROUND TRIP TRAVEL
EXPENSE AND PER DIEM FOR PERIOD OF THE TRIP AND STAY IN
HAITI SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE AT RATE OF NOT MORE THAN
$1.50 PER HOUR WILL BE PROVIDED WHILE IN HAITIBUT IT IS 50
NOT PRACTICE OF DEPARTMENT TO PAY FOR TRAVEL OF A SECRETARY
IF THESE ARRANGEMENTS SATISFACTORY PLEASE NOTIFY DEPARTMENT
AND APPLY FOR PASSPORT TRIP TO WASHINGTON FROM BALTIMORE
WOULD BE ADVISABLE IF TRIP TO WASHINGTON IS MADE PLEASE
NOTIFY DEPARTMENT OF DAY AND HOUR OF ARRIVAL

NY	Miami	Via
10.05 AM	7 15 P	Sea-Land
2 35 PM	5 45 P	"
3051	6 25	ACL
9 15	8:15 AM	

Sam
Mon

[U.S. Dept. of State]

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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WM 69

1944 AUG 22 PM 3 59

19-26-33

ZV72 9= ZV WASHINGTON DC 22 355P

DOCTOR W E B DUBOIS=

2302 MONTEBELLO TERR BALTO= -14

WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU FRIDAY BEFORE NOON=

LIAUTAUD.

Ha 9-14
Mrs. D.
4.25 P
mi
mail

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[U.S. Dept. of State]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

(10)G

1934 AUG 26 PM 6 14

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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NA581 94 USGOVT 9 EXTRA=SD WASHGINGTON DC 26 525P

W E B DUBOIS, PH D=

2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE BALTO=

(14)

da-PD 6 4 OP Mail

19-26-34

IN CONFIRMATION OF OUR CONVERSATIONAUGUST 25 BESIDES APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF PASSPORT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN A VISA. VISA MAY BE OBTAINED AT HAITIAN CONSULATE IN NEW YORK OR MIAMI. IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE PASSPORT TO OBTAIN VISA. FIVE DOLLAR FEE FOR RENEWAL OF PASSPORT AND VISA FEE WILL BE REIMBURSED IF INCLUDED IN ACCOUNT PRESENTED TO AMERICAN EMBASSY UPON ARRIVAL IN HAITI. AMERICAN EMBASSY IN HABANA HAS BEEN TELEGRAPHED REGARDING

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE.

[U.S. - Dept. of State, Aug. 1944]

L2-92-61

Dr Wm. Dubois from
Washington D.C.

- Concerning letter addressed to you at Atlanta University Station Summer school have expressed desire to obtain your services to lecture in sociology in first two weeks in September Ambassador Lanitard has informed department of your interest in project - Department will be glad to discuss awarding of travel grant to make lectureship possible

In view of short time
remaining prompt
reply appreciated.
Hershel Brickell, Chief
Exchange in Liaison Branch
signed
Education and Art
Division

19-26-28

[Aug. 29, 1944 - U.S. Dept. of State]

Sub-Voucher no. 1.

TELEGRAM SENT

PASSPORT DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENCLOSED IS $5.00 FOR RENEWAL OF PASSPORT

W. E. B. DUBOIS

$1.98 charge includes cost of telegraphic transmission of $5.00 fee for renewal of passport.

19-26-6

[U.S. - Dept. of State, Aug. 1944]

Dr. Jno. DeBeers, from
Washington D.C.

Finally made
Arrangements have been
for your trip to Haiti on
or about Sept. 1, stop.
State Department will
contact you. stop. I strongly
hope you will be able
to go and would be most
happy to hear from you
soon stop.

Sincerely
Ambassador Lautaud
Lautaud

19-26-20

White
Wright
Shungava
Nell

Cambridge Post. Gun
Club

Dr Jas. Dubois

[U.S. Dept. of State]

American Embassy,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti,
September 9, 1944.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

1/ 2/ I am returning herewith the original of your travel orders of September 2, 1944, together with the Form 1012 which should be completed by you at the end of your travel. In this connection, it is of course impossible to prepare this voucher at this time, inasmuch as we do not know definitely when you will leave or the times, etc. I think, however, if you will note the way in which I have prepared the Form 286 covering your travel from New York to Port-au-Prince, you will see how this voucher should be made out.

3/ There is also transmitted herewith the completed from 286 which should be signed at <u>two</u> places on the <u>face</u> thereof, as well as at the place indicated on the <u>inside</u> of the voucher. This third signature covers a certificate for your excess baggage and I hope will prove sufficient for you to recover the sum paid by you in this connection.

19-26-24

If you will return the signed voucher to me at your earliest convenience, I will send it off to Washington immediately. In this connection, it would perhaps be advisable for you to let me have your address in the United States and I will ask the Department to send the check there, since I don't believe that it will be ready for payment before you leave Haiti.

Trusting your visit in Haiti will be happy, as well as successful, I am

Very truly yours,

James L. Lee

Enclosures:
1/Sept. 2, 1944 travel orders.
2/Form 1012.
3/Form 286.

JLL:jll

[Aug. 1944 - U.S. - Department of State]

Herschel Brickell,
Chief Exchange and Liaison Branch
Science, Education and Art Division
Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Have wired fee to passport division and applied for new passport (stop) Scurlock, photographer, 9th and You Streets can furnish passport pictures (stop) Will be at this address until night of August 30th (stop) On 31st address me Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

W.E.B. DuBois

19-33-4

Scurlock, Photographer,
9th and You Street
Washington, D.C.

Please prepare three passport pictures of me and send them Monday to Herschel Brickell, Chief Exchange and Liaison Branch, Science, Education and Art Division Department of State, Washington.

W.E.B. Du Bois

— Pcash * 5
— 10
10
Smyth
Hand 25
Smith Jr. 150
Smith Jr. 150
Organ
Tyler Cash 10
C

Pelley Cash, Jr. Trust
By Smith 25
25
Trustee
Selling Jr. 150
Ramy 150
350
115.97
465.97

480
115 97
515.97

250000
96004
153996
51597
102399

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
—THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
CU

September 2, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D.,
Hotel Teresa,
One Hundred Twenty-fifth Street
and Seventh Avenue,
New York, New York.

19-92-21

Sir:

The Department is pleased to award you a grant to enable you to lecture in Sociology at the Haitian Summer School, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Your transportation and miscellaneous expenses from New York, New York to Port-au-Prince, Haiti and return, via any feasible means of transportation, are authorized in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, a copy of which is enclosed for your use. You are granted a per diem allowance at the rates of $6 a day in the United States and $7 a day on planes and overland abroad. Payments of per diem shall cease at the time of your arrival in Port-au-Prince and will recommence when you begin your return journey. Fees in connection with the issuance of your passport, visa fees, cost of photographs for your passport and visas, cost of birth certificates, and charges for inoculation are also authorized. You may request the appropriate officer in the American Embassy at Port-au-Prince to contract for stenographic or typewriting service which may be required for your work at the Summer School at a rate not to exceed $1.50 per hour.

There are enclosed transportation requests with which you may purchase your rail and Pullman tickets for travel from New York City to Miami and return and a round-trip air

ticket

ticket for travel from Miami to Port-au-Prince and return. Priority space on the plane leaving Miami will be requested for you when you inform the Department of the date you wish to depart. You should plan to arrive in Miami at least twenty-four hours in advance of your scheduled departure in order that you may have ample time to pass through customs.

19-26-22

There are enclosed voucher forms 286 on which you may claim accrued per diem and the reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with your travel to Port-au-Prince. Please keep a record of the dates and hours of your departure from New York, arrival at and departure from Miami and arrival at Port-au-Prince. All delays or stopovers en route should be fully explained. This account should be submitted to the American Embassy upon your arrival in Port-au-Prince. A similar account of your return travel from Port-au-Prince to New York City should be submitted to the Department on the enclosed forms 1012 upon your return to your home.

This grant is subject to the provisions of Section 28.9 of Departmental Regulation No. 1 governing payments to and on behalf of persons participating in the Cultural Cooperation program. The expenses incurred are chargeable to the appropriation "1951004.001, Cooperation with the American Republics, 1945".

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

G. Howland Shaw

G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Transportation requests.
2. Voucher forms 286.
3. Voucher forms 1012.
4. Standardized Government Travel Regulations

(1)

Standard Form No. 1012a—Revised
FORM APPROVED BY
COMPTROLLER GENERAL, U. S.
July 19, 1937 (Amended Oct. 30, 1942
General Regulations No. 88

VOUCHER FOR PER DIEM AND/OR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES INCIDENT TO OFFICIAL TRAVEL

D. O. Vou. No. .....
Bureau No. .....

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
(Department, bureau, or establishment)

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,
To W.E.B. DuBois, Ph.D.,
Address: 69 5 ave NY
c/ Reace
Pd-au-Prince Haiti — Hotel Splendide
(Official Headquarters) (Residence (For use of Postal Service only))

PAID BY
(For use of Paying Office)

	AMOUNT	
	DOLLARS	CENTS
FOR PER DIEM in lieu of subsistence, mileage for privately owned motor vehicle, and/or REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses paid by me in the discharge of official duty from Sept 19, 1944, to Sept 22, 1944, as per itemized statement within, under authority No. ....., dated Sept 2, 44, 19....., copy of which is attached,* or has been previously furnished with voucher No. ....., paid ....., 19....., by ..... (Name of disbursing officer)	21	90
(Payee will NOT use this space)		
Differences		
Account verified correct for		
(Signature or initials)		

MEMORANDUM

The next previous voucher paid under the same travel authority was: D. O. Vou. No. ....., paid .....
(Date)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (For completion by administrative office)

APPROPRIATION, LIMITATION OR PROJECT SYMBOL	APPROPRIATION TITLE	LIMITATION OR PROJECT AMOUNT	APPROPRIATION AMOUNT
1951004.001	Coop. with the Amer. Rep. 1945	$	$

ALLOTMENT SYMBOL	AMOUNT	OBLIGATIONS LIQUIDATED	COST ACCOUNT		OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION	
			Symbol	Amount	Symbol	Amount
	$			$		$

Paid by { Check No. ....., dated ....., 19....., for $..... } on Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above.
{ Cash, $....., on ....., 19..... }

SIGN ORIGINAL ONLY

W.E.B. DuBois
(Signature of payee)

*If there was no prior authority state circumstances which rendered securing prior authority impracticable.

16—23954-2

Miami 10 40 p m

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

(2)

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Date and hour of departure from official headquarters Sept. 19, 1944 (Date) 4:15 p m (Hour)
2. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:
   Arrived at ~~Port-au-Prince, Haiti~~ on Sept. 19, 1944,
   for temporary duty for approximate period from 9:30 p m Sept 20 to
   Approximate date of return to official headquarters Sept 23 @ 10 30 AM, 1944

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The provisions of the travel regulations must be strictly observed in order to avoid suspensions and disallowances of amounts claimed.
2. When subvouchers required by regulations were not obtained, state fully the circumstances showing reasons for omission.
3. If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.
4. Expenditures should be shown by the day and fully explained.
5. Time of departure and arrival from each point of travel should be stated in chronological order in the body of the account.

DATE 1944	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE	SUB-VOU. No.	AMOUNT Subsistence	AMOUNT Other	NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
Sept 19	From Port-au-Prince, Haiti to Miami, 4:15 p m. to 10:40 p m - 6 hrs + 25 min 1/2 day @ $7			3 50	
19	In Miami 10:40 p m to 12 p m - 1 hr 20				
20	" " ~~12 p m to~~ and en route to				
	N.Y. 12 p m to 12 p m @ $6			6 00	
21	12 p m to 12 p m @ $6			6 00	
22	12 p m to 10:30 AM - @ $6			3 00	
Sept 19	Excess baggage, Port-au-Prince & Miami			3 40	

19-33-1

(37)

				21	90
TOTALS (to be carried forward to continuation sheet, if necessary)					
TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to continuation sheet)				21	90

**When subvouchers required by regulations were not obtained, state fully the circumstances showing reason for omission.

16—22954-2

(4)

STATEMENT OF TRAVEL PERFORMED FOR WHICH REIMBURSEMENT IS NOT CLAIMED BY TRAVELER

DATE OF TRAVEL	NO. OF TRANSPORTATION REQUEST OR SPEEDOMETER READING	FROM—	TO—	VIA* (Kind of carrier or vehicle; also abbreviated name of the carrier)	CLASS OR MILEAGE†	AMOUNT

*Railroad, steamship, airplane, bus, etc.

†Abbreviate class of service or accommodations used. Railroad: F, first class; I, intermediate class; M, mixed class; C, coach; P, Pullman accommodations; DR, drawing room; CP, compartment; BR, bedroom; SOS, single occupancy section; SEC, section; LB, lower berth; UB, upper berth; S, seat. By other mode: Number of miles traveled.

[U.S. Dept. of State]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

September 26, 1944

My dear Mr. Brickell:

I reached New York after my trip to Haiti on Friday, September 22. My stay in Haiti was extraordinarily pleasant and profitable and the Embassy cooperated with me in every way.

May I thank you very much for the opportunity of making this trip.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

19-926-61

Mr. Herschel Brickell
Chief Exchange and Liaison Branch
Science, Education and Art Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

WEBD:elj

[U.S. Dept. of State, Sept. 1944]

(1)

Standard Form No. 1012a—Revised
FORM APPROVED BY
COMPTROLLER GENERAL, U. S.
July 19, 1937 (Amended Oct. 30, 1942
General Regulations No. 88

VOUCHER FOR PER DIEM AND/OR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES INCIDENT TO OFFICIAL TRAVEL

D. O. Vou. No. .....
Bureau No. .....

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U. S. .....
(Department, bureau, or establishment)

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,
To W. E. B. DuBois

Address: .....

.....
(Official Headquarters) (Residence (For use of Postal Service only))

PAID BY

(For use of Paying Office)

	AMOUNT	
	DOLLARS	CENTS
FOR PER DIEM in lieu of subsistence, mileage for privately owned motor vehicle, and/or REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses paid by me in the discharge of official duty from ....., 19....., to ....., 19....., as per itemized statement within, under authority No. ....., dated ....., 19....., copy of which is attached,* or has been previously furnished with voucher No. ....., paid ....., 19....., by ..... (Name of disbursing officer)	$	
(Payee will NOT use this space)		
Differences		
.....		
.....		
Account verified correct for	$	
(Signature or initials)		

MEMORANDUM

The next previous voucher paid under the same travel authority was: D. O. Vou. No. ....., paid .....
(Date)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (For completion by administrative office)

APPROPRIATION, LIMITATION OR PROJECT SYMBOL	APPROPRIATION TITLE	LIMITATION OR PROJECT AMOUNT	APPROPRIATION AMOUNT
1951004.001	Cooperation with American Republics, 1945.	$	$

ALLOTMENT SYMBOL	AMOUNT	OBLIGATIONS LIQUIDATED	COST ACCOUNT		OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION	
			Symbol	Amount	Symbol	Amount
	$			$		$

Paid by { Check No. ....., dated ....., 19....., for $..... } on Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above.
{ Cash, $....., on ....., 19..... }

SIGN ORIGINAL ONLY

..... (Signature of payee)

*If there was no prior authority state circumstances which rendered securing prior authority impracticable.

16—23954-2

(2)

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Date and hour of departure from official headquarters ---------- (Date) ---------- (Hour)
2. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:
   Arrived at ---------- on ----------, 19-----,
   for temporary duty for approximate period ----------
   Approximate date of return to official headquarters ----------, 19-----

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The provisions of the travel regulations must be strictly observed in order to avoid suspensions and disallowances of amounts claimed.
2. When subvouchers required by regulations were not obtained, state fully the circumstances showing reasons for omission.
3. If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.
4. Expenditures should be shown by the day and fully explained.
5. Time of departure and arrival from each point of travel should be stated in chronological order in the body of the account.

DATE 19-----	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE	SUB-VOU. No.	AMOUNT Subsistence		AMOUNT Other		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
8/29	Fee for renewal of passport				5	00	
	Telegram to Passport Division, transmitting renewal fee (copy attached)				1	98	
9/3	Taxi fare, hotel to railroad station, New York				1	50	
	Left New York 3:05 p.m. (transportation provided by Department of State)						
9/4	Arrived Miami 7:00 p.m.						
	Taxi RR station to hotel, Miami					50	
9/6	Taxi, hotel to Pan American Airways Terminal, Miami, Florida				1	00	
	Bus fare, Pan American Terminal to Airport, Miami					85	
	Excess baggage chgs., Miami to Port-au-Prince, on 2 pkgs.				1	70	
	Left Miami 6:30 a.m. (transportation furnished by Department)						
	Arrived Port-au-Prince at 11: a.m.						
	Per diem claimed from 12:00 noon, Sept. 3, 1944 to 6:00 a.m. Sept. 6, 1944 (2 days, 18 hrs. at rate of $6.00:						
	From 6:00 a.m. Sept 6, 1944 to 12:00 noon, Sept. 6, 1944 6 Hours) at rate of $7.00.						

I certify that the excess baggage carried contained only such clothing and personal effects as was necessary for the proper performance of my duties and that I availed myself of all free baggage allowances granted with the above-described transportation.

W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D.,

19-26-7

(3)

(4)

STATEMENT OF TRAVEL PERFORMED FOR WHICH REIMBURSEMENT IS NOT CLAIMED BY TRAVELER

DATE OF TRAVEL	NO. OF TRANSPORTATION REQUEST OR SPEEDOMETER READING	FROM—	TO—	VIA* (Kind of carrier or vehicle; also abbreviated name of the carrier)	CLASS OR MILEAGE†	AMOUNT

*Railroad, steamship, airplane, bus, etc.

†Abbreviate class of service or accommodations used. Railroad: F, first class; I, intermediate class; M, mixed class; C, coach; P, Pullman accommodations; DR, drawing room; CP, compartment; BR, bedroom; SOS, single occupancy section; SEC, section; LB, lower berth; UB, upper berth; S, seat. By other mode: Number of miles traveled.

[US. - Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 25

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL

October 10, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Ashton has sent a complete collection of the clippings from the Haitian press dealing with the recent Congress of Philosophy, including, of course, your own distinguished part in that Congress. These clippings are at present being circulated through the Division of Cultural Cooperation. When they are returned to me, I shall take great pleasure in sending to you all those that deal with you.

19-26-5

Sincerely yours,

Muna Lee

Muna Lee
Division of Cultural Cooperation

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

[U.S. Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
CU

November 8, 1944

My dear Dr. Dubois:

This is to inform you that the Department has recently received a letter from Mr. Maurice Dartigue, Secretary of State for Public Education, Republic of Haiti, in which he expressed his appreciation of your visit to that country and of the success which your lectures achieved.

19-26-8

I thought you might be interested in having this information as a concrete indication of the reaction in Haiti to your visit.

Sincerely yours,

Herschel Brickell

Herschel Brickell
Chief
Exchange and Liaison Branch
Division of Cultural Cooperation

William E. DuBois, Ph.D.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, New York.

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

COPY

In reply refer to
BF:T:MT

November 13, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
2302 Montecello Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir:

Your voucher submitted in the amount of $30.78 for reimbursement of expenses incurred in proceeding from New York to Port-au-Prince has been administratively approved for $23.80, and forwarded to the Treasury for payment.

The difference of $6.98 covering the fee for renewal of passport and a telegram to the Passport Division, incurred on August 29, 1944 has been suspended in as much as the expenses were incurred prior to the date of the travel order.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State,

/s/ F. R. Young,
Assistant Chief, Accounts Branch,
Division of Budget and Finance

10-22-61

Dec 4

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

The enclosed check is in payment of your voucher for materials or services furnished to DEPARTMENT OF STATE on or during Aug. 28 to Sept. 6, 1944 for $ 30.78 on account of travel expenses

W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York (3), N. Y.

19-26-1

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

The enclosed check is in payment of your voucher for materials or services furnished to DEPARTMENT OF STATE on or during September 19 to 22, 1944 for $ 21.86 on account of per diem and travel expenses.

W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York

19-26-2

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

15 November 1944

My dear Miss Lee:

I hope that in accord with your letter of October tenth, you will not forget to send me clippings with regard to my lectures in Haiti when you are through with them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-26-6

Miss Muna Lee
Division of Cultural Cooperation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. Dept. of State]

15 November 1944

My dear Mr. Brickell:

19-26-9

Thank you for your letter of November 8. I am glad my trip to Haiti was appreciated. I certainly enjoyed it immensely.

May I say in passing that payment for my per diem expense has not yet been made? Perhaps this is normal delay but I thought I would bring it to your attention.

I am under deep obligation for your kind cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Herschel Brickell
Division of Cultural Cooperation
Exchange and Liaison Branch
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. Dept. of State - C. Nov.-Dec. 1944]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
CU

19-26-35

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The American Embassy in Port-au-Prince has forwarded to the Department the account of your travel to Port-au-Prince. I regret that, since this account is to be paid in the Department rather than at the Embassy, it must be submitted on different forms. Your account has therefore been transferred to form 1012 which is enclosed for your signature. The item covering taxi fares from the hotel to the Pan American Airways Office and return on September 5 has been omitted. Reimbursement for this item cannot be allowed since it did not occur in connection with direct travel and is therefore considered as a subsistence item which is covered by the per diem allowance which was granted in your orders.

Since the Embassy informed the Department that you would return to Baltimore on September 17, 1944, may I suggest that you enter the account of your return travel on the voucher in order that all payments due you may be completed at one time. Upon its return to the Department the total per diem due you will be computed and the voucher forwarded thereafter to the accounting offices for consideration and payment.

I shall

W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D.,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

I shall be interested to receive any information you may wish to send me concerning your work at the Haitian Summer School and hope that your short stay there was a pleasant experience.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Pierson
Assistant Chief
Exchange and Liaison Branch
Division of Cultural Cooperation

19-26-36

Enclosure:
Voucher form 1012.

[U.S. Dept. of State]

4 December 1944

Sir:

Today in payment per diem furnished to the Department of State on or during August 28 to September 6, I received a statement that a check is enclosed for $30.78. As a matter of fact the check 6,020,218 dated December 1, 1944 is for $23.80. Will you kindly explain this discrepancy or forward the balance due of $6.98.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-26-12

Mr. F. R. Young
Assistant Chief, Accounts Branch
Division of Budget and Finance
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
25

Uo—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
BF:T:MT

December 9, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York (3), N. Y.

Sir:

19-26-10

Reference is made to your letter of December 4, 1944 in regard to United States Treasury check no. 6,020,218 in the amount of $23.80 in payment of per diem and other expenses incurred during the period August 28 to September 6, 1944 which claim was originally submitted for $30.78.

There is enclosed a copy of the Department's letter dated November 13, 1944 explaining the suspension of $6.98 on your reimbursement voucher. The aforementioned letter was originally sent to you at 2302 Montecello Terrace, Baltimore Maryland, subsequently returned to the Department by the Post Office for correct mailing address, and then mailed to you at your New York address.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

F. R. Young,
Assistant Chief, Accounts Branch,
Division of Budget and Finance.

Enclosure:
As stated.

[Enclosure]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
BF:T MT

November 13, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
2302 Montecello Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland.

19-26-11

Sir:

Your voucher submitted in the amount of $30.78 for reimbursement of expenses incurred in proceeding from New York to Port-au-Prince has been administratively approved for $23.80, and forwarded to the Treasury for payment.

The difference of $6.98 covering the fee for renewal of passport and a telegram to the Passport Division, incurred on August 29, 1944 has been suspended in as much as the expenses were incurred prior to the date of the travel order.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State,

F. B. Young,
Assistant Chief, Accounts Branch,
Division of Budget and Finance.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
DEFENSE
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

[U.S. - Fair Employment Practice Committee]

February 1, 1944

F.E.P.C.

19-15-57

Mr. Maceo W. Hubbard
Executive Office of the President
President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hubbard:

I am sending back three volumes of the railway hearing transcript. One volume, the first, I am keeping in order to copy a part of Northup's testimony. If you need this before I get it back to you, write or telegraph Miss Omie L. Dixon, my secretary because I may be out of town.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[U.S. - Fair Employment Practice Committee]

January 6, 1944

Fair Employment Practice Committee

19-15-58

Mr. Maceo W. Hubbard
1830 Sixteenth St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hubbard:

Thank you for the copy of the Summary Findings and Directives of the F. E. P. C.

I should like to inspect the verbatim transcript if it could be arranged; and I would especially like to have you prepare a short history of the employment of Negroes in the Railroad Industry.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[U.S. - Fair Employment Practice Committee]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. E. P. C.

January 21, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Room 209
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

19-15-56

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am sending you, under separate cover, a transcript of the Railroad hearings in four volumes. It was my original intention to borrow this transcript, but I was unable to do so. I am able to send you my copy because I shall be away for ten or twelve days and it is my thought that perhaps you will be able to finish with it within that time.

There is one thing I should like to mention, the Committee has decided to give no publicity to any charges relating to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads pending the outcome of present negotiations with those railroads. I would appreciate it if in your article you would comply with this decision. Otherwise, you will have me in hot water.

I haven't been able to prepare the short history of the employment of Negroes in the railroad industry because I have been waiting for some material from a man who has made quite a study of railroad employment. As the thing stands now, I will not be able to get to the matter before early in February, when I return to Washington. If I do not have the material by that time, I shall have to send you what we have on hand.

Yours very truly,

Maceo W. Hubbard
Hearing Examiner

[U.S. - Fair Employment Practice Committee]

January 25, 1944

F.E.P.C

19-15-55

Mr. Maceo W. Hubbard
Executive Office of the President
President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

I have your transcripts. I will copy some abstracts and get them back to you as soon as possible. Thank you very much for trusting me with them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[U.S. - Library of Congress]

19-29-32

February 9, 1944

Mr. H. S. Parsons
Chief, Periodicals Division
The Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending herewith two bound copies of volume 3 and 4 of Phylon in accordance with your note of October 22, 1943, # PE.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[U.S. - Maritime Commission]

19-33-30

April 11, 1944

Commissioner John M. Carmody
Chairman, Shipnaming Committee
United States Maritime Commission
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I should like to recommend that a Liberty Ship be named after Henry A. Hunt. Mr. Hunt is a native of Georgia and a graduate of Atlanta University. I have known him personally for more than forty years. He was a man of extraordinary character and was widely known throughout this state and the South by some of our best people. It was on my recommendation and that of others that Mr. Morganthau appointed him to spread knowledge of Credit Union among Negroes for the Federal Department of Agriculture. A note to that department will, I am sure testify to the extraordinary work which he did. At the same time of this he carried on the development of Fort Valley State College and made it an outstanding institution of learning. I know of no one who better deserves the honor of having a Liberty Ship named after him. I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

Zone 25

19-33-31

April 17, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Me dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of April 11, 1944, endorsing the name of Henry A. Hunt for a Liberty ship.

This name has been suggested to the Ship Naming Committee from several sources and is being given consideration. It is only fair to point out, however, that as our Liberty ship program draws to a close we still have on hand a great many worthy names. Since the new Victory ships are not being named for persons, it is difficult to make any promise of assignment at the present time.

Sincerely,

John M. Carmody
Commissioner, and
Chairman, Ship Naming Committee

[U.S. - Navy Dept.]

8 November 1944

Gentlemen:

I have a pair of Zeiss binoculars which I bought in 1928 but they have had almost no use and are practically new so far as wear is concerned. They are labelled as follows:

"Carl Zeiss
Jena
Turact 1200543
8 x 24"

They are enclosed in a leather case with straps. I write to ask if you would be interested in purchasing these.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-2-8-5

Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. - Navy Dept.]

ADDRESS NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SHIPS

REFER TO FILE NO.
S24-7-(1)(624)

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF SHIPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

14 NOV 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

It is regretted that the Zeiss 8x24 binoculars which you offer for sale to the Navy in your letter of 8 November cannot be accepted.

Commercial production of binoculars has increased to such an extent that it is no longer necessary to obtain them from private owners.

Your interest is appreciated.

19-28-6

Repsectfully yours,

R. B. Oliver
By Direction

FROM BUREAU OF SHIPS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 7, 1944

19-34-25

Mr. Paul E. Smith
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Smith:

Replying to your letter of Feb. 2, I can recommend Miss Ellen Irene Diggs strongly. She has been in my employ as secretary and assistant for seven years and left of her own wish to study anthropology and Spanish in Cuba. I shall be glad at anytime to employ her myself if I have the funds to pay her. She is a good teacher and has often taken charge of my classes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[U.S. - Office of Price Administration]

OPA FORM (Rev. 5-44) R-534 Tuttle STUB Toffey

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 08-R084
APPROVAL EXPIRES MAY 31, 1945

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

MILEAGE RATIONING RECORD

This STUB, when approved by a War Price and Rationing Board, becomes a record of the mileage rations issued.

IT MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE BOARD WITH EACH APPLICATION FOR A GASOLINE RATION.

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE

VEHICLE LICENSE NO.	YEAR MODEL
770 F	1937
STATE OF REGISTRATION	**MAKE**
Md.	Buick

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE WITHIN HEAVY LINES

SERIAL NO. OF RATION ISSUED	DATE OF ISSUE
5 30 288	10-27-42
BOARD NO.	**COUNTY AND STATE**
233.1	Balto. Md

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER: I. K. Lewis

19-34-15

ADDRESS TO WHICH RATION IS TO BE MAILED:
(Print or type.)

NAME: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

STREET AND NUMBER: 2302 Montebello Terrace

CITY, POSTAL ZONE NO. AND STATE: Baltimore Md. -14.

Endorse ALL your coupons as soon as you get them.

HELP KILL THE BLACK MARKET!

16—39951-1

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SIDE

RECORD OF MILEAGE RATIONS ISSUED

DATE OF ISSUE	TYPE AND QUANTITY OF EVIDENCES	GALLONAGE AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH ISSUED (IF SPECIAL RATION)	NUMBER AND ADDRESS OF ISSUING BOARD

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1944 16—39951-1

Form BM-L754
1-40

[U.S. Social Security Board Library]

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE No. 11:L

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Zone 25

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 11, 1944

19-27-42

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We should like to obtain for the Social Security Board Library a copy of the publication noted below. If there should be a charge for this material, would you kindly advise us before sending it?

I am enclosing a Government frank which will carry the material through the mail without cost to you.

Any consideration which you are able to give us will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Commons
Ellen Commons,
Librarian

Report of the first conference of Negro land-grant colleges for coordinating a program of cooperative social studies (Pub. no. 22)

Enclosure

Sent Nos. 22, 23
5 January 1945

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

[U.S. - WAR DEPT.]

27 November 1944

Personal

2-42-6

My dear Mr. Gibson:

As you know I have joined the staff of the NAACP as Director of Special Research. I have just moved into an apartment at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, 13-H and I very much want a telephone. I have sent a letter, a copy of which I enclose, to the telephone Company. I wonder if you can do anything to help me out. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. T. K. Gibson, Jr.
Civilian Assistant
War Department
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. - WAR DEPT.]

December 5, 1944

01-42-61

New York Telephone Company,
Executive Office,
140 West Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has informed me that he has made application for the installation of a telephone in his apartment at 409 Edgecombe Avenue. I am writing to confirm the statements of Dr. Du Bois in his letter of November 22 with reference to the cooperation given the War Department by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Du Bois is also correct in his statement that Mr. Walter White, the Executive Secretary, will be out of the country for several months as an officially accredited war observer.

Sincerely yours,

Truman K. Gibson, Jr.,
Civilian Aide to the Secretary
of War.

cc: Dr. Du Bois

[U.S. - WAR DEPT.]

8 December 1944

11-12-91

My dear Mr. Gibson:

I have received my telephone and I want to thank you very much for the help which you gave.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Truman K. Gibson, Jr.
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

18-24-27

January 6, 1944

Institute of Arts and Letters

Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon
Nieuw Veere
Old Greenwich, Connecticut

My dear Mr. van Loon:

I deeply appreciate your kind words of December 29. I am sure I shall enjoy the fellowship of the Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Lewis Victor]

512 S. State St.,
Chicago 9. Ill.,
Oct. 16, 1944.

19-28-56

Dr W.E.B. Dubois,
C/o N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr,

I read a book many years ago written by a caffer who came to this country about 1915 a member of a committee which went to England in the interest of better treatment to his native people here in South Africa. I do not remember the title of the book. Can you help to find a copy of this book if you happen to remember the incident —

over.

Hoping you will excuse trouble
in advance,

I remain,
Sir,
Yours faithfully
Lady Victor.

9 November 1944

19-23-52

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 16, I beg to say that I do not know of the book written by Kaffir about 1915. I remember that there was a West African chieftan in the United States at that time to try to raise money for an importing business but I do not remember his name.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lewis Victor
5121 South State Street
Chicago 9, Illinois

bm-93-101

27 November 1944

My dear Mr. Walden:

I should like to have supper with you and the following men on Tuesday night December twelfth: Dr. Slater, Dr. Porter, Mr. E. M. Martin, John Hope, Mr. John P. Whittaker, Mr. H. H. Strong, Rev. Mr. Wright and any others which you think ought to be there. Can it be arranged? Let me hear from you.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney A. T. Walden
Herndon Building
Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta

29 November 1944

1936 Dec

My dear Mr. Walden:

I regret to say that on account of the publication of a book in the spring which must be ready by January first, I am unable to come to Atlanta at this time. I hope to come early in the Spring. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney A. T. Walden
Herndon Building
Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

LAW OFFICES
AUSTIN T. WALDEN
SUITE 428 HERNDON BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your communication of November 27th, wish to advise that I shall be glad to be among the company of those for supper with you on the night of December 12th.

I shall be glad to arrange it for you if you will indicate any particulars that you desire to give, and also if you have any preference as to the place. Perhaps the James Cafe might be more acceptable as to the place unless you would desire to have it at a private home, and if you desire to have it at a private home, my home would be available.

Very truly yours,

A. T. Walden

ATW:nt

A. T. WALDEN

19-32-26

4 December 1944

19-32-27

My dear Mr. Walden:

Your letter of November 29 arrived yesterday. I had written you saying that I couldn't get to Atlanta in December. I am very sorry but as I have said the unusual opportunity to get a book published in the spring makes it imperative for me to stay here and work like the devil.

I have not given up the idea of coming but it will be a little more difficult because I will not have the Land Grant College excuse to pay my expenses; but it may be that in February or March, I shall be able to come down.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney A. T. Walden
Suite 429 Herndon Building
Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

[Lester Walton]

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN ~~EMBASSY~~ LEGATION

Monrovia, Liberia, August 8, 1944

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Your retirement from active service at Atlanta University was an event of historic importance in the realm of Negro education. I read with interest and appreciation the well-merited tribute paid America's outstanding Negro scholar in the July 8, 1944 issue of "America."

10-22-7

Some time in September I plan to leave Monrovia, accompanied by Mrs. Walton, for the United States for consultation at Washington and a much needed rest.

I look forward to seeing you in New York for a session at Luchow's or Frank's uptown.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Lester Walton

P. S. - Mrs. Walton wishes to be remembered to Mrs. Du Bois.
L. A. W.

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland.

20 November 1944

10-22-8

My dear Walton:

I have had official confirmation from the Liberian Consul that you are in this country. I assume that you are hiding out on me trying to evade that luncheon which you owe me. May I assure you that your efforts are useless because I am now a permanent citizen of New York and purpose to stay here until you come across. Let me hear from you immediately if not sooner.

In the meantime my best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Honorable Lester Walton
2588 Seventh Avenue
New York City

[Laura Wheeling Waring]

My dear Dr. Dubois

At Long last I
am <u>at</u> in to do your
portrait - I will come
right to the point - I
expect to have an exhibition
in conjunction with another
painter (Mrs Reyneau, white)
of notable or distinguished
colored folk - She has
done Carver, Mrs. Bethune
and some others. I
want to do you, Marian
Anderson - I already have

1-27-41

a good one? James W.J.
This exhibition is to be in
Washington in May and
has good sponsorship.

Now — ① are you coming
up this way any time
this or next month?
② Could you have some
"stills" made of yourself
so that I could paint
from them and then
later get you for
color and "Sparkle"?

Now please let me
hear from you
and say yes -
With love,
Laura.

Feb. 13, 1944

P.S. "Stills" could be
taken in your office
or other suitable background
and 3/4 length - sitting.
They ought to be very clear
2 will be enough.
Please —— LW

February 28, 1944

19-27-145

Mrs Laura Wheeling Waring
Cheney State Teachers College
Cheney, Pennsylvania

Dear Laura:

There is no prospect of my being near you for any length of time until this summer. Pach Brothers of New York have just taken a series of photographs which might help you and Scurlock of Washington has a recent photograph. I am afraid this is all I can do to help you although of cource I am conscious of the honor! My best regards to you, your husband and friends.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:OLD

[Laura Wheeling Waring]

Cheyney Pa
March 1

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I wrote you some time ago requesting some photographs so that I can begin a portrait of you. Since you didn't answer I am wondering if you are ill or something - you usually answer my requests so

19-27-147

promptly

This ex hibit I spoke of is to be in Washington in May and some of our government officials are interested even to the extent of providing the gallery I am most anxious to include you - I must have you in it.

Please send me several photographs and I will begin and then find you somewhere to finish it

up.

I will be looking in my mail box every day for your answer. Don't have me like this

Yours very sincerely,

Lana W.

April 7, 1944

Mrs. Laura Wheeling Waring
756 North 43rd Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Laura:

I shall be in Washington April 26 and probably I can run over to Philadelphia for a minute. I will try.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-27-26

April 12, 1944

19-27-148

Mrs. Laura Wheeling Waring
756 North 43rd Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Laura:

The best I can do is this: to leave New York at 4:30 Sunday April 23, arriving in North Philadelphia at 5:49. You will have to provide supper and a bed and I will leave Monday at 2:09 for Washington which will mean breakfast. If you can arrange this, all right! if not let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 13, 1944

19-32-28

Mrs Laura Wheeling Waring
756 North 43rd Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Laura:

I shall have to change that proposed schedule. I can arrive in North Philadelphia on Monday April 24 at 11 A.M. and leave that afternoon at 4:11, that will give you three hours and no meals nor lodging. Let me know immediately if that will do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

4-23-14

756 N. 43rd St.
Philadelphia

[1]

Dear Dr. Dubois

I have had
such a good time
doing your portrait
- that I thought I
must write & try

see if there is any
chance of your
being up this
way before the
middle of May.
I am doing it partly
from memory +
partly with the help of my excellent
Profs Jim Parks's
Since I did much
of my early studying
with Greek casts
I find I am in
good form for

[3]

your classic features
and head - !! You would
like what I have here
I am sure —

Yours very sincerely,
Lana Turner Young

April 2 . 944

I would like to
pay the $ minimum
for this lovely
mounting

[Mrs. Helen Watson]

Fisk

933 12th Ave. North
Nashville, 8, Tenn.
April 25, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois,

If I maybe permitted, I would like to introduce myself. I have been a student of Fisk University, and am a daughter of one of her alumni but because of certain factors non-conducive for the moral upliftment of an institution I am quite hesitant about wanting to finish from such an institution

I have read your alumni address of 1924 "Dimitumni Silenti" several times fully realize the tradgic fact that Fisk has made so little progress since that date. Twenty years and only two main changes have been brought about — Fraternities and Sororities are now tolerated and Fisk women no longer have to wear uniforms. However the truth about certain matters, mainly the policies by which Fisk is dominated are still kept in the dark. Freedom of speech is still squelched, almost "criminal discipline" in still inflicted upon students who have erred and need guidance rather than to be condemned. The expression "If you don't like Fisk University, get out!" is still a favorite today. "Self-expression and manhood" are still "choked" at Fisk.

About two weeks ago the students held a mass meeting because,

I-15-21

if I may use the slang expression, they were "fed-up" with what Fisk had to offer for the money that they had to pay. The absence of the faculty was very conspicuous, in fact there were only five at the meeting and of these five only two were courteous enough to stay until the meeting was over. The other members of the faculty didn't have time for such "tommy-rot" Even the president could not be bothered by such a trivial matter — a meeting of the directors of Meharry Medical College was more important. And so it always happens. If "they" have time the students' pleas might be heard — if not, I need not tell you of the consequences.

At this meeting the students complained in the lack of freedom in being allowed to have control of the "Fisk Herald," supposedly a student editorial. By the way, all articles that appear in the "Herald" must be sanctioned by those in authority before it goes to press because and I quote "Students are often apt to misrepresents the truth" But I ask you who is better able to tell the truth about persecution than those who are persecuted?

The students also complained of living conditions. As a former student of Fisk you are aware of the size of rooms in Jubilee Hall and in the other student living quarters. You also know that some of these rooms, in fact most of them were not built to accomodate more than two persons. But today it seems that healthy and sanitary living conditions are secondary when one seeks to further his scope of knowledge, at least

15-32
1-0

that seems to be the opinion of those who "reen" Fisk. Some are living in a room now. Even though the students were dissatisfied with this set-up they were willing to put up with it and have done well. However when the Trustees came down to hold their annual meeting and attend the Spring Festival the students again asked if some better conditions could be provided. The answer: Next year there is a possibility of existing in rooms built for two or three at the most and the cost of room and board will be slightly elevated. The room deposit will be $15 due August 15, 1944 instead of the $5 originally paid. To term this as an utterly ridiculous gesture would be putting it mildly. The authorities of Fisk University are so interested in money and money alone, that they are blind as to how little they are doing to help students and how much they are doing in the way of ruining the lives of these young people.

I-15-33

Another complaint was of the only recreational facility on the campus "The Student Union". And may I point out to you the title again "The Student Union"; supposedly a place where a young lady and her escort and any group of Fisk students can go to spend a wholesome, enjoyable evening. This is another farce. The policy here is "If you don't buy anything, you're not welcome" Here again money is the primary factor. As you know a students' funds are limited and here at Fisk students face the same problems. Here at the "Student Union" exorbant prices

drive the student elsewhere in search of cheaper and more fascinating entertainment. Why one (a student that is) can not even get a glass of water unless he buys a dinner. However when "White" visitors come to the "Co-op" as the students call it, tables are reserved for them and every courtesy is shown them whether they buy anything or not. Again I want to remind you of the title "The Student Union". The out come of this limited recreational facilities? Five students (women) are sent home the first semester and a greater number "flunk out" of the university. What is done about it? Nothing, except that parents come down to get their wandering, wayward offspring, or else send for them and all is forgotten until something of the same nature comes up before Fisk's "Gestapo" again. I'm not quoting from hearsay but I know personally that students are almost ashamed to say that they are from Fisk University when asked by others what school they represent. The only members of the Trustee Board who were sympathetic with the students' complaints and the only two dissatisfied with the setup in general which is to be found at Fisk today were the two Negro members, and from all outward appearances these two are as lone sheep among wolves.

10-15-34

Dr. DuBois, the students here at Fisk love Fisk and want to love her. But how can we when our every effort is crushed? How can we help to make this a better and greater institution and make her founders' dreams realities when we have no help and initiative is discouraged?

10-15-35

We want to, believe me when I say we do. We want to be proud of our "Alma Mater" and want others to be equally as proud. But how can we when we have no inspiration, no freedom of speech, hardly freedom of thought anymore? How can we be expected to build a better institution, morally and otherwise, when those right here on our campus, those who are supposed to be our leaders, those who are supposed to be our source of guidance when we are away from home, those who are interested in money and money alone, not us, those who are doing any and everything they are big enough to do (morally I mean) and dare us to do the same? What can we do? It's gotten to the place that students return to Fisk each year for the sole purpose of renewing acquaintances and being back among friends. And if such reunion could take place elsewhere I fear it would.

"Fisk has nothing to offer – I don't see why I came back this year" – that is a favorite expression among students. Another – "Fisk's too anxious to have our money to let us all walk out". Fisk is going downward, away down and we as students realize it more than anyone else. How can we help to get her back on the upward path? Something must be done now for at the present rate it'll soon be too late!

Very respectfully yours
Mrs Helen Watson

Fisk

April 29, 1944

19-15-30

Mrs. Helen Watson
933 12th Ave., North
Nashville 8, Tennessee

My dear Mrs. Watson:

I have read your letter of April 25 with interest and pain. I suppose the basic difficulty at Fisk is lack of funds. Jubilee Hall ought to have been thoroughly rebuilt years ago and other domitory facilities furnished. This lack of money and the difficulty of seeing any way to get sufficient income undoubtedly has a bad effect upon the morale of the institution, both the trustees and teachers. At the same time, it makes it almost impossible for us who are on the outside to say any thing or do anything unless we hurt an already crippled institution; but we deplore the shortcomings which you mention.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Mr. Wilkins

VINA WADLINGTON WEBB

November 1, 1944
Sedalia, North Carolina

19-28-31

My dear Sir:

I am interested in making a study of the Crisis magazine. Will you kindly tell me when I can find complete files of it?

I shall appreciate this very much.

Yours very truly

Mrs. Vina Wadlington Webb.

9 November 1944

19-28-32

My d ar Madam:

There is, of course, a complete file of the Crisis magazine in this office and a good many institutions like Atlanta University have partial files. I do not know where you will find anything near Sedalia but it is possible that Bennett College or the A and T College would have files.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Vina Wadlington Webb
Sedalia
North Carolina

22 December 1944

Dear Hilda:

I Find that I am going to have some free time next week. Would you kindly telephone me - Algonquin 4-3580 - Wednesday, December twenty-seventh about noon?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Hilda Weiss
c/o Dr. Fredka A. Weiss
467 Central Park West
New York City

19-32-24

(WELLS)

19-37-22

State of West Virginia
Department of Education
Charleston

I. J. K. WELLS
SUPERVISOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

April 4, 1944

W. W. TRENT
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your approval of April 1 just received.

I am on fairly good terms with Pittsburgh Courier people. I was visiting the office there week before last when Joe Bibb, one of their columnists, wrote about your contribution to education and some talk about discontinuation of your services at A. U.

Mr. Lewis* stated that it would be a good thing for the Courier to give you a couple thousand a year and let you, more or less, take it easy and write what you wanted to.

I do not know your situation but I thought I might pass this on to you for whatever it may be worth.

Sincerely yours,

I J K Wells

* Mr. Lewis is Ira F.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES
LEONARD W. MAYO, DEAN
2117 ADELBERT ROAD

April 19, 1944

Request to Sponsor

19-31-17

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

A

Knowing of your interest in Inter-Racial problems I thought you might be interested in the enclosed announcement of a Seminar on Inter-Racial and Inter-Cultural problems which will be offered by this school between May 29 and June 3, 1944. You will note that we are expecting a number of competent and experienced people to assist us in the conducting of this educational project. We propose to include in the Seminar only those with a substantial experience in and knowledge of Inter-Racial affairs in order that we may provide an opportunity for a really searching for and exchange of tested experience and the pooling of rather mature points of view on these basic questions.

We hope that there will emerge from this seminar some recommendations bearing on better methods for dealing with Inter-Racial and Inter-Cultural problems as they arise in community recreation agencies. We believe such agencies are in a strategic position to provide valuable experiments in sound Inter-Racial contacts for large groups of the population provided that recreation workers are equipped to give adequate leadership.

We would appreciate it if you would bring this Seminar to the attention of any workers in the recreation field whom you think might be interested.

Cordially yours

Leonard W. Mayo

Leonard W. Mayo
Dean

LWM/g
Attachment

19-31-18

April 29, 1944

Dean Leonard W. Mayo
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Mayo:

I am glad to hear of your conference on Inter-Racial problems and shall mention the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[WEVD]

†

RADIO STATION WEVD

117-119 West 46th Street · New York City · BRyant 9-2360

October 20, 1944

19-35-22

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Roy Wilkins of THE CRISIS was kind enough to inform me that you were in New York, and gave me your local address, along with those of other contributors to the forthcoming volume, WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS, so that I might invite you to participate in a radio broadcast on the theme of that book.

The broadcast is being planned for Thursday evening, November 2nd, from 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., as one of the regular weekly sessions of the program, Authors' Round Table. I am inviting, beside yourself, A. Philip Randolph, Langston Hughes, and George Schuyler.

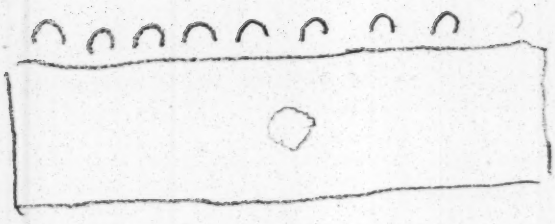
The Authors' Round Table is a completely informal program, requiring no script; the participants usually gather here at WEVD about thirty minutes before broadcasting time, to decide the lines along which the cross-talk will be directed, and warm up a bit before going on the air.

I should like very much to have you take part in the November 2nd program. May I call you Monday morning for a reply, so that I may begin at once on the arrangements necessary for the broadcast?

Faithfully yours,

Irving Astrachan
Director, Authors' Round Table

IA/M



ATLANTA
OCT 24
1 PM
1944
DELIVERY DELAYED ON ACCOUNT
OF INCOMPLETE ADDRESS
DIR. GEN. NO. 102
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS
ask
2322 Montello Ave
Boris
Baltimore
Maryland
(Please leave add.)
BALTIMORE MD.
OCT 28
7-PM
1944

Dr. W. B. Du Bois:

Brito. Md.

61 Newcastle St. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 23, 1928

Dr. Du Bois

I want you to read eight pieces of creative writing done at Louisiana Rural Normal School, Grambling, La., written two weeks this summer.

I'm sure if you write to Curriculum Laboratory c/o Miss Riley at above address you will receive a set.

Sincerely
Helen A. Whiting

19-32-19

9 November 1944

My dear Mrs. Whiting:

Thank you very much for the note which you sent me on October 23. I congratulate you upon your devotion to work and I am sorry that Atlanta University has never appreciated it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-32-20

Mrs. Helen A. Whiting
61 Newcastle Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

HELEN A. WHITING
61 NEWCASTLE STREET S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 16, 1944

19-20-21

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Permit me to thank you for your letter which is greatly appreciated and absolutely confidential. I can bear it for a while. My main trouble is I can see through situations too well and never go out my way one bit to seed my personality rather the ability to produce. (I say this modestly).

Our feeling is mutual in connection with the university.

Situation:

For years there was no allowance for vacation. What might have been used was consumed in turning out supervisors at A. U. S. S.

Last year I was handed a new course in supervision and Dr. Elder 4 grade schools

HELEN A. WHITING
61 NEWCASTLE STREET S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

10-20-22

as DIRECTOR. This scheme was inaugurated by the state department. Now I was employed as supervisor of practice teaching of the atlanta University system & was paid by the G. E. A. up to June 1944. You must know my feelings when they doubled my work on G.E.A. money for the one big job.

Chronological Development

1. While in New York last summer I received a letter from Friendship Press asking for any stories on bi-racial situation. This was something that I had wanted to do but no time to do it.

2. Well I approached Mr. Jackson Davis, G. E. A. & asked if I might be relieved from A. U. for two months on pay to do some writing. He was delighted with the idea & said without hesitation yes. but he was not sure that they were still carrying my salary. He went to

HELEN A. WHITING
61 NEWCASTLE STREET S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-20-23

treasurer's office to investigate to find that A. U. took over my salary June 1944. He said (this has meaning). A. U. should do this + now since they had no say that A. U. should sponsor such a project. I immediately assured him that I was certain that would not happen. He suggested that I see Dr. Reed + Mr. Guy Johnson on my arrival in Atlanta.

First I sought Dr. Clement, asked for release, without salary. That was granted.

Then I sought the two persons mentioned above. They were enthusiastic - perhaps at that time because a publisher was after such work. (When I found the friendship waned

HELEN A. WHITING
61 NEWCASTLE STREET S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-20-24

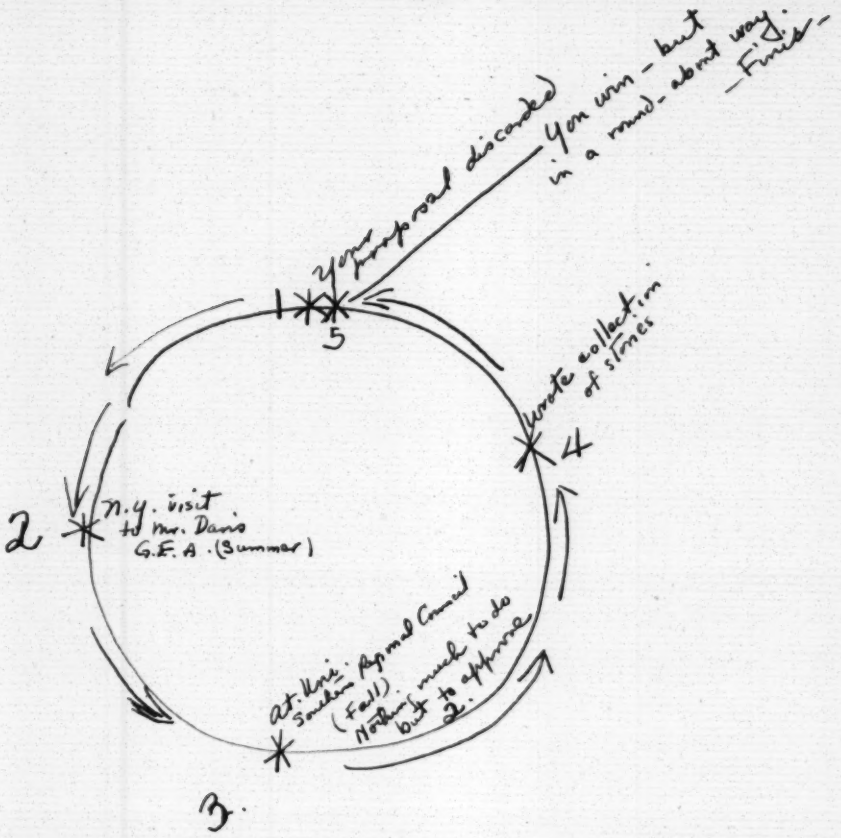
a long book - there was no place for me in that plan as I have never written a long book, nor owned I have time, nor funds to keep going while off the regular job.

An agreement was made with Mrs. G. Johnson to give me some remuneration during period of writing stories out of my experiences plus some research.

They have been submitted. I completed them within a few weeks although my work was checked because of illness.

Please read diagram to show where you come in + victorious in a round-about-way.

19-20-25


Your proposal discarded
You win - but in a round-about way. Finish -
1
5
Write collection of stories
4
2
N.Y. visit to Mr. Davis G.E.A. (Summer)
At Univ. Summer Appeal Council (Fall). Nothing much to do but to attend
3.

22 November 1944

19-32-33

My dear Mrs. Whiting:

Why do you not talk with President Fountain of Morris Brown? I think it would be possible for you to work with him, and if you did, I am sure you would get much sympathy from the General Education Board and others. At any rate, I am sure that under the present administration there is nothing to hope for from Atlanta University.

I am writing confidentially to President Fountain and mentioning you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Helen A. Whiting
61 Newcastle Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

HELEN A. WHITING
61 NEWCASTLE STREET S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 29, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

10-20-17

Your confidential letter is regarded as such. Thank you for your interest and the contact made. There are reasons why this will prove fruitless.

1. The president of college mentioned has a full staff.

2. He would hesitate approaching the person under discussion due to affiliation with the university and the after-math.

3. The state department of education has been very influential in negotiating and placing me in present position. Whatever

protests made by me on the basis of heavy load would involve the university and the state department. (The state department initiated this new course in supervision too in cooperation with the university.) At the time of my employment at the univer-sity I believe the state meant well when they declared that the new position would offer more time to write which they had begged me to do during years with them. Mr. Cousins has frequently advised me to take two days a week for writing an account (book) of the supervision of negro

10-20-18

schools during the years in each the state. There was so much to be done in the field, I couldn't take the time for office work. I gave the sixty-odd counties without reserve as any of the county supervisors & the state office know. As I look back I'm glad and would not have it otherwise

4. The G. E. B. (Mr. Davis) explained the thousands appropriated over the years for my work; that it was against their policy to make suggestions to recipients of said funds; but the university should sponsor the project I had in mind. I gleaned further that it was time

10-20-19

for the university to take over my salary. (The thought came to mind that others might have been inspired to through proper channels to have the G.E.B. transfer funds to help promote their program. Few knew the source of my salary at A. U. until it was mentioned in the University bulletin a year ago. This could have given folks ideas.)

5. There is also one person with whom I once worked + who is an alumnus who is very aggressive in matters.

Congratulations on your present setting. Seaman 10-20-20

...

Thanks again

P.S. Time thing happened to me. Just as I stepped out for a minute, Helen A. Whiting stopped in to see me. I was at a loss for words, but I took a little while to tell her as best as I could my salary was raised from $200 to $210 per month.

4 December 1944

19-20-26

My dear Mrs. Whiting:

Answering your letter of November 29, I think it would be a splendid thing for you to step out of Atlanta University for good, devote most of your time to writing and the remainder to some small teaching job that would not take too much of your time and energy. You will have to guard against that. If you take another job, remember that your chief job is writing and after you have given a good bulk of your time to that, the rest of your time will go to your bread and butter work.

If you do this, you ought to write frankly and clearly to the General Education Board, to the officials of Georgia and Atlanta University explaining just why you are withdrawing and offering in the case of the state officials to give as much time as possible to the writing up of the history of the work in that department while you were there. It is quite possible that under such circumstances the department will help you get the kind of job that you need and facilitate your literary work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Helen A. Whiting
61 Newcastle Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

[1944]

19-18-40

It is with exceeding regret that you take leave and that I didn't know you better

Sincerely
Helen Adele Whitney

No. 2089

Printed in Switzerland — Editions Stehli — Imprimé en Suisse

Brilliant accomplishments ahead for you

19-36-153

May 11, 1944

Mr. J. P. Whittaker
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Whittaker:

Of course I appreciate the desire of you and my friends in Atlanta to make a special occasion for me sometime this Spring; but I cannot accept the courtesy of any organization of which Mr. Clement is a member. I know you and the others will understand this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Wh's Who...]

—"Who Was Who," the companion volume to "Who's Who," ran so quickly through a large first edition that a reprinting becomes necessary just as the press run on the new (Volume 23) "Who's Who" is being scheduled—and this offer becomes possible:

The New 1944-45 "WHO'S WHO" *and* "WHO WAS WHO" in a New Library Edition

Both at a Saving in Combination

Once publication of "WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA," long-awaited as a companion volume to "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA," had been announced, a large first edition, increased during its printing because of unexpectedly heavy advance orders, was quickly exhausted.

Fortunate stocks of "WHO'S WHO" special reference-weight paper, however, makes possible a first reprinting in a space-saving, compact format. As a long-wearing full buckram binding is to be used with this ideal paper, the result will be an exceptional example of the permanent functional reference-type volume with spring lining and head bands.

Also, as the press arrangements for the new—Volume 23, 1944-45—"WHO'S WHO" are about to be scheduled, and economies result from handling advance orders in the initial printing, it is possible to offer both volumes at a combination price which actually more than overcomes the current increases necessitated by advancing costs.

A complete set of the twenty-three volumes of WHO'S WHO—what, until now, would have been necessary for complete Civil War-to-today coverage—takes 6 feet 7 inches of shelf space, and weighs 93 pounds 14 ounces; the new combination, WHO WAS WHO and WHO'S WHO (Vol. 23) takes only 5½ inches of shelf space, weighs but 10 pounds 15 ounces, and runs to approximately 4800 pages as compared to 59,871 pages.

- 24,000 sketches of the most outstanding Americans, now deceased, of the past 75 years.
- The latest data, prior to death, with date of death appended.
- 22 volumes—the biographical history of the U.S. since Civil War times—all in one volume.
- An essential tool for library, school and home alike—the essential companion volume to WHO'S WHO.
- Full buckram, 1393 pages, companion size to WHO'S WHO and printed on standard WHO'S WHO paper for space-saving compactness.

- Upwards of 32,000 sketches—over 3,500 entirely new—of the most prominent living Americans of wartime reference interest.
- Completely revised; printed on WHO'S WHO standard reference-weight paper of pre-war quality.
- Pronunciation, using standard symbols, of all difficult names.
- Cross index to the Monthly Supplement—educational announcements and statistics.
- In combination with WHO WAS WHO, the complete biographical history of the U.S. for the past 75 years.

A FEW OF THE FAMOUS NAMES WHICH APPEAR IN "WHO WAS WHO"

ARMY and NAVY

Adams, Henry H.
Bliss, Tasker H.
Carrington, Henry B.
Crowder, E. H.
Funston, Frederick
Hobson, Richmond P.
Miles, Nelson A.
Mitchell, William
Schley, Winfield S.

ART

Abbey, Edwin Austin
Borglum, Gutzon
Pennell, Joseph
Saint-Gaudens, Augustus
Sargent, John Singer
Taft, Lorado
Whistler, James A. McN.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY

Astor, William W.
Carnegie, Andrew
Dollar, Robert
Fargo, James C.
Field, Marshall
Firestone, Harvey
Flagler, Henry M.
Gary, Elbert H.
Harriman, Edward
Mellon, Andrew
Morgan, J. P.
Palmer, Potter
Rosenwald, Julius
Swift, Gustavus F.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius

EDUCATION

Briggs, LeBaron R.
Dodd, William E.
Eliot, Charles William
Harper, William R.
James, William
Kittredge, George Lyman
Washington, Booker T.

GOVERNMENT

Bankhead, William B.
Borah, William E.

Bryan, William Jennings
Cardozo, Benjamin
Clark, Champ
Cleveland, Grover
Coolidge, Calvin
Depew, Chauncey
Hanna, Marcus A.
Harding, Warren G.
Harrison, Benjamin
Harrison, Byron "Pat"
Holmes, Oliver Wendell
Lodge, Henry Cabot
McKinley, William
Roosevelt, Theodore
Smoot, Reed
Taft, William Howard

LITERATURE

Adams, Henry
Anderson, Sherwood
Clemens, Samuel (Mark Twain)
Harte, Bret
Howells, William Dean
Hubbard, Elbert
James, Henry
Kilmer, Joyce
Kipling, Rudyard
Lardner, Ring
London, Jack
Lowell, Amy
Markham, Edwin
Porter, W. S. (O. Henry)
Riley, James Whitcomb
Wister, Owen

MEDICINE

Adler, Alfred
Blue, Rupert
Gorgas, William C.
Grenfell, Sir Wilfred
Mayo, Charles H.
Mayo, William J.
Murphy, John B.
Ochsner, Albert J.
Osler, William

MUSIC

Gershwin, George
Herbert, Victor
MacDowell, E. A.
Melba, Mme. Nellie
Paderewski, Ignace Jan
Sousa, John Philip

EDISON, Thomas A(lva), inventor; b. Milan, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1847; s. Samuel and Nancy E.; received some instruction from his mother; (hon. Ph.D., Union Coll., 1878; D.Sc., Princeton Univ., 1915; LL.D., Univ. of the State of N.Y., 1916); m. Mary G. Stillwell, 1873; children—Marion Estelle, Thomas A., William L. m. 2d, Mina M. Miller, 1886; children—Madeline, Charles Theodore. At 12 yrs. of age became newsboy on the Grand Trunk Ry.; later learned telegraphy; worked as operator at various places in U.S. and Canada; invented many telegraphic appliances, including automatic repeater, quadruplex telegraph, printing telegraph, etc. Established workshop at Newark, N.J., removing to Menlo Park, N.J., 1876, and later (1887) to West Orange, N.J. Invented machines for quadruplex and sextuplex telegraphic transmission; the electric pen and mimeograph; the carbon telephone transmitter; the microtasimeter for detection of small changes in temperature; the megaphone, to magnify sound; the phonograph; the incandescent lamp and light system; the electric valve (at first called the "Edison effect"), now fundamentally essential in wireless telegraphy; a system of wireless telegraphy to and from moving railway trains; motion pictures; the telescribe; alkaline storage battery; since commencement of European War, 1914, designed, built and operated successfully several benzol plants; also 2 carbolic acid plants; also other chemical plants for making myrbane aniline oil, aniline salt, and paraphenylenediamine; has received patents for more than 1,000 inventions. Was made Chevalier, Officer, and afterwards Comdr. Legion of Honor, by French Govt.; apptd. 1903, hon. chief consulting engr., St. Louis Expn., 1904. Awarded John Fritz medal, 1908; Rathenau medal (German), Am. Mus. of Safety, 1914. Pres. Naval Consulting Bd. since July 1915. Made many war inventions for U.S. Govt. Home: Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J. Died Oct. 18, 1931.

PUBLISHING—JOURNALISM

Abbott, Willis J.
Curtis, Cyrus
Brisbane, Arthur
Finley, John H.
Howe, Ed
Pulitzer, Joseph

RELIGION

Abbott, Lyman
Cadman, S. Parks
Eddy, Mary Baker
Gunsaulus, Frank W.
Mundelein, George Cardinal

SCIENCE and INVENTION

Agassiz, Alexander
Bell, Alexander Graham
Burbank, Luther
Burroughs, John
Edison, Thomas A.
Hammond, John Hays
Morley, E. W.
Steinmetz, Charles P.
Wright, Wilbur

THEATER

Bernhardt, Sarah
Drew, John
Hopper, DeWolf
Irving, Henry
Rogers, Will
Russell, Lillian
Sothern, Edward H.
Ziegfeld, Florenz

MISCELLANEOUS

Adams, Charles Francis
Addams, Jane
Angell, James B.
Anthony, Susan B.
Barton, Clara
Beard, Daniel Carter
Bok, Edward W.
Booth-Tucker, Frederick
Cody, William (Buffalo Bill)
Gompers, Samuel
Ingersoll, Robert G.
Lincoln, Robert Todd
Peary, Robert E.
Pinkerton, William A.
Post, Wiley
Root, Elihu
Schurz, Carl

WHO WAS WHO
IN AMERICA

An Essential Reference Tool for Library, School and Home

The Long-Awaited Companion Volume to

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

Do you realize that:

1. WHO'S WHO has been published every two years since 1899, and in that period has run to 23 volumes, the number of names sketched having increased from 8,602 in Volume 1 to over 32,000 in Volume 23, while almost 27,000 of the leading Americans sketched during this period of nearly half a century have died . . . ?

2. The 27,000 non-living in these twenty-two volumes of WHO'S WHO, gathered together as they are in the new WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA, present a concise biographical history of the United States from Civil War times to the present—history mirrored in the biographies of those who made America . . . ?

3. Eight presidents of the United States not now living have been sketched in the various editions of WHO'S WHO since Volume I in 1899, and accordingly their last-published sketches *all* appear in WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA . . . ?

4. WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA gives complete biographical coverage of outstanding non-living Americans from Civil War times to the present day?

An actual example of *how* WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA will serve you:

"I returned to the Library. No, there was no biography of Lea. No, he was not in the 1941 Encyclopedia Britannica. I sought WHO'S WHO for 1912, the year his last book was published. He was there:

" 'Lea, Homer, author, soldier; b. Denver, Nov. 17, 1876 . . .'

"And with this as a clue to other clues . . . I finally came upon one of the strangest, most adventurous and significant stories that America ever knew . . . and had ever forgotten . . ."

—Clare Boothe's introduction to "The Valor of Ignorance," by Homer Lea, republished by Harper & Brothers, 1942

And so, with an old copy of WHO'S WHO as the key, Miss Boothe unlocked the door to the story of Homer Lea, who thirty-four years ago warned the United States of Japan's intentions and showed the course aggression would take. Had WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA been in existence when she began her research, Miss Boothe would have had available at once the biography which could be found in no other similar one volume-reference work—a prime example both of the utility WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA offers as a reference tool and its value and interest as a historical record.

Full Buckram—Special Library Binding—1,393 (Thin Paper) Pages

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

PALMOLIVE BUILDING

919 North Michigan Avenue - - CHICAGO, U.S.A.

[Who's Who]

June 13, 1944

The A.N. Marquis Company
Palmolive Building
919 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

12-34-2

Gentlemen:

As one whose biography has appeared in Who's Who for several years, I should like to buy Who's Who for 1944-45 and Who Was Who, in combined edition.

I am frank to say that from your involved advertisement, I am not able to find out what the combined cost is. I would be glad to know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

BROWN UNIVERSITY
BRADFIELD STATE COLLEGE
BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

BENNINGTON COLLEGE
ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF
ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

KINDLY TEAR OFF AND RETAIN AS YOUR RECEIPT [Enclosure]

In order to save clerical labor we have adopted the custom of sending no receipts for remittances made by check. Your cancelled check and this stub will serve as a receipt.

To The A. N. Marquis Company, Dr.

PUBLISHERS

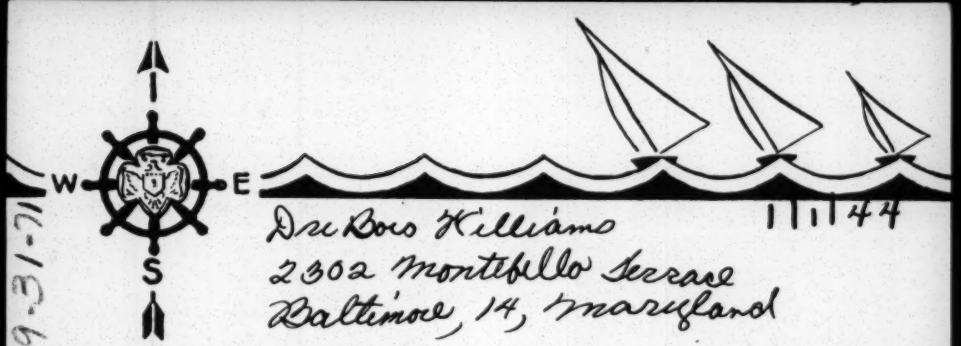
919 N. Michigan Avenue — **Chicago, 11, Ill.**

TERMS: NET

19-34-4

1	Who's Who in America Vol. 23, (1944-45)	$11.50
	As per your order	Paid July 6, 1944

H Smythe
(check via)



Dr. Boris Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, 14, Maryland

1-1-44

19-31-71

Dear Grandpa,

Thank You for the lovely books You sent me for Christmas. They will be very useful to me in many ways. We had a very nice Christmas, I hope you did. I hope you have a nice warm apartment. Did You enjoyed our Christmas presents.

I saw the new year in last night.
I will write you more often
after this.

With love,
Dr. DuBois

February 7, 1944

19-22-240

Miss DuBois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Mafyland

Dear Du Bois:

Let me congratulate you upon entering High School. I would like to send you a present, but as you will see from the clipping pasted below, I do not know just what you would need or like. Suppose you consult with mother and grandmother and then write me at Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125th St. New York, N. Y. before Feb. 15, and tell me what to buy you. I am sorry not to be able to stop and see the family on this trip but I am too rushed.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Du Bois William
2302 montebello Ter.
Balt. md.

Feb. 12th 1944

19.31.72

Dear Grandpa,

I got your letter and your right I have got everything exept a pen to write with in school. I would like a set very much. I am in the "4" class in school #130, I mean that I'm in the highest 7B. I got a Very Good report card from 103 ~~#~~ School. I like all the subjects there except Geography, I liked the Geography in Elementary School

But High School Geography
is more like Science. Mummie
said that I hadn't been
there long enough to know
whether I like it or not.
I hope you can find a
nice pen for me not
an expensive one but
one that can write.

Yours Truly,

Du Bois

P.S. As you'll see by the seal

I'm a girl Scout. I was invested
In Sunday 6th, 1944

[Enclosure]

19-31-72 in.

Get Acquainted Hour

Sunday February 6, 1944

America, the Beautiful

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

Taps

Day is done Gone the sun
From the lake, from the hill, from the sky,
All is well Safely rest
God is nigh.

Get-Acquainted Hour

Thalia Mallary Chairman

Greetings ..... Regena Brown

Flag Ceremony

Song .. America, the Beautiful

Pledge of Allegiance

Poem ... Esther Sutherland

Investiture of New Scouts

Gloria Massenburg Ann Williams
Helena Washington Shirley Newton
Du Bois Williams

Second Class Badge Awards

Thalia Mallory Regena Brown Gloria Short
Kathryn Henson Brenda Felton Jeanette Smith
Shirley Diggs Thelma Stamper Sylvia Waters

Social

Taps

Meet Troop 501

Officers

Chairman ... Thalia Mallory

Assistant ... Sylvia Waters

Scribe .... Kathryn Henson

Troop Council

Shirley A. Diggs
Thelma Stamper
Regena Brown
Jeanette Smith

Members

Gloria Short
Shirley Newton
Delores Stamper
Alice Norwood
Jean Houston
Miriam Ray
Queen McDowell
Gloria Masenburg
Helena Washington
Esther Sutherland
Alberta Sutherland
Constance Holland
Ann Martin

Juliette Low Representatives

Brenda A. Felton
Du Bois Williams

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE
Prairie View, Texas

March 14, 1944

Miss DuBois Williams
2303 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, 14, Maryland

Dear DuBois:

I am in Texas. I am sending you in this envelope a report of the flight by airplane which I made. I left Atlanta at midnight March 12 and flew through Birmingham, Mobile and New Orleans to Houston, Texas. I meant to go to San Antonio, arriving at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, but the weather was bad. We flew out from New Orleans and turned back and stayed in New Orleans from 3:00 to 10:00 o'clock. We then flew to Houston and there the trip was canceled. Mr Banks came down from Prairie View and took me there where I spent the night. I took the train to Austin where I lectured at Samuel Huston and Tillotson Colleges and returned to Prairie View where I shall be a few days. Leaving here I shall fly to Kansas City, then to Chicago, and come back by train to Indianapolis where I have a lecture and leave for Atlanta on the morning of the 27th.

19-27-237

Was not that a fine trip? It was marvelous to look down upon the flaming lights of Birmingham and the red and gold of New Orleans. During the day we rode above the clouds which looked like a great white snow field below us.

I hope your work is going well and that the family is in good health. Greet them all for me.

Yours truly,

W E B DuBois

WEBD:c

Enclosed in letter to Mrs. Nina G. DuBois, then living at 137th Street, YWCA, NYC

July 6, 1944

19-27-238

Dear DuBois: Your Grandmother and I had a nice trip down the river and dinner in the dining room. On Tuesday morning I left New York for Atlanta and arrived here Wednesday morning. I am now packing up my goods so as to come North later in the month.

I hope you are going to enjoy yourself at camp and be as helpful as possible to Mildred and to the children. Write me at Baltimore.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Du Bois Williams
Dunnover Camp
July 8th, 1944

Dear Grandpa,

I am having a wonderful time up here. I am working very hard, but the work is enjoyable. Please send me some books. I'd like to get some that I have read. We go swimming every day the water is very enjoyable, also. You will probably get letters from me every Wed. + Sat., Mildred has a regular hour to write letters. I'll have to close for now,

With all my love + kisses,

Du Bois Williams

942-22-1946

[July, 1944]

Dear Grandpa,

I can only write you a
brief letter because I have
to write so many letters in
such a brief time. How is
everything & everybody. I
am having a lovely time.
Did you get my last
letter. Barbara, my
roommate says she doesn't
have to pay because

31-13-9#

sent to make money
as a Councilor & I
am a Councilor, too.
Did you know that. ?
Well Goodbye for now.

With all my love

DuBois

P.S. XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[Du Bois Williams - July 1944]

Dear Grandma,

I need a few things. I forgot when we were going to leave New York but never the less I need, a bathrobe because this is no good it is tearing up and I need some slacks they ad very important up here & I need about 4 pairs. The play shoes were alright & very nice. Mildred has a phone now and I would like you to call it Pine Brush 4077 & call between 6 & 8 P.M. I will try to call you, too. We are having a swell time here & we played with the ball so much its worn. I hope you ad Stilwell & are taking

10-30-61

naps in the afternoon Ha-Ha-Ha I
suppose Granpa's there. I'll have
to close now.

Your Sweet-Girl
(Rose Girl)
(Rose-Rosa)

Du Bois

This letter came from Du Bois to day
W. E. D.

[August, 1944?]

31-13-79

Dear Grandpa,

I am sorry I haven't written you about school but as I told Norene, I guess it will be alright but we will have further discussion when I get home. I know you're having a nice time.

I'm having a swell time, I'll be glad when I go home though.

With Love,
Du Bois

[August, 1944?]

31-13-22

Dear Grandpa,
You will be coming home soon. Please come to camp to get me along with Grandma. Uncle Nonnie is in New York. With all my love, DuBois

8 December 1944

19-27-244

My dear Du Bois:

I am asking the publishers to send you the three of my books which are in print: SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW and DUSK OF DAWN. The others can only be obtained at second-hand and are hard to find. I hope these three will do for presents to your school.

I am collecting some books for you to read which I think you will enjoy.

Please tell Mother and Grandmother that I have a telephone now in my apartment. The number is Edgecombe 4-9837. The authoritiss tell me that there were fourteen thousand applicants before me but my application went through because of the recommendations I was able to get. I shall be home for Christmas, that is, I am planning to come in the day before Christmas and leave the day after. This is because I am working very hard on my book.

I hope this will find you all well.

Yours with love,

Miss Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore I4, Maryland
December 9, I944

Dear Grandpa,

I recieved my report card and am sending my marks to you, for both six weeks periods so that you will see my improvements.

	FIRST SIX WEEKS	SECOND SIX WEEKS
Religon	C	B
Reading	A	A
English	A	A
Spelling	B	A
Arithmetic	C	B
Latin	A	A
History& Civics	B	B
Science	A	A
Health Education	B	B
Penmanship	C	C
Music	B	B
Art	B	B
Physical Education	B	B
Conduct	C	B
EFFORT	B	A

A-Superior B-Good C-Average F-Failing
Did you get my letter?

Yours Truly,
DuBois Williams

19-27-249

IMPOCTAAL [1944?]

For Dr. W. E. B.

DuBois

From Irene

Diggs

Miami, Florida

Message

arrived last

night Monmouth

Hall wire date

Harvard New

York later.

DUBOIS TOOK MESSAGE

31-13-7

13 December 1944

19-27-250

Dear Du Bois:

Your record is excellent and your typewriting good. One thing you must remember to do in typewriting letters: sign your name by hand and not in type. Miss Diggs is going to write you about your typewriting.

Yours with love,

Miss Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

U.S.S. SPRINGFIELD (CL-66)
c/o Fleet Post.Office
New York, N. Y.
October 18, 1944

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am interested in taking instruction by correspondence in the fields of American social and economic problems, especially the problems of the South, my native section. I thought perhaps you may have some courses, either historical in nature or studies of the present problems, which I might take by correspondence. I would appreciate very much any information you can send me.

I graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1942; there I had only one advanced course in social theory, and one course in resource economics, in these fields.

Ever since my first year at Carolina I have had a deep admiration for you and your work, hearing much about it both from President Graham and from Prof. Howard K. Beale, and others. Nothing would please me more than a chance to take one or more of your courses; I would put as much time as possible into the study.

Sincerely yours,

T. Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams
Ensign, USNR

19-828-54

9 November 1944

19-28-55

My dear Sir:

I would advise you to communicate with Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Departm nt of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

T. Franklin Williams
Ensign, USNR
U.S.S. Springfield (CL-66)
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York City
New York

June 13, 1944

19-27-236

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

I am going to pay off the mortgage sometime during 1944. At first, I had thought of July 1, but this will not do as certain bonds that I have cannot be sold before September. Next I thought of September 1, but I want to be sure by that time just what my next year's income will be. You must therefore plan to keep up the payments montly until you hear from me definitely.

Also, you must remember that after the mortgage is paid, the expense of insurance and taxes will average about $17 a month regularly; a little more if tax goes up, a little less if tax goes down. Keep up your payments therefore and I will communicate with you just as soon as I have definite information.

How would it do to have your mother go up with Du Bois and spend the month in New York? Do you suppose she would like it? I would be up sometime between the 15th and 20th of July, then we would see if we could not get you off for a rest.

I see no way but to send my goods directly from here to the house. They would fill the play room and the attic, which would be too bad, but we could extricate them during the Summer or fall and get things in working order before winter.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Monday [July (?), 1944]

20-41-27

Dearest Pop -

Was glad to hear from you & will be watching for you and the movie van. I'll try & get some food — & box before your arrival.

I presume the best place for your car would be with Sam. He has an upper level storage space

20-14-28

where it could be parked up. My car is — the shop now - a snapped gear-shift rod!

I — so glad you were there to help Mama up the river. I was afraid the trip was going to be crowded & difficult. The description of the camp sounds lovely & I — glad DuBois is out of the

20-41-29

head! It something!

I'll be grand for you to be — New York again I do hope it turns out that way for you

Thanks so much for the check - my budget is in better condition this year.

Lots of love,

Yolande.

20 October 1944

19-27-247

My dear Yolande:

Will you get me an A gasoline ration book? I am sending the book herewith. It has nine gallons of unused coupons. Put six gallons in my car and three in yours. If there is anything for me to sign, send it to me here. I am leaving for Chicago, Sunday night, October twenty-second, and will be back the twenty-seventh. Also, I am sending a check for your Mother to deposit.

Greet the family.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore,

8 November 1944

19-22-248

My dear Yolande:

I am writing your Mother by this mail. I can see how the importunities and complaints of your Mother and Dorothy's foolish fixation against the Murphy's together with your trip last summer have influenced you. I hope, however, that you will have the good sense to see that any plan you might have of transferring to New York is silly.

First of all, no teacher can receive permanent appointment in the New York public schools who is forty years of age. They can become substitute teachers and just now could depend on practically continuous work which would pay about $2,800 a year but substitute work would involve rushing to all parts of the city on short notice and teaching a different set of children almost every day. Moreover, just as soon as the thousands of teachers come pouring back from war work your employment as substitute would be seriously reduced. Ordinarily you could not count on more than two or three days' work a week if that.

In addition to this you would lose your pension rights in Baltimore and these could not be transferred to New York. You would receive a cash payment covering what you had actually paid in without interest which might amount to two or three thousand dollars but even if it were three thousand interest on that at the bank would be less than fifty dollars a year and if invested at the best rates you could not hope for more than $10 or $15 a month. You would have no pension rights in New York except as you began to pay in on a new pension contract.

It is very unwise for you to think of the New York schools as ideal schools: they are crowded out for the most part by children just as incorrigible and unpleasant as yours. You have for a teacher an unusual favorable position in Baltimore: pupils, parents and principals like you. It is hard work. I know that and I don't know much work worth doing in the world thatisn't hard. You are not going to escape hard work by coming to New York or going to heaven. I know very well that in many respects your life has been disappointing and difficult. An happy marriage would have greatly added to your enjoyment of life but I regret to say there are not many happy marriages in the world. My experience is that the greatest

asset in the world is congenial friends and you can have friends in Baltimore if you want them and you can have a better class of friends than you have been in the habit of picking out.

The thing for you to do is to grit your teeth, make up your mind that your duty lies in Baltimore; that you have a lovely home there and a promising daughter. I am going to see that this home is paid for and after that as long as I live I am going to save what I can for Du Bois' education. I have already written to Northfield. You may not think so but there are not many people in this world who have had more advantages in life than you have. So far as the house is concerned, I am telling your Mother I will not sell it as long as I live unless great and unforeseen changes take place.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

14 November 1944

20-14-52

Dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have received from the Northfield Seminary. I shall send you the pamphlets when they come.

Why on earth don't you tell me about my gas coupons.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

20-14-53

20 November 1944

Dear Yolande:

I have ordered a Thanksgiving turkey from Mr. Conaway but you will have to bring it out. The bill for it will be sent to me. Telephone him and let him know just when you will call. I have told Mr. Conaway that we can furnish no ration points for this bird.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

20-14-54

4 December 1944

My dear Yolande:

I am sending the application for Northfield partially filled out. You will have to supply what is missing. Also there is a blank for the physical examination. Please attend to this on time.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

[Wendell L. Wilkie Award]

SEVEN·SPRINGS·FARM
MOUNT·KISCO
NEW·YORK

19-38-163

July 22, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

While I was working on Negro problems for The Washington Post, I gained an insight into the isolation and into the difficulties with which the Negro press has to cope. Negro journalists are not admitted to the white press organizations, As the Negro masses obtain their news from the white newspapers, the only field left for the Negro press is one of aggression and emphasis upon every injustice done to their race whether great or small.

It occurred to my husband and me that it would be of importance to give suitable recognition to the Negro press, in order to make inroads upon the present isolation and also to widen the horizons of Negro journalists by turning their attention to the larger view of public questions. For this reason we decided to establish an annual prize for the best piece of journalism on a major question of public interest.

In order to give the prize importance and dignity, we are working on the idea of having two committees, one an honorary committee of seven leading citizens of whom five should be white and two colored, and another committee of leading regional journalists who would sift for the honorary committee the best journalistic efforts that came to their attention. They would then submit the five or six best articles to the honorary committee for final decision.

Because of Mr. Wendell Wilkie's thoughtful attitude toward the Negro question and his outstanding position in public life, we asked him to be the chairman of the honorary committee, and he has kindly consented to act in that capacity. In a discussion of the membership with Mr. Wilkie, we decided to ask President Sproul of the University of California and Mr. Carl Van Doren who have already accepted, as well as Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University, whose answer we expect shortly.

Mr. Wilkie, my husband and I are also very anxious that you should become a member, as well as Mr. Channing Tobias. The work would not be heavy as Walter Lippmann will probably act as chairman of the regional committee of journalists and my friends, Douglas Freeman, Virginius Dabney, Mark Ethridge and other leading journalists, will be glad to do the regional sifting in such a way that only five or six articles will be submitted to the honorary committee for the final decision..

Therefore, in joining this group, you would not be subject

to meetings and to any great expenditures of time but the fact that you would be willing to join in the idea and help make the final decision would be of far reaching value.

I should also be glad if you would give me a frank expression as to the value of the idea, together with any suggestions on the organization we have thought out.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes E. Meyer

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta
Georgia

[Wendell L. Willkie Award]

19-38-164

SEVEN·SPRINGS·FARM
MOUNT·KISCO
NEW·YORK

August 8, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted that you are willing to accept membership on the honorary committee for the annual award to the Negro press, of which Mr. Wendell Willkie is chairman. The committee if now complete with the following membership: President Sproul of the University of California, Dr. Frank Aydelotte of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, Mr. Carl Van Doren, Channing Tobias and myself.

I must now organize the regional committees of newspaper men, and therefore you will probably not hear from me for several weeks.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes E. Meyer

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Du Bois College
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore
Maryland

Wendell L. Willkie Awards [Wendell L. Willkie Award]

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

December 6, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Owing to the untimely death of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, the Honorary Committee for the award of a prize to Negro writers was deprived of a very enthusiastic chairman. After consultation with Mr. Mark Ethridge, Publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who is the chairman of the journalistic committee, we asked Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, the eminent historian and journalist, to take Mr. Willkie's place as chairman. He accepted and, with Mrs. Willkie's permission, we have named the award "The Wendell L. Willkie Award". Also, we have decided to have two prizes instead of one, the first one of five hundred dollars and the second of two hundred and fifty dollars.

19-34-3

A letter will soon be sent by Dr. Freeman to all the Negro newspapers and magazines announcing the prizes and asking them to send any material that they consider eligible to their regional chairman. The regional chairmen, headed up by Mr. Mark Ethridge, are: Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald-Tribune, Palmer Hoyt of the Portland Oregonian, Harrington Wimberly of the Altus (Oklahoma) Times-Democrat, Louis M. Lyons of the Boston Globe, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, Marshall Field of the Chicago Sun, Basil L. Walters of the Detroit Free Press, Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and Marquis Childs, columnist, Washington, D.C.

After the Honorary Committee has voted on the best of the five or six articles submitted to it, the awards will be made each year during October.

Announcement of the "Wendell L. Willkie Awards" will be made shortly to the press.

Now that the organization is completed, I hope its structure meets with your approval.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes E. Meyer

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

P.S. Will you kindly tell us what title we should put after your name and with what institution you are primarily connected as I associate you professionally with both Atlanta and with Baltimore.

[Wendell L. Willkie Award]

13 December 1944

19-34-4

My dear Mrs. Meyer:

I shall be glad to cooperate with the Committee on Negro Writers. Please identify me as Director of Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place Northwest
Washington 9, D. C.

19.33-17

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

September 25, 1944

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I have reached New York safely after my most interesting visit to Haiti. May I thank you and Mrs. Wilson for your hospitality and kindness. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again.

I am,

Ever sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

His Excellency
Ambassador Orme Wilson
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

[WOODLAND PARK RESORT]

July 7, 1944

19-28-60

Miss Marion E. Auther
588 King Street
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Miss Auther: Will you kindly send me some literature about your Woodland Park Resort and a statement of costs. I am going to be for the first two weeks of August in Maine, but may come West later.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

588 King St.
Detroit Mich.

Madison-
3566

19-28-59

WOODLAND PARK RESORT

Bitely, Mich.

[redacted] Marion E Autter

Wwoodlawn Forum

June 13, 1944

Lectures 1944

Reverend Archibald Carey
57 East 46th Street
Chicago, Illinois

9-36-78

Dear Reverend Carey:

Enclosed is a photograph. I shall arrive in Chicago sometime Saturday and will go direct to the Pershing Hotel. I understand that I am to speak Sunday afternoon or evening on "Fifty Years After". The remuneration is to be $200 which includes all expense of travel, hotel, etc.

Will you please secure me a single room and bath at the Pershing Hotel; and also will you secure me a lower berth to Atlanta, Monday or Tuesday, June 19 or 20. Please pay for it and deduct it from my fee. I shall be under deep obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Woodlawn Forum]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

1944

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TA05 CB294 24=CHICAGO ILL 15 244P

W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

(Woodlawn Forum)

19-29-7

RESERVATIONS PROVIDED AT GRAND HOTEL WILL MEET YOU AT THE STATION IF YOU WILL ADVISE THE TIME OF YOUR ARRIVAL AND OVER WHAT RAILROAD=

ARCHIBALD J CAREY JR. (49)

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Woodlawn Forum]

19-29-37

June 24, 1944

Rev. Archibald Carey
57 East 46th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Rev. Carey:

I arrived in Atlanta on schedule after a very pleasant trip. I want to thank you for the experience of talking to the intelligent audience which you furnished me.

Give my regards and thanks to Miss Trotter and to your wife for their kindness. Remember me to your sister and brother-in-law.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Etta A. Woodlen]

206 N. Scott St.
Wilmington 29 Del
Oct 16, 1944

19-28-418

My dear Mr. Du Bois:
I would like to present
your Star of Ethiopia to the
Wilmington public.
Mrs. Fidonia Listner will
help me. In fact it was her

idea that I write you for a copy.

I have approached the principal of the high school in which I teacher so that he can be thinking of plans for the performance during Negro History Week.

I would like to make it a tremendous affair so that all the white schools could be asked

to attend it for historic purposes and in connection with Negro History for here the pupils do study about us.

Any help you can give will be appreciated when plans here are made in detail.

I want an appointment with the superintendent of schools about it as soon as the copy arrives.

(4)

Incidentally check for same will be sent as soon as I hear from you.

You may remember me. I am, the "little girl" who Miss Edwina B, Kruse brought up. When you came to Wilmington it was I who served you as a daughter in her home. (206 E. 10th St.) Miss Kruse the educator set me an example. Help me follow in her footsteps.

Sincerely
Etta A. Woodley.

21 October 1944

My dear Miss Woodlen:

My pageant "The Star of Ethiopia" has never been published and has only been given under my personal supervision with an executive staff of my choosing. The cost of presenting it has always been high and would be higher today than before. I do not think it could be staged and advertized for less than five thousand dollars.

Under these circumstances I rather doubt if Wilmington could afford to undertake the project. If you still think that it could, I should be glad to correspond further and to consider the question of direction and itemized costs.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Etta A. Woodlen
206 North Scott Street
Wilmington 29, Delaware

mss-82-11

March 3, 1944

1944
1-15
1-
19-

The Rev. Mr. J.C. Wright
Congregational Church
105 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Reverend Wright:

I have a class on race problems which is going to study the problem of India on the following dates: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, March 12, 14 and 17; and Monday and Wednesday, March 20 and 22. The class meets in my room 209 Adminerstration Building, Atlanta University at 9:40 A. M and ends at 10:30 A. M. We are using for this part of the course a small text of 296 pages called "India Without Fable" by Kate L. Mitchell.

I have got to be out of town during these dates and I am writing to ask if you would have the time and inclination at these hours to take charge of that class? The text book is simple and the class is interesting, consisting of thirteen senior college and graduate students. Of course I could not offer you any real compensation, but I would be glad to furnish $25 to cover transportation and other incidentals, and would loan you a copy of the text book. It is quite possible that your duties will not allow you to undertake this, but it is a rather interesting job and if you coulc possibly see your way to do this service, I shall be greatly obliged. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DU BOIS

19-37-17

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

January 3. 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright:

Answering your letter of Dec. 31, I shall speak in New York at Town Hall February 15, and could give either the 16-18 or 17-19 or 18-20 to the examination. Let me know the best date and also the fee. Many thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

February 29, 1944

Dr. Louie T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright:

I have reached home safely and I am feeling very well. May I thank you again for engineering my visits to Dr. Laskey. Do not forget to forward my x-ray photographs when you get time and opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

12-4-21

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 138TH STREET
NEW YORK

30

April 20, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent by me on this date to Mr. Kendall Weisiger, which is self-explanatory.

I trust that the X-Rays reached you safely.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright.

LTW:fea

1 Enclosure:

19-14-20

[Enclosure]

COPY

30

April 20, 1944.

Mr. Kendall Weisiger,
Special Trustee Committee of Atlanta University
Hurt Building,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

A few days ago I received a letter from three Atlanta citizens, concerning the voted involuntary retirement of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, from the Faculty of Atlanta University, by the Trustees, at the November last meeting. The signers of this letter were: Mr. A. T. Walden, Former President, Atlanta University Alumni Association, Mr. E. M. Martin, President, Atlanta University Alumni University Association, and Dr. Thomas H. Slater, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Atlanta School of Social Work. They further stated that Dr. DuBois was not consulted, nor was he notified in advance of this action.

I have faith in the integrity of my informants, also in their loyalty to Atlanta University. They are above bias because they are not wage-earners dependent upon the school for their livelihood. Therefore, the gravity of this act has been a cause for deep concern to me, and probably to many others who have a sincere interest in the sound education of American youth, including Negro youth.

The issue raised transcends the rights, delegated or otherwise, of any of the persons involved. No doubt some minor organizational or pedagogical advantages might accrue to the University from this step, but on the whole, in my opinion, it was a bizarre mistake.

As member of the Faculty, Dr. DuBois' contributions in several educational and cultural areas played no small part in the growth and development of the school. Atlanta University has lived and breathed by the spirit of the ethical and high scholarship that Dr. DuBois brought to it long ago, and in later years brought to it again.

Men of his caliber certainly are not expected to fit into the simpler types of university regulation set-ups. In major institutions of learning men of his genius are given every encouragement and support in their work, unhindered and unhampered by petty considerations or rules, because of the overwhelming value of their presence. For example, George Washington Carver was kept and honored by Tuskegee Institute up until the time of his death.

Dr. DuBois is seventy-five years of age. His age is not the answer. The late Mr. Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes rendered some of his best decisions when in his eighties. Bernard M. Baruch's advice is constantly being sought and used by the United States

19-37-5

[Enclosure]

Government, although, he is far advanced in years.

Dr. DuBois' physical condition is good, and to this fact I can personally testify becuase he consulted me in February. On my advice, two other specialists investigated his physical condition and found him to be in normal health - better health than most men of his age.

Possibly, because of the strain of War all angles of this complex matter were not thoroughly explored before the vote was taken. I hope that such will prove to be the case.

The apparent lack of forthrightness with which the retirement was engineered, the embarrassment and unfriendliness to one of America's eminent scholars, and the greatest Negro teacher and thinker, are all beside the point. The fact remains that this action casts doubt in the minds of many intelligent and thoughtful friends of the University as to the integrity of its scholastic standards. And, still more important, it leads me to believe for one, that the future students of Atlanta University may have little of the spiritual and moral strength so necessary for men and women today, if they are to fully assume their responsibilities.

Dr. DuBois knows nothing about this letter. When I saw him in February I did not know about his retirement. This information came to me through the press, and I, together with many others were ignorant of the unsavory atmosphere that cloaked his retirement.

Finally, it is my sincere hope that the Trustees of Atlanta University will reconsider their action and undo the threatened irreparable harm, first, to the University, and secondly, to humanity.

Faithfully yours,

Louis T. Wright, M.D.

LTW:fea

Copies sent to:

Mr. A. T. Walden
Mr. E. M. Martin
Dr. Thomas N. Slater
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
President Rufus E. Clement.

19-37-6

L.T.W's copy - Confidential copy to Walter White - [Louis T. Wright] Ellen K. Donahue

30

April 20, 1944.

Mr. Kendall Weisiger,
Special Trustee Committee of Atlanta University
Hurt Building,
Atlanta, Georgia

19-37-12

Dear Sir:

A few days ago I received a letter from three Atlanta citizens, concerning the voted involuntary retirement of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, from the Faculty of Atlanta University, by the Trustees, at the November last meeting. The signers of this letter were: Mr. A. T. Walden, Former President, Atlanta University Alumni Association, Mr. E. M. Martin, President, Atlanta University Alumni University Association, and Dr. Thomas H. Slater, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Atlanta School of Social Work. They further stated that Dr. DuBois was not consulted, nor was he notified in advance of this action.

I have faith in the integrity of my informants, also in their loyalty to Atlanta University. They are above bias because they are not wage-earners dependent upon the school for their livelihood. Therefore, the gravity of this act has been a cause for deep concern to me, and probably to many others who have a sincere interest in the sound education of American youth, including Negro youth.

The issue raised transcends the rights, delegated or otherwise, of any of the persons involved. No doubt some minor organizational or pedagogical advantages might accrue to the University from this step, but on the whole, in my opinion, it was a bizarre mistake.

As member of the Faculty, Dr. DuBois' contributions in several educational and cultural areas played no small part in the growth and development of the school. Atlanta University has lived and breathed by the spirit of the ethical and high scholarship that Dr. DuBois brought to it long ago, and in later years brought to it again.

Men of his caliber certainly are not expected to fit into the simpler types of university regulation set-ups. In major institutions of learning men of his genius are given every encouragement and support in their work, unhindered and unhampered by petty considerations or rules, because of the overwhelming value of their presence. For example, George Washington Carver was kept and honored by Tuskegee Institute up until the time of his death.

Dr. DuBois is seventy-five years of age. His age is not the answer. The late Mr. Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes rendered some of his best decisions when in his eighties. Bernard M. Baruch's advice is constantly being sought and used by the United States

Government, although, he is far advanced in years.

19-37-11

Dr. DuBois' physical condition is good, and to this fact I can personally testify becuase he consulted me in February. On my advice, two other specialists investigated his physical condition and found him to be in normal health - better health than most men of his age.

Possibly, because of the strain of War all angles of this complex matter were not thoroughly explored before the vote was taken. I hope that such will prove to be the case.

The apparent lack of forthrightness with which the retirement was engineered, the embarrassment and unfriendliness to one of America's eminent scholars, and the greatest Negro teacher and thinker, are all beside the point. The fact remains that this action casts doubt in the minds of many intelligent and thoughtful friends of the University as to the integrity of its scholastic standards. And, still more important, it leads me to believe for one, that the future students of Atlanta University may have little of the spiritual and moral strength so necessary for men and women today, if they are to fully assume their responsibilities.

Dr. DuBois knows nothing about this letter. When I saw him in February I did not know about his retirement. This information came to me through the press, and I, together with many others were ignorant of the unsavory atmosphere that cloaked his retirement.

Finally, it is my sincere hope that the Trustees of Atlanta University will reconsider their action and undo the threatened irreparable harm, first, to the University, and secondly, to humanity.

Faithfully yours,

Louis T. Wright., M.D.

LTW:fea

Copies sent to:

Mr. A. T. Walden
Mr. E. M. Martin
Dr. Thomas J. Slater
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
President Rufus E. Clement.

10-37-10

April 20, 1944.

Mr. A. T. Walden,
Mr. E. M. Martin,
Dr. Thomas H. Slater,
Suite 428, Herndon Building,
Alban Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Friends:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent to Mr. Kendall Weisiger, by me, on this date relative to the forced retirement of Dr. DuBois.

I thank you for calling this matter to my attention.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright, M.D.

LTW:fea

1 Enclosure:

April 20, 1944.

Mr. A. T. Walden,
Mr. E. M. Martin,
Dr. Thomas H. Slater,
Suite 428, Herndon Building,
Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Friends:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent to Mr. Kendall Weisiger, by me, on this date relative to the forced retirement of Dr. DuBois.

I thank you for calling this matter to my attention.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright, M.D.

LTW:fea

1 Enclosure:

19-37-3

April 20, 1944.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement,
President, Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent to Mr. Kendall Weisiger, by me on this date, which is self-explanatory.

Very truly yours,

Louis T. Wright, M.D.

LTW:fea

1 Enclosure:

19-35-4

19-37-14

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 25, 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York 30
New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

Today, as I was reading the current issue of the Saturday Review of Literature, I came across a paragraph which so reminded me of your letter of April 20 to Mr. Weisiger that I am moved to quote it in my reply:

> Sir: Intemperate and reckless criticism is such an easy luxury. It requires little objective consideration, less thought and a minimum of that prosaic business of checking and weighing facts. The results are invariably surefire - a satisfyingly resounding statement which is certain to attract attention.

I regret that your friendship for Dr. DuBois led you to make a harsh statement before you were familiar with all of the facts regarding the case. Most emphatically must I protest your opinion that the decision of the Board of Trustees was "a bizarre mistake." No honest man should make a judgment of this type respecting the decision of a group until he has heard both sides. You did not wait to know the reasons for the University's action; you have not now asked for them. This I deeply regret.

Neither was there even any "apparent lack of forthrightness," nor was the decision to retire Dr. DuBois "engineered." Your language bespeaks the political shyster, and I hasten to assure you, dear sir, that not one member of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University can honestly be characterized as belonging to that clan.

You further state that you and others "were ignorant of the unsavory atmosphere that cloaked his retirement." My only answer is that you are still ignorant.

The University, without prejudice to Dr. DuBois, has done what it thinks is fair and best.

Yours truly

Rufus E. Clement

REC.C

19-37-18

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

April 29, 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

I appreciate very much your kind letter and will write you later, when I have some definite information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 29, 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

I appreciate very much your kind letter and will write you later, when I have some definite information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-14-19

19-37-12

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 1, 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York 30, New York

Dear Doctor Wright:

Recently you wrote me expressing an interest in the relationship which Doctor DuBois would bear to Atlanta University after his retirement on June 30, 1944.

I am enclosing a confidential statement which will give you the action of the Board of Trustees of the University on the matter.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:J
Enclosure

June 7, 1944

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

I was absent, making a commencement address at Talladega when the notice of the death of your mother was published. Mrs. Du Bois and I hasten to send you our deepest concolence. I knew Mrs. Penn a long time and she has always been beautiful in face and character. I know how much you will miss her.

With deep sympathy, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

July 8, 1944

1944
1-1
1-9

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright: This will be handed to you by my friend Shirley Graham, concerning whom I have written you. I trust you can give her a little of your time and advice.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

July 8, 1944

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright: I have ventured to give Shirley Graham a letter to you. She is a brilliant young writer whose career I have followed with interest. She is a widow with two young sons; one is in the army, and one is very sick with tuberculosis. He is in a sanitarium near New York and is desperately anxious to have assurance from you that all that is possible is being done for him. Would you mind talking to her for fifteen or twenty minutes. It will put her mind at rest.

I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

19-14-45

To Whom It May Concern -

Re: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois -

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

19-14-46

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

August 31, 1944

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to state that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is in excellent physical condition.

Louis T. Wright

[Dr. Louis Wright]

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
12 September 1944

19-26-26

Dear Dr. Wright:

I am having a most interesting time in Haiti. It is one of the loveliest countries I have ever seen. I am in excellent health and have met some important and significant people.

I shall be in New York on the twenty-second. My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-37-15

My dear Gordon Wright

The Walden Committee has given you undue cause for alarm - the Trustees have no idea of doing anything about the impending retirement of the Club Boiler this is not fair and right, and that will not take into consideration every aspect of the situation - on this you may rest with the fullest assurance.

Plan is to be selected on a pension which I hope can be made available, and which should enable him to spend his declining years in peace and security.

Sincerely
Tamblin Wanger

MRS. ROBERT E. WYATT
1828 ALLANDALE AVENUE - EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

Request for autograph

Dr. William Du Bois
Atlanta, Ga—

19-31-11

Dear Sir—

Will you kindly return the enclosed card with your autograph—by doing so you will confer a very great favor. I had the pleasure of hearing you speak before the Women's City Club of Cleveland some years ago & again today over the ether wave—

MRS. ROBERT E. WYATT
1928 ALLANDALE AVENUE - EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

19-31-12

Yrs. delivered your talk with great dignity and answered the questions very clearly - I would like to tell you that I have Booker T. Washington's auto graph and a letter from Mordecai Wyatt Johnson President of Howard University - (received Sept. 12th. 1929.) So yrs. see yrs. will be in very good Company -

I remain
Very Sincerely Yours
Idah G. Wyatt

Feb. 12th 1944.

Yale University Press

New Haven 7 Connecticut

Agust 30, 1944

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.
PHYLON
Departmemt of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

19-31-9

Some time ago we sent you copies of James Leyburn's THE HAITIAN PEOPLE and Margaret Walker's FOR MY PEOPLE, at your request for review purposes. To our knowledge neither of these books has been reviewed in PHYLON.

Since we do not subscribe to a clipping service, we are dependent on the newspaper or periodical which has requested the volume for copies of the publicity. We should, therefore, appreciate receiving two copies of any review of these books which may have appeared in your publication and escaped our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Smith

Elizabeth Smith
Publicity Department

September 4, 1944

Miss Elizabeth Smith
Yale University Press
Publicity Department
New Haven 7, Connecticut

My dear Miss Smith: Your letter of August 30 to Dr. DuBois, concerning the two volumes The Haitian People and For My People, has just come to my attention. Dr. DuBois was retired as editor of Phylon following the publication of Volume V, Number 2 (April, 1944).

Dr. DuBois is lecturing in Haiti during the month of September. However, as soon as he returns to his desk, your letter shall be brought to his attention.

Please change your permanent file address on Dr. DuBois to read:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois

/hhs

[Dr. Kimball Young]

This letter wassent to.

Dr. Alfred McClung Lee
Department of Sociology
Wayne University
Detroit, Michigan

April 10, 1944

Dr. Walter W. Pettit
New York School of Social Work
New York City

19-38-100

Dr. Kimball Young
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Queen's College
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Young:

I am sending you enclosed an account of a new project in social studies initiated at Atlanta University. It is, as you will see, a continuation of the older studies which we made from 1897 to 1914. The Negro Land-Grant Colleges are growing in importance and in their ability to contribute to a solution of the Negro problem. They need, of course, better equipment and teachers and guiding lines of development. I think that their cooperation in a series of studies of the American Negro can, if properly directed, be one of the greatest efforts to make careful and studied measurements of the action of a large group of human beings.

We are going to hold Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18 and 19, 1944 a second conference at Atlanta University. I am writing to ask if you would be present on that occasion. You will not meet any considerable number of distinguished scholars but you will see a number of young doctors of philosophy, educated largely in the North and East, who are conducting throughout the Southern states, departments of social science. These men need guidance and encouragement in their work and I am inviting, this year as last, some seven or eight professors from Northern institutions to meet with them, give them advice and learn from them. We are not able to offer compensation but we will be glad to pay your traveling expense and your board while in Atlanta. I sincerely trust that you will be able to honor us with your presence.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

PAUL CARRINGTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
EVERETT G. BROWN
VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. O. M. MARCHMAN
PRESIDENT

RALEIGH HORTENSTINE
TREASURER
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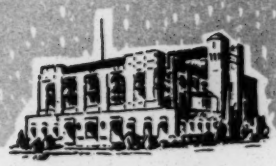
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DR. L. G. PINKSTON
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT



MOORLAND BRANCH

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF DALLAS

Lectures 1945

November 10, 1944

19-27-25

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Research Division
National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
69 - 5th. Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We are taking this opportunity to invite you to be our guest speaker Sunday, February 11th., 4:00 P. M. Moorland Branch YMCA, Dallas, Texas.

We would like for you to discuss the subject, "Is Federal Legislation against Discrimination the Way Out?" If however, you have a subject which you think more valuable to minorities at this time, do not hesitate to make the change.

We are in a position to guarantee first class travel, honorarium, and entertainment while in our city.

Hoping you will make every effort to be the guest speaker of the YMCA Sunday Forum, the need of your service is great.

Cordially yours,

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.

W. Barton Beatty, Jr
Executive Secretary

WBB,Jr/o

DALLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WAR CHEST AGENCY

[YMCA - Dallas]

14 November 1944

19-27-26

My dear Mr. Beatty:

I have your letter of November tenth. I am speaking February 11 in Cleveland and in Detroit, February 18. It would be impossible to take any further engagements in February. I might, however, arrange to speak for you in March if you think that is possible. In case you do, kindly write me again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Young Men's Christian Association
Moorland Branch
Dallas, Texas

PAUL CARRINGTON
VICE-PRESIDENT

EVERETT G. BROWN
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DR. O. M. MANCHMAN
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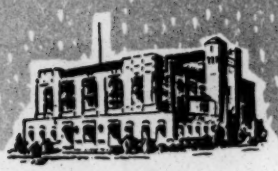
ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

W. BARTON BEATTY, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DR. L. G. PINKSTON
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT



MOORLAND BRANCH

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF DALLAS

November 17, 1944

19-27-27

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 - Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thanks for your letter relative to speaking on our Sunday Forum in Dallas.

We are therefore submitting two dates, Sunday March 11, or Sunday March 18. You may make your own choice. Our Forums begin promptly at 4:00 P. M.

In your answer, kindly state subject, or verify the acceptance of the subject submitted in our letter of November 10, 1944.

Kindly give me information relative to your travel and honorarium.

Cordially yours,

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Executive Secretary

WBB,Jr/o

DALLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WAR CHEST AGENCY

[YMCA - Dallas]

21 November 1944

19-27-28

My dear Mr. Beatty:

As I now see it, I can speak for you Sunday, March eighteenth. My subject would be FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND RACE DISCRIMINATION.

My charge would be one hundred dollars for the lecture and travel expense from New York to Dallas and return. If you think you can afford this, I should be very glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Young Men's Christian Association
Moorland Branch
Dallas, Texas

[YMCA - Detroit]

February 8, 1944

Lectures 1944

19-29-21

Mr. Claude H. Cooper
Y. M. C. A.
635 East Elizabeth
St. Antoine Branch
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Mr. Cooper:

I am speaking in Cleveland Saturday February 12. I shall take the train Saturday afternoon at 4. P. M., arriving in Detroit at 8. P. M. I shall be glad if someone could meet me. I want to go directly to my stopping place and have a good night's rest for the Sunday lecture. I shall leave Sunday Night at 7. P. M. for New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[YMCA-Detroit

February 28, 1944

1936 53

Mr. Claude H. Cooper
Detroit Y. M. C. A.
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Mr. Cooper:

I want to thank you so much for the splendid audience which you gave me for my lecture February 13. I greatly enjoyed the occasion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Detroit Y.M.C.A.]

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT
FRED P. TODD, TREASURER
A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

THE DOORWAY TO CHARACTER

1844 - 1944

A Century of Service
Around the World . . .
92 Years in Detroit

DETROIT YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN Association

St. Antoine Street Branch
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit 1, Michigan

P. R. Piper
Chairman Committee of Management
Prather J. Hauser
Executive Secretary

May 31, 1944

Lectures 1945

19-27-35

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am sure that you have now realized that you are a fixture on the Forum Series of the St. Antoine Branch YMCA.

Our Forum Committee met last week and designated me to send a request to you to appear on our 1945 Forum Series on Sunday, February 18, at 4:00 p.m. In setting up the budget, the committee is very anxious to know if the arrangements of last year were satisfactory?

Yours very sincerely,

C H Cooper

Claude H. Cooper
Membership Secretary

Cj

June 7, 1944

Lecture - 1945

19-27-30

Mr. Claude H. Cooper
Detroit Y. M. C. A.
635 East Elizabeth St.
Detroit 1, Michigan

My dear Mr. Cooper:

I will accept tentatively your invitation to speak February 18, 1945. Something will depend on just where I am situated next year. My fee will be $100 and I will give you definite assurances before the first of the year.

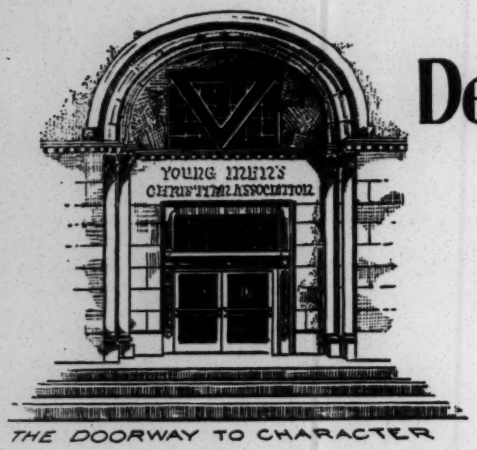
Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-36-42

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT FRED P. TODD, TREASURER A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY



THE DOORWAY TO CHARACTER

1844 - 1944

A Century of Service
Around the World . . .
92 Years in Detroit

DETROIT YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN Association

St. Antoine Street Branch
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit 1, Michigan

P. R. Piper
Chairman Committee of Management
Prather J. Hauser
Executive Secretary

June 24, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

It is always a bit of cheer when we get a letter from you stating that you are tentatively planning to be with us. The General Theme of the 1945 Lecture Series is "FACING FACTS TODAY FOR SECURITY TOMORROW". In choosing a subject for your address we would appreciate your tying it in with the General Theme.

We wish you success in your work and are looking forward to seeing you at St. Antoine Branch Y.M.C.A., February 18, 1945.

Very sincerely yours,

C H Cooper

Claude H. Cooper,
Membership Secretary

CHC/mej

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT FRED P. TODD, TREASURER A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS

ST. ANTOINE BRANCH
635 EAST ELIZABETH STREET
ZONE 1

PERCIVAL R. PIPER, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

September 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. Dubois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

19-27-37

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thank you very much for your kind consideration in letting us know that you would be available to lecture in Detroit on November 5th.

However, as our 1944 lecture series has been completed, we will not be in a position to take advantage of your services at this time.

We wrote you a few months ago in regard to appearing on our 1945 lecture series Sunday, February 19th, and you tentatively accepted.

We are looking forward ~~in~~ to seeing you then.

Yours very sincerely,

Claude H. Cooper
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

CHC:aj

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT FRED P. TODD, TREASURER A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS

ST. ANTOINE BRANCH
635 EAST ELIZABETH STREET
ZONE 1

PERCIVAL R. PIPER, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

November 27, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York.

19-27-38

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In the letter received from you, June 7, 1944, you tentatively accepted our invitation to speak, Sunday, February 18, 1944, on our 1945 Lecture Series.

As we are planning printed material for our Lecture Series, we would appreciate having your confirmation of this date as soon as possible. Also, we would appreciate having the subject of your address and any up-to-date biographical data that you have available.

The general theme of our 1945 Lecture Series is, "Facing Facts Today for Security Tommorrow".

Yours very sincerely

C H Cooper

CLAUDE H. COOPER
Membership Secretary

CHC:ah

[YMCA. Detroit

29 November 1944

My dear Mr. Cooper:

I shall speak for you Sunday, February eighteenth, 1945. I am sending the biographical data which appears in Who's Who in America and some additional data. My subject will be Colonies in the Post-War World".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-27-39

Mr. Claude H. Cooper
Detroit Young Men's Christian Association
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit 1, Michigan

P.S. The honorarium will be $100

[YMCA - Harrisburg]

DR. CHARLES H. CRAMPTON, President
CHARLES G. THOMAS, 1st Vice President

C. SYLVESTER JACKSON
Business Secretary
and Treasurer

T. NELSON POTTER, 2nd Vice President
GEORGE S. WINTERS, Recording Secretary

FORSTER STREET BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PA.

614-626 FORSTER STREET

Telephone 4-4598

MARION S. ENGLISH
Executive Secretary

September 28, 1944

19-35-8

Dr. E. B. Dubois
Crisis Magizine
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Debois:

The Forum Committee of the Forster Street Y.M.C.A., wishes me to extend to you a cordial invitation to be our guest speaker at our Sunday afternoon forum, October 22nd., at 3:30 PM.

During the past two years it has been our good fortune to bring to Harrisburg, outstanding American Negroes. We feel that as a leader you can bring us a message that is timely and of current interest to the community of Harrisburg.

We will be very pleased to meet any expense occured, and would like to inquire if there is any honorarium for your services.

Thanking you for an immediate reply, I remain

Cordially yours,

Marion S. English,
Executive Secretary

MSE/rwt

[YMCA - Harrisburg]

DR. CHARLES H. CRAMPTON, President
CHARLES G. THOMAS, 1st Vice President

C. SYLVESTER JACKSON
Business Secretary
and Treasurer

T. NELSON POTTER, 2nd Vice President
GEORGE S. WINTERS, Recording Secretary

FORSTER STREET BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PA.

614-626 FORSTER STREET

Telephone 4-4598

MARION S. ENGLISH
Executive Secretary

19-35-9

October 5, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, (3) N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of October 4th has been received and contents carefully noted.

We regret, however, that your charge of $100.00 is to high for our budget; as a result we will have to cancel our request for your appearance in Harrisburg.

I realize that such a charge is not to high in accordance with the standard charge of lecturers of your caliber. Our budget however will not permit us to make such a contract.

Thanking you and with hopes that we will be able to see our way clear some time in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Marion S. English,
Executive Secretary

MSE/rwt

[YMCA - Indianapolis]

March 9, 1944

Lecture 1944

19-36-64

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Young Men's Christian Association
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

This is to confirm the engagement to speak in Indianapolis Sunday March 26, I presume at 4 P.M. The remuneration to be $100.

Will you purchase for me a ticket and lower berth from Indianapolis to Atlanta, leaving Indianapolis at 6 P.M., Sunday March 26. Buy the ticket for me and deduct the cost from my honorarium.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

March 28, 1944

19-36-63

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Young Men's Christian Association
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I got home very comfortably. There was no room in the parlor car to Cincinnati, but there was in the passagenger coach and my berth to Atlanta was very comfortable. Let me thank you again for your very pleasant welcome in Indianapolis. I enjoyed the audience and it was of course nice to see you and talk with you. I am only sorry that we did not have more time. I suggest that perhaps you might drop a note to President W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas concerning the matter of my retirement. He is one of my old pupils and a member of the Board of Trustees, he is very much interested.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[YMCA - Indianapolis]

19-35-12

11 October 1944

My dear Mr. De Frantz:

I am going to be speaking in the middlewest in November and could speak in Indianapolis November fifth. Let me know if you could use me. I want to talk about Haiti.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. F. E. De Frantz
Young Men's Christian Association
Colored Branch
Indianapolis, Indiana

1844 Centennial Year 1944

F. E. DeFrantz, Secretary
Hobson Zeigler, Physical Director
R. K. Smith, Boys' Secretary
Bertram Gardner (On Leave)
Sanford Ramsey (On Leave)
Robert Starms, Education Sec'y
C. W. Shelton, Bldg. Boys' Sec'y
Thomas Barnett, Asst. Boys' Dept.
Franklin Morrison, Dormitory Sec'y
Elora Reeves, Asst. Boys' Physical Dir.
Rosemary Stewart, Office Asst.
Helen Alexander, Office Asst.

Office Phone, Lincoln 6881

SENATE AVENUE AT
MICHIGAN STREET

SENATE AVE. BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Dr. W. W. Stuart, Chairman
Dr. L. R. Young, Recording Sec'y
R. L. Brokenburr
F. B. Ransom, Treasurer
Oliver Martin
W. T. Wilhite
Dr. E. D. Alexander
Mathias Nolcox
Andrew Ramsey
Dr. Paul Battles
Erskine Roberts
Dr. Joseph H. Ward
James Wadsworth

Dr. H. L. Hummons, Chrm. Emeritus

October 19, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Lecture 1945

19-27-17

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We received your letter a few days ago suggesting a speaking engagement in Indianapolis on Sunday, November 5. We are sorry; due to the fact that our forums are not to start until November 12, the meeting cannot be arranged.

However, we are holding open a place in our schedule and are suggesting for you some date in March. Would you examine your own schedule to see whether this would be possible?

Sincerely yours,

F. E. DeFrantz

F. E. DeFrantz
Executive Secretary

/s

21 November 1944

81-12-01

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I could speak in Indianapolis, March eleventh, if you can afford a fee of one hundred dollars. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Young Men's Christian Association
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

1844 Centennial Year 1944

F. E. DeFrantz, Secretary
Hobson Zeigler, Physical Director
R. K. Smith, Boys' Secretary
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Thomas Barnett, Asst. Boys' Dept.
Franklin Morrison, Dormitory Sec'y
Elors Reeves, Asst. Boys' Physical Dir.
Rosemary Stewart, Office Asst.
Helen Alexander, Office Asst.

Office Phone, Lincoln 6661

SENATE AVENUE AT
MICHIGAN STREET

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

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Dr. Paul Batties
Erskine Roberts
Dr. Joseph H. Ward
James Wadsworth

Dr. H. L. Hummons, Chrm. Emeritus

DECEMBER
16
19 44

19-22-19

W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Our delay in replying favorably to your requesting a speaking engagement was due to the fact that re-arrangements in our schedule had to be made.

You will be with us, then, on Sunday, March 11, at 3:00 PM. Your fee will be one hundred dollars($100.00).

Please write us concerning your acceptance and give us, as soon as possible, your subject for that afternoon.

Sincerely,

F. E. DeFrantz

F. E. DeFrantz
Executive Secretary

/ss

22 December 1944

19-27-20

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I shall be with you Sunday, March eleventh, and will speak either on "Colonies in the Post-War World" or "Haiti".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Young Men's Christian Association
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

[Jan. 14, 1944]

1201

11-29-17

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WUT40 DL= NASHVILLE TENN JAN 14 159 P

DR W E B DUGOIS=

: ATLANTA UNIV ATLANTA GA=

Lectures - 1944 [YWCA - Nashville]

THE BLUE TRIANGLE YWCA WOULD LIKE YOU TO SPEAK AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING SUNDAY AFTERNOON JAN 30 FOUR OCLOCK WE EXPECT A LARGE ATTENDANCE THIS WILL BE A NON FEE MEETING BUT WE CAN OFFER A NOMINAL HONORARIUM TRAVELING AND HOSPITALITY EXPENSES SINCERELY HOPE YOU CAN ACCEPT OUR INVITATION KINDLY WIRE REPLY COLLECT= RACHEL TAYLOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MRS CHAS S JOHNSON CHAIRMAN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Regret lectures in North
early in Feb Nooke is important
for me I leave here in January

Rachel Taylor
Mrs Charles S Johnson
Fisk Univ
Nashville Tenn

[Y.W.C.A., New York]

June 13, 1944

Mrs. Mabelle White Williams
Y. W. C. A.
176 W. 137th Street
New York, New York

19-14

Dear Mabelle:

Mrs. Du Bois is coming up so as to put Du Bois in Summer Camp July 2. She probably will be arriving sometime during the last week in June. Could you find a room for her? I should like to persuade her to stay during July if she will and if you can accomodate her. Write her directly at 2302 Montebello Terrace. I hope this will find you will. With best love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Mrs. Mabel White Williams
137th Street YWCA
New York
New York

19-30-62

June 16, 1944

Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am delighted at the prospect of seeing you and of course I shall manage to tuck you and DuBois in somehow, somewhere! But Dr. DuBois' letter has truly come at the eleventh hour this time. The house has been practically "sold out" for summer since February. I shall try to wangle one room at least with a cot for DuBois and after she goes to camp I may have to change your room but I guarantee shelter - as comfortable as I is in my power. You must plan to stay for July for I know you need the rest.

For Heaven's sake don't mention to anybody that your reservation has been made only recently because I already have the whole country on my neck!

With love,

July 12, 1944

Mrs. Mabel White Williams
137th Street Y. W. C. A.
New York, New York

My dear Mabel: I am late thanking you for your great kindness in taking care of Mrs. DuBois and DuBois. I know that it has not been easy and I really do appreciate your goodness. I hope to see you when I come North.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

19-37-28

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA. GA.

Dear Sir:

Weare writing you as one who has some knowledge of the work and career of W.E.B.Du Bois. Last November, the trustees of Atlanta Universit where Dr. Du Bois has taught for more than 25 years, on recommendation ~~of President Clement~~ and without previous notification, consultation or hearing, retired Dr. Du Bois from active service as of June 30, No charges were made against the efficiency of his work and he was offered the designation "emeritus." He was promised no pension, but the matter of "financial arrangements if any" ~~could be discusse~~ willingness ~~offer~~ was ~~made~~ enhanced to discuss

We do not believe that such drastic action was justified in view of D Dr. Du Bois services to the University, nor in accordance with sound academ- ic tradition. The interests of the Univerity will suffer if at a time like this with noone prepared to carry on the work of Dr. Du Bois, he is dismissed.

We are writing to ask if ~~you would feel free to write~~ you would feel free to inform the committee of the trustees in charge of the matter, your opinion of this action, assuming the facts cited above are true. Your letter should be addressed to Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Summerville

May 14, 1944

Dear Mr. President:

May I add a few words to what I said to you on Tuesday afternoon when I had the pleasure of giving you an oral report on my impressions of the Indian situation.

Assuming that India is known to be an important base for our future operations against Burma and Japan, it would seem to be of the highest importance that we should have around us a sympathetic India rather than an indifferent and possibly a hostile India. It would appear that we will have the prime responsibility in the conduct of the war against Japan. There is no evidence that the British intend to do more than give token assistance. If that is so, then the conditions surrounding our base in India become of vital importance.

19-31-44

At present, the Indian people are at war only in a legal sense, as for various reasons the British Government declared India in the conflict without the formality of consulting Indian leaders or even the Indian legislature. Indians feel they have no voice in the government and therefore no responsibility in the conduct of the war. They feel that they have nothing to fight for, as they are convinced that the professed war aims of the United Nations do not apply to them. The British Prime Minister, in fact, has stated that the provisions of the Atlanta Charter are not applicable to India, and it is not unnatural therefore that Indian leaders are beginning to wonder whether the Charter is only for the benefit of white races. The present Indian army is purely mercenary and only that part of it which is drawn from the martial races has been tried in actual warfare and these martial soldiers represent only 33 per cent of the army. General Stillwell has expressed his concern over the situation and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officers.

The attitude of the general public towards the war is even worse. Lassitude and indifference and bitterness have increased as a result of the famine conditions, the growing high cost of living and continued political deadlock.

While India is broken poliitcally into various parties and groups, all have one object in common - eventual freedom and independence from British domination.

There would seem to be only one remedy to this highly unsatisfactory situation in which we are unfortunately but nevertheless seriously involved, and that is to change the attitude of the people of India towards the war, make them feel that we want them to assume responsibilities to the United Nations and are prepared to give them facilities for doing so and that the voice of India will play an important part in the reconstruction of the world. The present political conditions do not permit of any improvement in this respect. Even though the British should fail again, it is high time that they should make an effort to improve conditions and re-establish confidence among the Indian people that their future independence is to be granted. Words are of no avail. They only aggravate the present situation. It is time for the British to act. This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war and as a guarantee of good faith in this respect a provisional representative coalition government will be re-established at the center and limited powers transferred to it.

I feel strongly, Mr. President, that in view of our military position in India, we should have a voice in these matters. It is not right for the British to say that is none of your business when we alone presumably will have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan. If we do nothing and merely accept the British point of view that conditions in India are none of our business then we must be prepared for various serious consequences in the internal situation in India which may develop as a result of the despair and misery and anti-white sentiment of hundreds of millions of subject people.

The peoples of Asia - and I am supported in the opinion by other diplomatic and military observers - cynically regard this war as one between fascist and imperialist powers. A generous British gesture to India would change this undesirable political atmosphere. India itself might then be expected more positively to support our war effort against Japan, China, which regards the Anglo-American bloc with misgivings and mistrust, might then be assured that we are in truth fighting for a better world. And the colonial people conquered by the Japanese might hopefully feel that they have something better to look forward to than simply a return to their old masters.

Such a gesture, Mr. President, will produce not only a tremendous psychological stimulus to flagging morale through Asia and facilitate our military operations in that theatre, but it will also be proof positive to all peoples - our own and the British included - that this is not a war of power politics, but a war for alll we say it is.

Sincerely yours,

not known who wrote this - HA

[1944?]
[DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS?]

/Note: Amendments are indicated by underscoring added passages and striking out deleted passages./

CHAPTER I. PURPOSES

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and with due regard for principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social, cultural and other humanitarian problems and promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex; and

42-9A-22

42-9A-23

CHAPTER II. PRINCIPLES

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all ~~peace-loving states~~ its members.

3. All members of the Organization shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

New paragraph to be added following paragraph 6, to take the place of paragraph 7 of Chapter VIII, Section A, which would be deleted:

Nothing contained in this Charter shall authorize the Organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State concerned or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.

42-99-24

CHAPTER V. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section B. Functions and Powers

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic, ~~and~~ social and cultural fields to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex and also for the encouragement of the development of international law ~~and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare~~.

New Paragraph to follow paragraph 7:

The General Assembly should examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

42-917-25

CHAPTER VI. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Section A. Composition

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the Organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats, due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the Organization towards the maintenance of international peace and security and towards the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for reelection. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

Section D. Procedure

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions. ~~including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.~~

5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. In the case of a non-member, the Security Council should lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of such a non-member.

42-9A-26

CHAPTER VII. AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The provisions of Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals should be adjusted to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of Commission IV in light of the report of the Jurist's Committee.

CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

Section A. Pacific Settlement of Disputes

The following new paragraph should be inserted before Paragraph 1 of Section A of Chapter VIII:

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 1-5 below, the Security Council should be empowered, if all the parties so request, to make recommendations to the parties to any dispute with a view to its settlement in accordance with the principles laid down in Chapter II, Paragraph 3.

2. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. In the case of a non-member, it should be required to accept, for the purposes of such dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. ~~The~~ If the Security Council ~~should in each case decide whether or not~~ deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, ~~and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under paragraph 5~~ it shall decide whether to take action under paragraph 5 or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

7. ~~The provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned.~~

(Note: This paragraph would be replaced by the new paragraph proposed for addition following paragraph 6, Chapter II, Principles.)

42-9A-27

42-9A-28

Section B. Determination of Threats to the Peace or Acts of Aggression and Action with Respect Thereto

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraphs 4 or 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

2. In general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

Insert the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3:

Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the Security Council.

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be

associated

associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council, may establish regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.

42-9A-29

42-9A-30

CHAPTER IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Section A. Purpose and Relationships

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the Organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social, cultural, and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly, and under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.

Section C. Functions and Powers of the Economic and Social Council

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:

Insert after paragraph a new paragraph as follows:

To make recommendations for promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

b. To make recommendations, on its own initiative with respect to international economic, social, cultural and other humanitarian matters;

c. To receive and consider reports from the economic, social, cultural and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to coordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;

Section D. Organization and Procedure

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up ~~an economic commission, a social commission and such other commissions as may be required~~ commissions in the fields of economic activity, social activity, cultural activity, promotion of human rights and any other field within the competence of the Council. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.

CHAPTER X. THE SECRETARIAT

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General, four deputies and such staff as may be required. ~~The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.~~ The Secretary-General and his deputies should be elected by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council for a period of three years, and the Secretary-General should be eligible for re-election. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

4. In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff should be responsible only to the Organization. Their responsibilities should be exclusively international in character, and they should not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organization. The members should undertake fully to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.

CHAPTER XI. AMENDMENTS

1. The present Charter comes into force after its ratification in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the Organization having permanent seats on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization.

Note: The existing text of Chapter XI becomes paragraph 2.

2. A general conference of the members of the United Nations may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly with the concurrence of the Security Council voting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section C, paragraph 2, for the purpose of reviewing the Charter. Each member shall have one vote in the Conference. Any alterations of the Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the Conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the Organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization.

Boom 312: Documents Williams (1544?) (1)
Take for use

Dr. Du Bois, Walter White, 11:00 A.M. Pub. Health Conf

White introduced Du Bois who recalled the San-Fran-cisco Congress on the outside · his failure to make any progress in re racial equality clause or question of colonies.

Nothing in the statement in re rights to enforce these rights. Pointed out that prov. against interference in domestic affairs etc

Fewer than 25 millions in strategic areas and in the existing mandates, whereas there are 750 m.

Walter White states 125 consult + ass. have had "fairly frequent" consultation with Stet Stassen, Gildersleeve, Dulles, Bowman, + others. These consultants represent many activities. Discussions frank, sometimes acrimonious. St. Dept. has not only accepted but has asked for more "pounding." Stet said: "The pressure... had not been without effect."

Sons + daughters of peoples of African descent

Spokesman for Nigeria said that the Nig. people are not satisfied with the new const. They want the Nig. people to draw up and approve the new. const. "otherwise, the relations between Nigeria and Gr. Br. would not be friendly, would not be peaceful."

representative of Veterans calls for stopping of pussyfooting in re "Man"

Rabbi Goldstein of Jewish Synagogue of America suggested adding "equal" to human rights.

Mr. Williams said that 8 vols. had been prepared by the State Dept. of suggestions made by individuals + org. about Dumbarton Oaks. 7,000 letters a day in

12-28-19

Washington: 1,000 letters a day here. They are being screened and digested for the Amer. delegation.

Martin H. Miller of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: Should we not pay more attention to princi

---

Tuesday 2:30

Amer. Del.

Wed: 11:00 program? Way in which

(A week from Wed. 11:00: Armed Forces are receiving information about this conference)

Thursday: 2:30 Nolte, VanKirk to discuss problems of particular interest to religious groups

About 60 persons -- 20 of whom were Negroes.

---

* Williams: No likelihood that there will be a permanent org. of the various groups of consultants. If any such org., it would not be under the auspices of the State Dept.

42-69-20

32-3-

U. S. Is Operated By 155,000 Agencies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—More than 155,000 separate governmental bodies are functioning in the United States, the Bureau of the Census reported today.

In addition to units of the Federal and the forty-eight State Governments, there are included in this number 3,050 county organizations, 18,919 town or township bodies, 16,220 municipalities, 108,579 school district units and 8,299 units operating in special districts.

An earlier report gave the number of civilian employes of governmental units as 6,503,000, including 1,306,000 teachers and other school employes. Of this total, 3,335,000 worked for the Federal Government and 3,168,000 for State and local bodies. Based on an estimated population of 138,100,874 as of the middle of last year, the bureau calculated that civilian governmental employes numbered nearly one in twenty of the total population of the United States.

A-33-01

Peasants
Patois
Color + miscegenation
Elite
Politics — young men
Refugees
Industry
Education
Agriculture
Homes
Summer in the Hills
Rain
Mountains
Trees — Mahogany — palms — 7 uses + food
English —
Aviation — 2 fields
Reading — U.S.A — "papers"
Miami — Hotels
Provinces — Cuntes
Jacques Roumain
Comp. of Philosophy
Water — power
Experience
Climate + Heat
Food — fruit + salads
S.H.A.D.A
5 a year 3 acres
Columbus 7th of March
the Maine
Revolution from Haiti & France
Gifts of Washington from H.
2 of Americans
Manners + Occupation

July 12, 1944

RECEIVED from:

Hugh H. Smythe

twenty-five cents

for notarizing drivers license application

(over)

25¢

E. M. Comer

7-12-44

Money Order fee

10 ¢ (for

drivers license)

H. Smythe

Yates & Milton Post office

Chestnut & Fair, Sts

19-22-286

106231

DOLLARS	CENTS
7	77

RECEIPT

FOR REMITTER

TO DETACH AND HOLD

SEE OTHER SIDE

19-27-280

ATLANTA, GA.
JUL
12
1944
ISSUING OFFICE
P.O. DEPT.
ATLANTA, NO. 10

HOLD THIS RECEIPT UNTIL SURE THE ORDER HAS BEEN PAID. IT MUST BE PRESENTED AT OFFICE OF ISSUE WHEN INQUIRY IS MADE REGARDING ORDER

SENT TO The Dept. of Public Safety, Ga

ADDRESS

FOR

30-29

30-29-21

Ravitaillement des grands centres

Dans les grands centres tels que Lyon. Roanne. etc. il existe des maisons de passage ou l'indigent se rendant au marché peut passer la nuit - pour repartir dès le lendemain après le marché. Les uns viennent en voiture, les autres par la route, faisant parfois 100 Km. A Roanne ces maisons sont insuffisantes et plusieurs douzaines de personnes passent la nuit à la belle étoile heureux ceux qui possèdent une bicyclette.

30-2d-22

Travail pénible des prisonniers

Généralement les prisonniers dans un poste doivent exécuter les travaux les plus répugnants et les plus durs.

Transport des terres avec des moyens rudimentaires.

Fabrication des briques.

Entretien des chemins.

Transport de l'eau et du bois chez les blancs.

Les récalcitrants sont attachés deux par deux avec un chaîne en fer et colliers au cou

Aux - la reçoivent journellement et durant
toute leur détention 8 coups de chicotte.

Tout prisonnier travaillant sous la surveillance
d'un soldat, a condition de lui donner un
bon pourboire on est certain de ne jamais
recevoir de la chicotte les malheureux eux
n'y échappent pas, très souvent on les mène
au rapport pour faire acte au travail
pipi dans leurs couvertures, il m'est arrivé
de voir ce dernier cas répété à plusieurs reprises
alors que je travaillais particulièrement bien que
le prisonnier ne possédait pas une couverture

30-2h-23 (Quelques exemples entre des centaines)

1945

le pratique sur une très grande
ques déclarations -
li Joseph. Mère Bumba Emery
de 60 Rue de Bruxelles.
eu cinq fois avec F.....
tais elle 5-6 fois la nuit
, pas rentré parce elle lui j'ai

Bokungu - Mère Bolumbe
elle 67 Rue Bumba.
Lukeuns fois avec B.---(refusé
il pour habitude de me mettre
4-5 pour partenaire dans une position (dont elle
fait la démonstration) afin qu'elle puisse rentrer
facilement avec sa verge dans mon derrière
j'ai reçu de 10 à 25 fr.

13:8 Bombula Joseph Pere Bandi Joseph Mere Stoko Josephine
age 13 ans - adresse 36 Rue Banako.
J'ai couché deux fois avec le portugais L. ——
il m'a mis sa verge la premiere fois deux fois la
deuxieme fois 3 fois dans mon derriere. J'ai reçu
4 et 6 fr. comme je suis trop vieux je n'ai plus du
retour chez lui.

14 Pfato Jean - Pere Poleko Travaux Mere Bolamba Marie
age 10 ans - adresse Mousie 82 - pere travaille comme
tailleur chez un Portugais et engagera son fils a cou-
cher chez eux.
J'ai couché plusieurs fois et depuis longtemps avec
P——. Il a mis chaque fois sa verge trois fois la
nuit dans mon derriere. J'ai reçu l'une fois 5 - l'autre
fois 20 fr.

9:11 Pfeme Bernard Pere Bhongola Joseph. Mere Bibiana Mpa
age 11 ans Adresse Bumba 22.
J'ai couché avec A.——. qui me mettait sa
verge trois fois par nuit tout dans la bouche
tout dans mon derriere, j'ai reçu de 5 a 15 fr.

30-2j-24

945 -

loy au service d. un medecin
el a fini a Coquelsfontaine
me et 3 enfants. ceux. ci
entretien pour subvenir a

nei de la famille et elle
ns - elle passe presque toutes
l. Sotel - elle ne passe dans
ls, dans les plus chics
donnes ses pourboire aux
ient pour que celui - ci aille
en - même chercher une petite fille ou
garcon - au lieu de pour ils quittent l. Sotel
ralement ils ne sont attrapés par la police

quand cela arrive ils partagent leur gain
ou ils donnent parfois par les exigences des
policiers -

1

30-2k-25

...lle

...te ces malheureux, la fille d'un ...é y amont trop la dive bouteille ... les enfins se livrent a la prostitu... ...te bien faliles - elle n'a que dix ans.

Chez au territoire le pere a un traitement assez consiquent n'empeche qu'il delegue lui-même ses filles auprès des blancs -

la prostitution fleurit sur une grande échelle elle est la seule ressource pour les noirs de grands centres, salaire trop bas, vivres et logement hors de prix - on est la

caute. D'autre part il y a un manque de 20.000 femmes pour la seule autochtone de Leopoldville pour les 80.000 recensés alors qu'en réalité on estime à 140,000 le nombre d'habitants

Maladies vénériennes pullulent, il n'est pas rare de voir des certificats dont on a difficile à se faire une idée, le tout découle des mœurs spéciales des portugais, et faute de femmes les noirs entre eux les remplacent. petits ils ont contenté les portugais, grands ils en font de même entre eux.

30-2M-26

Leopoldville

Petite orpheline, doit se loger la nourriture pour subsister à ses soins et ceux qui l'ont recueilli

On la rencontre très souvent à la boutei de la rue près de la gare ou pour quelques francs à l'ombre des grands palmiers elle tue la verge et des blancs et des noirs et cela s'appelle civilisation.

Cet endroit est le rendez vous des anormaux, cette place est connue par la police blanche mais - - - - -

30-2n

30-2n-27

Exploitation des enfants

30-2n

30-2n

30-2n

...n Service ... la Colonie
...te agri... ...loisement
...ir de Leopoldville
...fants ne touchent que quelques
...maine (3 à 5 kg), n'empêche
...ne les porte en compte pour
...mme homme adulte valide
...che la différence assez conséquente.
...nt d'une grosse légume on a
...s fait les yeux —
...ploitation des enfants se pratique
... grande échelle —

Requisitions, travail forcé 30-20-28

A Lukolela j'ai rempli la plus désagréable mission, je me suis juré que si cela se représentait je préférerais démissionner.

Ordre d'engager aux mines de Manienga 40 jeunes gens adultes de forte constitution.

Comme aucun volontaire ne se présente il faut rentrer dans les villages, village par village quelques jeunes gens qu'on attache ensemble avec une corde pour les conduire malgré eux aux mines.

Rien de plus désespérant que d'arracher à leur village des jeunes gens ne demandant qu'à

vivre avec les leurs -

30-2p-29

Portage par enfants

Ceux ci viennent de Wanga-Bekili. Leur trajet est de 15 à 25 Km. Ils sont approvisionnés deux fois par semaine de ce qui est nécessaire à la vie de la famille.

Des dispositions devraient être prises d'urgence pour empêcher cette pratique.

30-21-30

44.

atteint tout particulièrement
et surtout les petits garçons

la petite fille, se livrant
aux mœurs portugaises.
de cette une spécialiste
portugais D.... et N. ---
par deux amis elle pour
dans la bouche et le
verse pousse la mise au
ain avec des soldats.
petite sœur n'ayant pas 5 ans se
livre aussi à ce triste métier -

30-26-31

Chicotte Haute pour la civilisation -

30-26

43 faute d'une
ante aux nombreux
ail des décès a
du commerce de
dans toute la région
pénible, fureur de
ncaine pas ceux qui
ut j'ai eu dans ses
l'agent territorial Bertrand

qui peu de jours auparavant avait été condamné à cinquante coups de chicotte pour abus de la chicotte

Bourgville fin 1944 - pour un tas plaintes
l'agent territorial d'Hoore district de la
chicotte a tous et a travers

tant devrais compte du temps, à mon arrivée
j'ai trouvé femmes, enfants pour mes couches
à jeûner le beton sans couvertures - c'est moi
même qui ai distribué ceux-ci alors que je n'étais pas commissaire
Il est temps que l'opinion publique pour le faire
intervienne pour abolir la esclavage.
Il en est bien trop grand usage
à la Colonie et tout particulièrement
par les anciens.

30-2C-32

Vie des Indigènes sur les bateaux

En général tout déplacement pour les indigènes est très onéreux et toujours cause de maladie et de mort.

L'indigène couche à la belle étoile sur les barges ou bateaux y fait sa popote etc, Les voyages sont de longue durée, les enfants y mènent une vie très décevante et sont témoins des scènes de débauche car il est courant que tout homme d'équipage cède sa couchette ce qui est une façon de s'exprimer à toute femme voyageant seule à condition de pouvoir dormir avec elle.

30-2e-18

Portage, femmes enceintes - Meres de famille

Chaque habitant étant imposé de tous les femmes qui apportent les charges au territoire -

Il est courant de voir des femmes enceintes, des meres portant leurs enfants, apportant 30-35 Kgs de riz et faisant des étapes de 60. à 70 K.

Elles sont à la disposition de la loi au même titre que le porte. C'est ainsi que j'ai vu à Lubobela le chef de Poste Bertrand Uhetter de jour en jour la date de mes ses et ses malheureuses longent à la belle étoile

à moins qu'une âme compatissante les recueille
Cette Mère est restée 6 jours à Lubolela
avant que le blanc n'ait pris possession de ses
livres –

30-2f-19

Les enfants en prison

A. Libokolo, toujours avec l'agent territorial Bertrand les enfants accompagnent leurs mères en prison -

A. Bangville - comme partout ailleurs j'ai remarqué que certaines prisonnières étaient privilégiées - cela s'explique par le fait que les soldats de garde couchent avec. et comme le blanc chef de poste y cherche toujours lui-même une femme pour passer la nuit avec on ne prend aucune décision envers les soldats fautifs.

30-2a-20

Brazzaville Oubangui -

Effort de guerre = c'est qu'à Brazzaville que j'ai pu me rendre compte fin 1944. des conséquences funestes résultant de l'effort de guerre imposé aux indigènes, outre l'exploitation éhontée des noirs par les Portugais - vol sur la qualité des produits, vol sur le poids, vol sur le payement, vol sur la marchandise vendue après chaque marché, lien tournant d'accord avec l'Agent territorial ou l'Administrateur. j'ai pu constater de visu que 15 % des femmes adultes valides de certains villages du territoire Kola-Kola étaient victimes d'accidents graves. j'ai compté pour cette région seule 1/3 de la population mâle absente de service.

A Dreh un commerçant Portugais établi a été condamné durant la guerre comme

propagandiste agricole de l'état comme tel il a con-
-ni plusieurs villages à tôt profit pastoral.
en 1944 il a imposé les élèves de la section agri-
fini leurs études en Août pour 40 stères de
bois pour Sept-Octobre. Novembre. Décembre comme
il y avait impossibilité de régulariser cette situation
et sous menace de les mettre en prison il a rem-
du aux uns des stères à 85 fr. stères pour lesquels
il payait ses comptes particuliers 5 fr. le stère, réalisant
ainsi un bénéfice de 80 fr au stère d'autres
ont mis la flûte, les faits ont été signalés à la
justice mais ------ il suffit d'être étranger
au Congo pour qu'aucune tache ne soit retenue
j'en ai eu l'expérience dans plusieurs domaines.

November 1944
Dr. DuBois

Negro newspapers

NEGRO PAPERS

ALABAMA:

Baptist Leader
1621 Fourth Avenue N.
Birmingham 3, Ala.

Birmingham World
312 17th St. N.
Birmingham 1, Ala.

Weekly Review
1622 Fourth Avenue N.
Birmingham 3, Ala.

Alabama Tribune
123½ Monroe Street
Montgomery 2, Ala.

Campus Digest
Box 635
Tuskegee Institute
Montgomery, Ala.

ARIZONA:

Arizona's Negro Journal
167 South Meyer Street
Tuscon, Arizona

ARKANSAS:

Arkansas Baptist Flashlight
P.O. Box 327
Carlisle, Ark.

Arkansas Survey-Journal
810 West Ninth Street
Little Rock, Ark.

Arkansas World
905 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Ark.

Southern Christian Recorder
2118 Cross Street
Little Rock, Ark.

State Press
921 West Ninth Street
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA:

California Eagle
4075 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles 11, Calif.

Los Angeles Sentinel
1050 East 43rd Place
Los Angeles, Calif.

Neighborhood News
5000 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles, California

California Voice
2624 San Pablo Avenue
Oakland, Calif.

San Francisco Reporter
1740 Post Street
San Francisco, Calif.

COLORADO:

Colorado Statesman
615 27th Street
Denver, Colo.

Denver Star
910 20th Street
Denver, Colo.

Western Ideal
100 West First Street
Pueblo, Colo.

DELAWARE:

Lantern
Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Washington Tribune
920 You Street, N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C.

Daily News
1215 You Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D C.

Sentry
1934 11th St. N.W.,
Washington 1, D C.

Washington Afro-American
1800 11th St. N.W.,
Washington 1, D C.

Washington Eagle
1915 14th St. N.W.,
Washington 9, D C.

FLORIDA:

Florida Tattler
511 Broad Street
Jacksonville, Fla.

Miami Times
1112 N. W. Third Avenue
Miami, Florida

Miami Tropical Dispatch
1013 N.W. Second Avenue
Miami, Fla.

Miami Whip
1109 N. W. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Colored Citizen
P.O. Box 823
Pensacola, Florida

GEORGIA:

Albany Enterprise
216 South Jackson St.
Albany, Ga.

Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

19-37-11

GEORGIA:

Georgia Baptist
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Maroon Tiger
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

Echo
915½ Gwinnet St.,
Augusta, Ga.

Rome Enterprise
503 Branham Avenue
Rome, Ga.

Savannah Tribune
1009 West Broad St.,
Savannah, Ga.

ILLINOIS:

Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago 80, Ill.

Chicago Bee
3655 South State Street
Chicago 9, Ill.

Chicago Messenger
6306 Rhodes Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Associated Negro Press
3507 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Mirror
6306 Rhodes Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago World
118 East 35th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Crusader
17 South 15th St.,
East St. Louis, Ill.

Illinois Chronicle
1210 South 16th St.
Springfield, Ill.

Illinois Conservator
725½ East Washington St.
Springfield, Ill.

INDIANA:

Evansville Argus
667 South Elliott Street
Evansville, Ind.

Gary American
2085 Broadway
Gary, Ind.

Indianapolis Recorder
518-520 Indiana Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Ind.

IOWA:

Iowa Bystander
221½ Locust Street
Des Moines, Iowa

IOWA:

Iowa Observer
1146 Keosaqua Street
Des Moines, Iowa

Plaindealer
1612 North Fifth Street
Kansas City, Kans.

Negro Star
1241 Wabash Avenue
Wichita, Kans.

KENTUCKY:

Louisville Defender
619 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Ky.

American Baptist
1715 West Chestnut St.,
Louisville 3, Ky.

Kentucky Reporter
1101 West Chestnut St.,
Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Leader
930-932 West Walnut St.
Louisville, Ky.

Louisville News
442 South Seventh St,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA:

Louisiana Weekly
601 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, La.

National Times
4804 Calliope Street
New Orleans, La.

New Orleans Informer-Sentinel
2101 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Sepia Socialite
1241 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Xavier Herald
Washington & Pine Sts.,
New Orleans 18, La.

Shreveport Sun
1102 Pierre Avenue
Shreveport, La.

Shreveport World
1007½ Texas Avenue
Shreveport, La.

MARYLAND:

Baltimore Afro-American
628 North Eutaw St.
Baltimore 1, Md.

National Afro-American
628 North Eutaw St.
Baltimore 1, Md.

19-37-12

MASSACHUSETTS:

Boston Chronicle
794 Tremont Street
Boston, Mass.

Guardian
932 Tremont Street
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN:

Detroit Tribune
2146 St. Antoine Street
Detroit, Mich.

Michigan Chronicle
268 Eliot Street
Detroit, Mich.

Detroit World Echo
P.O. Box 58
Hamtramck 12, Mich.

Hamtramck North Detroit Echo
P.O. Box 58
Hamtramck 12, Mich.

Lansing Echo
1215 Williams Street
Lansing, Mich.

MINNESOTA:

Minneapolis Spokesman
314 Third Avenue, S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI:

Colored Messenger
Coffeeville, Miss.

Delta Leader
P. O. Box 534
Greenville, Miss.

Weekly Recorder
523 Bloom Street
Jackson 7, Miss.

Jackson Advocate
125½ North Farish St.,
Jackson, Miss.

Mississippi Enterprise
143 East Monument Street
Jackson, Miss.

Weekly Echo
2508 Fifth Street
Meridian, Miss.

Advance Dispatch
1310 Farmer Street
Vicksburg, Miss.

Vicksburg Tribune
800 Monroe Street
Vicksburg, Miss.

MISSOURI:

Lincoln Clarion
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.

Kansas City Call
1715 East 18th St.
Kansas City 8, Mo.

St. Louis Argus
2312 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Pine Torch
2846 Pine Street
St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis American
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Mo.

NEBRASKA:

Omaha Guide
2420 Grant Street
Omaha, Nebraska

NEW JERSEY:

New Jersey Afro American
128 West Street
Newark 3, N.J.

New Jersey Herald News
130 West Kinney Street
Newark, N.J.

New Jersey Record
129 West Market Street
Newark, N.J.

NEW YORK:

Buffalo Criterion
367 William Street
Buffalo, N.Y.

Buffalo Spokesman
295 Jefferson Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y.

Buffalo Star
234 Broadway
Buffalo, N.Y.

New York Age
230 West 135th Street
New York, New York

New York Amsterdam News
2340 8th Avenue
New York, N.Y.

People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Rochester Voice
446 Clarissa Street
Rochester 8, N.Y.

Progressive Herald
815 East Fayette Street
Syracuse, N.Y.

19-37-13

NORTH CAROLINA:

Southern News
121 Southside Avenue
Asheville, N.C.

Star of Zion
329 South Brevard St.
Charlotte, N.C.

Carolina Times
P.O. Box 59
Durham, N.C.

Carolina Tribune
118 E. Hargett Street
Raleigh, N.C.

OHIO:

Union
238 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Ohio State News
1112 Mt. Vernon Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Cleveland Call & Post
2319 East 55th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland Guide
2279 East 90th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland Herald
6528 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Butler County American
422 South Front Street
Hamilton, Ohio

Wilberforce Student
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Buckeye Review
Box 1436
Youngstown, Ohio

OKLAHOMA:

Oklahoma Independent
325 North Second Street
Muskogee, Okla.

Black Dispatch
324 N.E Second Street
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Okmulgee Observer
411 East Fifth St.
Okmulgee, Okla.

Appeal
419 North Greenwood St.
Tulsa, Okla.

Oklahoma Eagle
123 North Greenwood St.
Tulsa, Okla.

PENNSYLVANIA:

Cheyney Record
State Teachers College
Cheyney, Pa.

Christian Recorder
716 South 19th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Review
1428 Lombard St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Afro-American
704 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Independent
1708 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Tribune
524-526 South 16th St.
Philadelphia 46, Pa.

Picture News Weekly
24 North 59th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Political Digest
24 North 59th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Kodesh Herald
2252 Bedford Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Lighthouse and Informer
1022½ Washington St.,
Columbia 20, S.C.

Palmetto Leader
1310 Assembly Street
Columbia, S C.

Samaritan Herald
16½ West Liberty Street
Sumter, S.C.

TENNESSEE:

Chattanooga Observer
124½ East Ninth Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Christian Index
109 Shannon Street
Jackson, Tenn.

Aurora
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tenn.

Memphis World
388 Beale Avenue
Memphis, Tenn.

Whole Truth
820 North Montgomery St.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Modern Farmer

TENNESSEE:

Nashville Defender
500 Eighth Avenue S.
Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville Globe & Independent
403 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, Tenn.

National Baptist Union-Review
523 Second Avenue, N.
Nashville 3, Tenn.

TEXAS:

Dallas Express
P. O. Box 185
Dallas, Texas

Fort Worth Defender
910 Grove Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Fort Worth Mind
915½ Calhoun St.,
Fort Worth, Texas

Houston Defender
1423 West Dallas St.,
Houston 3, Texas

Informer & Texas Freeman
2418 Leeland Avenue
Houston, Texas

Negro Labor News
419½ Milam Street
Houston, Texas

Texas Examiner
4520½ Lyons Avenue
Houston 10, Texas

San Antonio Guard
809 Virginia Boulevard
San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio Register
207 North Centre Street
San Antonio 6, Texas

Waco Messenger
109 Bridge Street
Waco, Texas

VIRGINIA:

Virginia Statesman
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Va.

Journal & Guide
719-723 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Va.

Richmond Afro-American
504 North Third Street
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON:

Northwest Enterprise
P.O. Box 1873
Seattle, Washington

WEST VIRGINIA:

West Virginia Digest
Box 902
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN:

Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade
830 West Walnut Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Arkansas:

Baptist Vanguard
1605 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Ark.

Florida:

Tampa Bulletin
P.O. Box 2232
Tampa, Florida

19-37-15

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

1. The Amsterdam News
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York, N. Y

2. Mrs Nina G. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, 14, Md.

3. Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, N. Y

4. Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

19-18-13

5. Dr. E. R. Alexander
234 139th Street
New York, N. Yl

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c/o American Legation
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

7. Mr. Dantes Bellegarde
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

8. Miss Irene Diggs
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286-302 Fourth Avenue
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Tuskeegee, Alabama

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114 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

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668 Fair St, S. W.
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1225 Alexander St. N. W
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161 Luckie St. N. W
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950 University Place, N.Y
972

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England

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Scotlandville, Louisiana

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New York, New York

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19-30-29

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

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Nº 2523

ADUANA DE LA HABANA

DEPARTAMENTO DE VISTAS EN CORREOS

BOLETIN PARA EL AFORO DE MUESTRAS SIN VALOR COMERCIAL, CUYO PESO NO EXCEDA DE UN KILOGRAMO CADA UNA

Nombre del Importador [illegible]

Domicilio [illegible]

Número de bultos 1

Partida del Arancel aplicada 330A

Ley del Retiro Civil, un centavo por cada bulto, en total $ 002

Habana 4 de 3 de 19 [illegible]

[illegible]
Firma del Importador.

[illegible]
Vista del Despacho.

Government Employment

In any statement on employment, some attention should be given to the racial policies of the Federal Government, the largest single employer in the United States.

A. See attached, my column in the NAACP Bulletin for November 1944, for pre-war figures.

B. "...in March 1944, in departmental service (chiefly the District of Columbia), 39.6 per cent of all Negro workers were CPC (Crafts, Protective, and Custodial)*; 58.9 per cent were either Clerical, Administrative, and Fiscal, or Clerical-Mechanical (49.0 CAF and 9.9 CM); and 1.1 per cent were Subprofessional or Professional." (Page 22-23)

"Although Negroes have made tremendous gains in Federal employment during the war, many of these gains have been in Navy shipyards and Army munition depots, arsenals, and airfields. As a result of this, while Negroes were nearly 12 per cent of all Federal workers, they were only 7.0 per cent of all classified Federal workers but were 17.2 per cent of unclassified personnel. Thus, Negroes have made their greatest numerical gains in that part of Federal service which will be most drastically curtailed after the war. In classified service, much of which will survive the war, Negroes are still below their proportion of 10.2 per cent of the working population." (Page 21-22)

Wartime Employment of Negroes in the Federal Government

President's Committee on Fair Practice, January 12, 1945.

C. See attached column by me quoting last report of FEPC.

LSP:amh

*added by LSP

[Enclosure 1]

19-18-2c

NAACP BULLETIN—August-September, 1946

19-18-2b

Government Corner

Negro Federal Workers

Federal war agencies like WPB and WMC have been officially warned that they must prepare now to shut down when the fighting ends in Europe. The bulk of the Negro Federal employees holding clerical and technical jobs are in these outfits, or in such oldline agencies as the War Department which, bloated with temporary appointees, falls within this classification. Already these agencies have started to hold back ten days pay so that when the debacle occurs their discharged workers will not have to wonder where they will get train fare home.

It is definitely known, however, that government employment will not shrink to its pre-war levels. It is estimated that at least one-fourth of the two million Federal war workers will ultimately be given permanent civil service status. Thousands of black and brown clerks and stenographers who are in these agencies are asking with every reason, "What are our chances of being among this 500,000?" And unless these workers and their folks back home get busy pretty quick the answer to their question is going to be thoroughly disheartening.

It was only the acute manpower shortage after December 8, 1941. which hit even the government departments, that caused its administrators to relax in some measure their settled policy of discriminating against Negro workers. Of course there had long been skeleton sections, remnants of World War I, in which 10 or 12 underpaid Negro clerks had been herded together in the Justice, Navy and Treasury Departments; and since 1933, a handful of able Negro "advisors" with woefully inadequately staffed offices. But, in the main, the door of employment—to Negro women except as elevator operators and charwomen, and to Negro men above that of laborer or messenger—has been virtually shut and bolted.

Although custodial employees constituted less than three per cent of all Federal workers in 1940, 90 per cent of all colored people working for the government fell within that classification. The State Department is a case in point. According to a study of the employment there, by L. J. W. Hayes, its entire staff of Negro workers in Washington (exclusive of Lester A. Walton, Minister to Liberia and other consular officials) totalling 85, were custodials. The chauffeur for the Secretary of State was the highest paid Negro employee receiving $1,620 per year.

The pre-Pearl Harbor administrator is still in the saddle. While he was forced to make temporary concessions to the manpower situation (since FEPC, has been tragically and notoriously ineffective in combatting discrimination in Federal employment), he has not had a change of heart on the Negro question. He is still determined that the *permanent* Negro civil service employee shall remain in a servile position.

Let us take a look at the record. During the war period the number of Negro-employees in the Department of Commerce increased from 222 to 1,392. Seventy-five per cent of these new employees are appointees to the clerical staff for "the duration." Despite the fact the messenger to the Secretary of Commerce, has been in the government service since 1908, and passed a clerical examination as far back as 1921, he has never been considered for promotion. It would be against "policy."

Ironically enough, the Department of Justice, even during this period of manpower shortage has a disgraceful employment record as far as the Negro is concerned. Investigation reveals colored personnel constitutes only 1.5 per cent of the 10,000 people employed in this Department, three-fourths of whom are laborers and messengers. Included among its thousands of lawyers, are only three colored. Only several months ago did it decide to promote one of its long-time messengers to the clerical staff. This magnanimous action was taken in the case of a man who graduated from a reputable law school in 1930 and has served in the Department for more than fifteen years.

It is plain then that if the Negro hopes to hold his war gains in Federal employment he had better pin his hopes on something more real than the fairness of the Department heads. And unless he is to be washed out by the largest single employer in the world today, the U. S. Government, he had better make his voice heard.

The President can go a long was in assuring the Negro Federal worker a fair share of the jobs. The President, for example, can tighten up the rules of the Civil Service Commission to severely penalize any government official guilty of discriminating on the basis of race. Or, he may by appropriate order, declare that the abse... particular ...ce from a given agency or employ... their preponderance in an unfavorable employm... sumption of discrimina... tion. Then again, he may ... tion to appointing cabinet officers who will ... nondiscrimination. And finally, the least he can ... to support such agencies in government as he ... in their efforts to clean house.

PAGE 2

FEPC

(SENATE—COLUMN 11)

Since May 3, 1946, when the Fair Employment Practice Committee closed its doors because it lacked funds with which to operate, there has been no agency in the Federal government to which minority groups can turn for protection against job discrimination. In its final report to the President, submitted a few months ago, FEPC said:

"Studies made by and for the Committee since V-J Day show that the war-time gains of Negro, Mexican-American, and Jewish workers are being dissipated through an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices.

"The future status of minority group workers depends, the Committee believes, on the course of action to be taken by Congress relative to the passage of Federal fair employment legislation."

Three hundred fifty-two thousand six hundred and four men and women in the uniform of the United States laid down their lives during World War II. Countless other thousands suffered injury in mind, body or estate. Yet within less than five months of the day the shooting stopped in the "war to end fascism," a band of United States senators, who always stand ready to oppose democracy here at home, tied up the Senate with a filibuster from January 17th to February 9th.

A shocked and angry nation listened as southern senators chanted their often rehearsed hymns of hate against Negroes and Jews, while their northern counterparts (Senators Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.) and Wallace H. White, Jr. (R., Me.), Republican Minority leader, offered counterfeit technical and constitutional objections to FEPC legislation.

Every Senator knew this measure could pass only when the filibuster was beaten. That would require two-thirds of the Senate to vote for cloture. On February 9th after a 16-day talk fest, FEPC was defeated because 36 senators voted against cloture while only 48 stood for it.

A vote against cloture was a vote against establishing a permanent FEPC.

(For House action on FEPC see discussion below under "Will your Congressman Sign the Discharge Petition on FEPC?")

...of members of a ...t classification, or ...group, raises a pre... ...e serious considera... ...e civil service rules of ... any standard is ... like FEPC,

LESLIE PERRY.

NAACP BULLETIN—November, 1944

"The Negro Federal Government Worker"
The Graduate School, Howard University, 1941

What the Negro Wants. Rayford W. Logan, editor. A Symposium by fourteen Negroes, together with a publisher's introduction. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. Pp. 352. $3.50

The title of this volume implies a degree of social unity and racial solidarity among American Negroes that is not a fully accomplished fact. The time may come, conceivably it may come soon, when the Negroes will be fused into a race-conscious minority, animated by a common wish, and presenting a united front in a struggle for clearly defined objectives. But in the present both the strength and the weakness of the Negroes' position lie in the fact that they are not a fully organized and self-conscious minority. They are held together by external factors restricting their participation in the communal life rather than by exclusive sentiments and internal bonds. What the Negro wants can only be stated in terms that would be largely or wholly unintelligible to the mass of the Negroes. To be realistic, and at the same time to do full justice to the contributors to this symposium, it is necessary to read the title "What Negroes Want."

The book has been several years in the making. It was no simple editorial task to find and secure the cooperation of fourteen men competent to speak for a widely dispersed and culturally diverse population of thirteen million persons. Some of the outstanding Negro social students refused to touch the project. The editorial problem was further complicated by the need to supplement cautiously conservative statements by the inclusion of some more "radical" statements that could appear in a volume bearing the imprint of a southern university press. As it is, the publisher felt it necessary to insert a somewhat nervously apologetic introduction in which he categorically rejects the findings of modern social science as "obviously untrue" and reaffirms his allegience to the traditional southern racial creed. Most of the contributors to the volume are not professional students of social or racial relations but each

is a person of note in some field of Negro endeavor. Mary McLeod Bethune is president of the National Council of Negro Women; Sterline A. Brown is in the English Department, and Rayford W. Logan is in the history department of Howard University; W. E. B. DuBois is director of special research and Roy Wilkins is assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Gordon B. Handcock is a teacher of economics; Leslie Pinckney Hill, Frederick D. Patterson, and Charles H. Wesley are college presidents; Langston Hughes is a poet and writer; A. Philip Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; George S. Schuyler is a newspaper editor; Willard S. Townsend is president of the "Red Caps"; and Doxey A. Wilkerson is vice-president of the International Workers' League.

The Negroes want what all other men of comparable experience and status want. The masses want food, shelter, a cessation of gratuitous physical abuse, and other elementary necessaries to a tolerable animal existence. From this level, the desires increase in number and kind, and through varying stages and combinations, to those that characterize sensitive and civilized men. As stated by the contributors to this symposium, they want nothing new or startling, nothing that could be reasonably denied them. They ask for such things as freedom, the Four Freedoms, participation in American life, first-class citizenship, protection of civil rights, equal work opportunities, equal protection under the law, equal education, equal health and hospital services, abolition of public segregation, an end to mob violence, and the elimination of restrictions on voting. They have no ideology other than that of democracy and they want the rights, privileges, and responsibilities possessed by other Americans. But the contributors are little concerned with what Negroes want. Each states his conception of the desires briefly -- some do so in general terms, others with a variety of concrete detail; some state them bluntly and without quibbling, others are cautious and conciliatory -- and moves on to what interests him, to race problems and solutions, to means by which the Negroes can

get what they want, to racial activities and programs and movements.

The volume is in no sense a scholarly or profound analysis of race relations or the race problem; it is, nevertheless, a significant contribution if it is seen as a pamphlet in a racial controversy and as an index of the current stage of the race relations cycle. One stage in the cultural advance of an excluded group is characterized by vague discontent and restless behavior, by unorganized protests and rebellious outbursts and other random activity, which express a widespread dissatisfaction and misery but show no real appreciation of the causal factors or genuine understanding of effective means of control. It is at this point that leaders may arise; leaders who are able to articulate the unrest, inspire the confidence, and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses, define appealing objectives, formulate programs of action, and mobilize the group to various forms of collective behavior. When, and in the degree that this is done in America, the Negro-white relations will change in character; the race problem will move into a new phase of the racial cycle. The book does not do this but it does, in its expression of various objectives and descriptions of various tentative and preliminary efforts at organization, indicate that a new phase of the Negro-white problem may not be far away.

Certainly these movements when and as they come will do little or nothing to control the course of events or change the future of the Negro or of race relations. On the contrary, the nature of the movements will be defined and guided by the course of events. The efforts of the Negroes and the conflicting efforts of the white southerners are analogous to the competition of rival boatmen rowing upstream while the swift current is carrying both to their ultimate destination. The future of the Negro as of the white population of the South will be determined by impersonal factors or by fortuitous events -- soil depletion, machine agriculture, competing crop areas, federal policies, conservation movements, and the like -- rather than by the Negroes' wishful thinking

or the whites' indulgence in nostalgic fantasies.

But efforts such as those described in the volume and others yet to come should not be undervalued. Such efforts, in and of themselves, are seldom impressive; generally they are futile, obviously destined to fail. They have, however, a very real value apart from their avowed purpose; they are educative experiences. It is apparently in just such efforts that men become in a measure civilized; it is in their efforts, aside from anything achieved by the efforts, that men acquire initiative and self-confidence and develop new conceptions of themselves. The Negroes like other men will advance through their efforts and their failures.

The book has another value aside from its specific content. Every effort of the Negroes to improve their social status, as every vigorous verbal or other protest against sub-American conditions and treatment, does its bit to bring the racial situation out of the realm of sacred phenomena and into the arena of public discussion where it can be examined on its merits and modified by rational techniques. In a rational world, the statement of the Negroes' wants must be faced and it must be answered; and it can only be answered in terms of counter facts and logical argument. It is for this reason that one regrets that this is not a better book; the Negroes' position still lacks a definitive and masterly statement.

E. B. Reuter

Fisk University

From

The American Journal of Sociology

19-18-7

What the Negro Wants. Raymond W. Logan, Editor. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. Pp. 352. $3.50

What the Negroes want is an opportunity to be American citizens with all the duties and obligations and all the rights and opportunities that go with life in a democratic social order. They ask for nothing that others do not have; it is difficult to see that they ask for anything that can, in reason and justice, be denied them. They want equal work opportunity and equal pay, equal protection under the law with no discrimination in the administration of the law, equality of education, equality of expenditures for health and hospitalization, municipal services on the same basis as these are furnished to other citizens, the abolition of public segregation, an end of mob violence, the elimination of all inhibiting restrictions on voting, the right to serve in any branch of the armed services, and other major and minor items that give full and equal status in the American democracy.

The contributors to the volume were selected to represent about equally the so-called conservative, liberal, and radical points of view. They are not for the most part professional students of human and race relations: four are or have been presidents of Negro schools or colleges, four are college professors but only two of them are from the social science field, one is a poet, one is a newspaper editor, four are men actively engaged in racial propaganda or action programs -- the President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the President of the "Red Caps," the vice-President of the International Workers League, and the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The emphasis of the book, in spite of its title, does not fall on what the Negroes want; that is assumed to be so simple, definite, and commonly understood as not to require elaboration. In the main, the authors are concerned with means for achieving the objective of equal status; with policies, practices, programs, organization, strategy, technique, and the related matters

19-36-2

that seem to characterize all social movements in their early developmental stages. The presentation is neither abusive nor unduly craven; it is generally direct and often emphatic but it is pretty uniformally realistic and good natured. Most of the writers seem to understand that the achievement of the ends for which they strive -- the removal of segregation and other forms of racial discrimination -- would contribute as much to the welfare of the whites as to the welfare of the Negroes.

E. B. Reuter

Fisk University

From

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

19-36-3

As you break the figures down on the basis of regions, in the North, the white laborer at a beginning salary made 55 cents an hour; a Negro made 56 cents an hour; the Mexican, 53 cents an hour. In the South, however, you had a white laborer who would make 43 cents; the Negro, 34 cents; and the Mexican, 33 cents an hour. That is more or less typical of the general picture with respect to racial differentials in wages in almost every industry.

Let us take the building construction industry which, with the exception of agriculture, employs more Negroes than any other industry. The figures, taken from the Monthly Labor Review of August 1937, based upon a study of average hourly wages of Negroes and white workers in building trades in 1936, show that taking the United States as a whole, the white skilled worker averages $1.56 an hour as against 79 cents an hour for a colored skilled worker. A white semi-skilled worker gets 71 cents an hour as compared with 57 cents for the Negro. An unskilled white worker get 57 cents an hour against 43 cents for the Negro. The same general figures apply in the fertilizing industry. By reason of racial wage differentials the Negro, if he is lucky enough to get a job at all, suffers economic disadvantages over and above the majority of workers in the same occupation of industry.

The National War Labor Board made this directive and comment in one case June 5, 1943.

"In the Matter of Southport Petroleum Co. of Delaware and Oil Workers' International Union, Local 499

"The Directive Order of the National War Labor Board in this case was approved by the following members of the Board: George W. Taylor, Frank P. Graham, Van A. Bittner, Robert J. Watt, George K. Batt, and Almon E. Roth, Frank P. Graham Public Member, was designated to write the following opinion for the Board.

"Opinion

"In this small but significant case the National War Labor Board abolishes the classifications "colored laborer" and "white laborer" and reclassifies both simply as "laborers" with the same rates of pay for

all in that classification without discrimination on account of color. The Negro workers in this classification are hereby granted wage increases which place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification. This wage increase is made without regard to the Little Steel formula, but with regard simply for the democratic formula of equal pay for work equal in quantity and quality in the same classification. This equalization of economic opportunity is not a violation of the sound American provision of differentials in pay for differences in skills. It is rather a bit of realization of the no less sound American principle of equal pay for equal work as one of those equal rights in the promise of American democracy regardless of color, race, sex, religion, or national origin.

"The Unanimous decision is in line with the President's Executive Order 8802; with the general policy of the Board; with the union's request; with the recommendation of the Referee, Dr. Thomas J. Ragusa; with the unanimous recommendation of the review committee composed of representatives of labor, industry, and the public; with prophetic Americanism; and with the cause of the United Nations. To the credit of the Company this decision, along with other decisions in the case, is accepted by management in good faith and spirit.

"Economic and political discrimination on account of race or creed is in line with the Nazi program. America, in the days of its infant weakness the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power become the stronghold of bigots. The world has given America the vigor and variety of it differences. America should protect and enrich its differences for the sake of America and the world. Understanding religious and racial differences make for a better understanding of other differences and for an appreciation of the sacredness of human personality, as a basic to human freedom. The American answer to differences in color and creed is not a concentration camp but cooperation. The answer to human error is not terror but light and liberty under the moral law. By this light and liberty, the Negro has made a contribution in work and faith, song and story, laughter and struggle which are an enduring part of the spiritual heritage of America.

"There is no more loyal group of our fellow citizens than the American Negroes, North and South. In defense of America from attack from without, they spring to arms in the spirit of Dorie Miller of Texas, the Negro mess boy, who when the machine gunner of the Arizona was killed, jumped to his unappointed place and fired the last rounds as the ship was sinking in Pearl Harbor.

"It is the acknowledged fact that in spite of all the handicaps of slavery and discrimination, the Negro in America has compressed more progress in the shortest time than any race in human history. Slavery gave the Negro his christianity. Christianity gave the Negro his freedom. This freedom must give the Negro equal rights to home and health, education and citizenship, and an equal opportunity to work and fight for our common country.

"Whether as vigorous fighting men or for production of food and munitions, America needs the Negro; the Negro needs the equal

opportunity to work and fight. The Negro is necessary for winning the war, and, at the same time, is a test of our sincerity in the cause for which we are fighting. More hundreds of millions of colored people are involved in the outcome of this war than the combined populations of the Axis Powers. Under Hitler and his Master Race, their movement is backward to slavery and despair. In America, the colored people have the freedom to struggle for freedom. With the victory of the democracies, the human destiny is toward freedom, hope, equality of opportunity and the gradual fulfillment for all peoples of the noblest aspirations of the brothers of men and the sons of God, without regard to colorcor creed, region or race, in the world neighborhood of human brotherhood.

19-18-20

"Dean Wayne L. Morse, public mentor, requested that the record show that he concurred in this opinion.

Opinion by Frank P. Graham."

A "Non-ferrous Metal Commission" investigated a similar situation in the case of the Miami Copper Company, etc. etc., and the International Union of Mine Mill and Metal Workers local 586, CIO.

On the basis of its analysis of these statistical data the Commission found, among other things, that 2,320, or 72 percent, of the total number of employees of the three companies are "Anglo-American males" and that 901, or 28 percent, are "other employees." However, of the 314 employees of the three companies receiving

Insert (1) double space 46-G-128

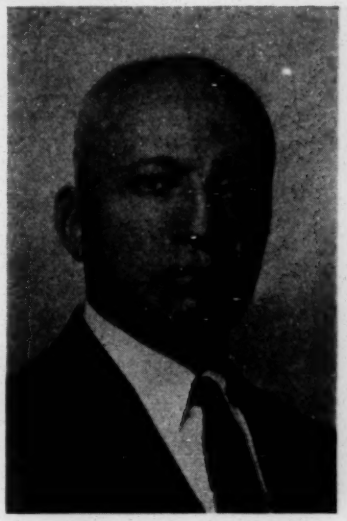
On this program the following work has already been done: Correspondence has been begun with leading persons in Jamaica, England, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Gambia. In England the new president of the London Missionary Society, a colored man has promised cooperation; in Jamaica, what remains of the Garvey Movement desires to work with us. In a two weeks trip to Haiti, Dr. DuBois talked with the president, several of his cabinet and with Dantes Bellegarde, formerly Haitian minister to the United States and France Mr. Bellegarde took prominent part in the Second Pan-African Congress in Paris. He lectured in public on colonies and the talks were given wide publicity.

[1944]

Carter G. Woodson

WOODSON, CARTER G(ODWIN) Dec. 19, 1875- Historian; editor; author; publisher; educator

Address: h. and b. 1538 9th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.



CARTER G. WOODSON

The rich but long neglected field of Negro history has been opened to scholars chiefly through the efforts of one man, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson. The son of former slaves, James and Anne Eliza (Riddle) Woodson, he was born December 19, 1875 at New Canton in Buckingham County, Virginia. As one of a large and poor family, young Woodson was brought up without "the ordinary comforts of life" and was not able to attend the district school during much of its five-month term because his parents needed him to work on the farm. He was able, however, "largely by self-instruction, to master the fundamentals of common school subjects by the time he was seventeen." Ambitious for more education, Carter and his brother Robert Henry moved to Huntington, West Virginia, where they hoped to attend the Douglass High School. But Carter was forced to earn his living as a miner in the Fayette County coal fields, and was able to devote only a few months annually to his schooling.

In 1895 Carter, who was then in his twentieth year, at last entered the Douglass High School, where he won his diploma in less than two years. After an equal period of study at Berea College (Kentucky), then famous for its acceptance of both white and colored students (Kentucky law now forbids the teaching of Negroes within twenty-five miles of a school for white pupils) he began teaching at Winona, Fayette County. Four years after his graduation from the Douglass High School, Woodson returned as its principal. There he remained from 1900 to 1903; in the latter year, after completing his college studies in the summer vacations, Woodson received his Litt.B. degree from Berea College and took a position as supervisor of schools in the Philippines. During the four years in which Woodson held that position he learned to speak Spanish fluently. His summers were still devoted to college studies, now at the University of Chicago, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1907 and his M.A. a year later. Woodson also spent a year of study in Europe and Asia, including a semester at La Sorbonne (Paris), where he did graduate work in history and learned to speak fluent French.

After further study at Chicago, Woodson went to Harvard, where he specialized in history and political science. In 1909 he accepted a position as high school teacher in Washington, D.C., giving courses in French, Spanish, English, and history. This position enabled him to do research in the Library of Congress for a doctoral dissertation, *The Disruption of Virginia*. Presented at Harvard, it won him, in 1912, his Ph.D. degree.

Dr. Woodson continued to teach his high school classes and to do research on the history of the Negro. The year 1915, in which he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, saw the publication of his *The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861*; the following year marked the Association's first publication of a scientific quarterly, the *Journal of Negro History*. Dr. Woodson was its director-editor, and—since he was the second Negro in the United States to become a trained historian—almost its entire active staff. Somehow he found time for teaching and for writing as well: in 1918 he was appointed principal of the Armstrong High School in Washington, D.C., and had another book, *A History of Negro Migration*, published.

One year later Dr. Woodson joined the faculty of Howard University (also in Washington) as Dean of the School of Liberal Arts, a position he held until 1920, when he went in the same capacity to West Virginia State College, at Institute, West Virginia. While active as Dean at West Virginia he organized and became president of the Associated Publishers, Inc., "to make possible the publication and circulation of valuable books on the Negro not acceptable to most publishers." (The Associated Publishers' list now includes a dozen books by Dr. Woodson, and half-a-dozen which he edited.) Dr. Woodson also found time during this period to write two books, both published in 1922: *The History of the Negro Church* and *The Negro in Our History*, the latter probably his most important work. Having completed the reorganization of his college department, he then retired from teaching to devote himself completely to research.

Dr. Woodson was convinced that if a race has no recorded history its achievements will be forgotten and finally claimed by other groups. The race thus "becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world and stands the danger of being exterminated." Directly and indirectly, the contributions of the Negro race were, he found, overlooked, ignored, and even suppressed by the writers of history textbooks and the teachers who use them. Race prejudice, Dr. Woodson felt, 'grows naturally from the idea that the Negro race is inferior. "This is merely the logical result of tradition, the inevitable outcome of thorough instruction to the effect that the Negro has never contributed anything to the progress of mankind." But, in fact, "the achievements of the Negro properly set forth will crown him as a factor in early human progress and a maker of modern civilization."

"In his native country, moreover, the Negro produced in ancient times a civilization . . . [which] influenced the [Mediterranean] cultures," and "he taught the modern world trial

Reprinted from *Current Biography: Who's News and Why*, February 1944

by jury, music by stringed instruments, the domestication of the sheep, goat, and cow, and the use of iron by which science and invention have remade the universe. Must we let this generation continue ignorant of these eloquent facts?"

So well has Dr. Woodson succeeded as a historian that "in schools and colleges, and in the world at large, no term paper, no thesis, no monograph, and no book dealing with the Negro can well be written without consulting the volumes of the *Journal of Negro History*. . . . So indispensable is this publication that practically all of the larger college and university libraries of this country subscribe to it, and even some abroad." The *Journal* has subscribers in South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

"The establishment of Negro History Week in 1926," Dr. Woodson reports, by "dramatizing the achievements of the race, aroused Negroes and their co-workers throughout the United States—not to play up their grievances but to demonstrate what Negroes have actually achieved in spite of their handicaps. This celebration stimulated other efforts . . . for the improvement of Negroes. The hidden truths revealed at last to such large numbers exposed the bias in textbooks, bared the prejudice of teachers, and compelled here and there an enrichment of the curricula by treating the Negro in history as we do the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin, and the Teuton. . . . The popularizing of Negro History Week made possible . . . the launching of the *Negro History Bulletin*. . . . The public desired a monthly publication nearer the level of the average reader than the *Journal of Negro History*. The staff, therefore, brought out in October 1937 the *Negro History Bulletin,* which appears nine times a year during the school months, beginning in October and closing with June."

"At present," Dr. Woodson sums up his activities, "the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History publishes two magazines, researches in Negro history, directs studies in clubs and schools which have done much to change the attitude of communities toward the Negro, promotes the home study of the Negro by mail, produces texts on the Negro for schools and colleges, collects and preserves the valuable documents of Negro history [thousands of which it has made accessible to the public in the Library of Congress], supplies libraries with special collections of rare books on the Negro, and educates promising and enterprising young students for service in historical research and for instruction in colleges and universities." This last service Dr. Woodson regards as "perhaps the outstanding achievement of the Association. In 1915 there were not half-a-dozen Negroes interested in or undertaking scientific historical research. Now the number runs into the hundreds. . . . The Association. . . has actually paid for training at the best graduate schools" for more than thirteen men and women. Even those Negro historians not officially connected with the Association "have been stimulated by the general effort and acknowledge their indebtedness to this undertaking."

The most remarkable feature of the Association is that it was pretty much of a "one-man job." Starting with nothing but his own abilities and enthusiasm, Dr. Woodson conceived the original plan, persuaded the first four members to join with him in organizing it, directed and financed the struggling Association. During its first three years he deprived himself of many necessities in order to make up the Association's deficits from his salary as a teacher in the Washington public schools. He edited the publications, directed the Association, and faced the problem of building a learned society from the ground up. Lacking trained Negro historians, Dr. Woodson was forced to create a staff of research specialists. Another and very difficult problem was that of finance. The Association has from the beginning had to depend mainly on what it could get from Negroes, a relatively poor group, and from a few white people. Six years after the group had been organized Dr. Woodson succeeded in obtaining a grant of $25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation; later, two of $25,000 and $37,500 from the Laura Spelman Memorial; and, still later, a total of $32,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation, given on the condition that the sum be matched elsewhere. But research is an expensive undertaking and, as Dr. Woodson points out, "During the last twenty-five years the Association has not had at its disposal as much as some learned societies have had for one year. The funds on hand, then, have not counted so much as the sacrifices made by the staff and those who have cooperated with the Association in the prosecution of a long-neglected work." The financial situation became even more difficult when wealthy persons and foundations withdrew all assistance as the result of an attack made by certain individuals and agencies on the Association's policy of publishing whatever facts it found, "regardless of whom it affected." The Association was forced to present its case to the Negroes of the country and to appeal to them for assistance—in the very midst of the depression. Dr. Woodson considers that undoubtedly the greatest achievement of the Association is that it is now earning its own income and paying its way.

Acting as investigator as well as director-editor, Dr. Woodson has written a number of articles for the *Journal of Negro History*. In addition he has turned out a steady stream of scientific books, all dealing with the history of the Negro. Realizing that *The Negro in Our History* is too advanced for children's use, Dr. Woodson put the essential material into a textbook for junior high school pupils, *Negro Makers of History* (1928), following it with a high school text, *The Story of the Negro Retold* (1935). His other books include *Free Negro Owners of Slaves in the United States in 1830* (1925), *African Myths* (1928), *The Negro Wage-Earner* (1930, with Lorenzo Greene), *The Mis-Education of the Negro* (1933), and *African Heroes and Heroines* (1939). He has also directed several surveys and has edited their results.

Dr. Woodson has been honored with the Spingarn Medal, awarded him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding achievement in the year 1926, and by an LL.D. from Virginia State College in 1941. Although nearing the biblical threescore and ten, he is still active as manager and director of the two enterprises he founded, and in 1944 is engaged in the preparation of a six-volume *Encyclopedia Africana*. Dr. Woodson has made one concession to the advancing years—on reaching fifty-five he gave up tennis in favor of walking. A collector of rare manuscripts, he is also "devoted to the theatre," and is particularly interested in the French drama. He has never married.

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Who's Who in America 1942-43

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1894 - 1898	235	550	785
1899 - 1903	87	470	557
1904 - 1908	27	362	389
1909 - 1913	36	312	348
1914 - 1918	26	249	275
1919 - 1923	30	268	298
1924 - 1928	8	82	90
1929 - 1933	11	69	80
1934 - 1938	2	55	57
1939 - 1943	2	18	20
Total.....	799	3051	3850

Source:

1889-1932--Raper, Arthur, The Tragedy of Lynching, (Chapel Hill, 1933), pp. 480-481.

1933-1941--Ames, Jessie Daniel, The Changing Character of Lynching, (Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, 1942), p. 33.

1942-1943--Information obtained from Southern Region Council office via telephone message. Data given by Mrs. Clegg (June 14, 1944)

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THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

Wisconsin Weathers Storm

A storm of major proportions broke out at the University of Wisconsin early in November when graduate student and Hampton Institute teacher Arthur E. Burke was asked to leave his room at the Faculty Club because he is a Negro. The request was made by Prof. E. F. Bean on the grounds that "a Negro would be resented at the club". Mr. Burke's reservations at the Club had been made by mail.

Aroused at the discrimination, prominent faculty members with interested student groups led a protest against what they termed "a threat to democracy." A private poll of University Club members taken by Pulitzer prize winner Merle Curtis revealed that the majority of members reportedly in opposition to Negro residents at the Club actually were in favor of Burke's admittance.

As a result of protests from all directions Prof. Asher Hobson wrote a letter of acceptance to Mr. Burke reinstating him. Most encouraging factor in this particular fight against discrimination was the caliber of those who supported Mr. Burke's cause: Elizabeth Brandeis, daughter of the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice, professor of economics; Helen C. White, national president of the American Association of University Women and professor of English; Ruth Wallerstein, professor of English; John Gaus, professor of political science; and Selig Perlman, professor of economics and Carl Boegholt, professor of philosophy.

New Medical School?

A letter to Kermit Parker refusing him admittance to the Louisiana State University School of Medicine stated that the State of Louisiana has authorized Southern University to establish and maintain a department of medicine. If the letter signed by the Dean of the medical school at Louisiana is correct the new medical school will be the first for Negroes in the Deep South. At present Meharry Medical College at Nashville and Howard University School of Medicine are the only two Negro schools of medicine.

Principal Seeks Equal Pay

A two-year-old suit filed by William Boden, principal of Leed Junior High School in Birmingham was heard November 14 before Federal Judge Hugh Murphree. The suit charges that Negro teachers with the same qualifications, experience and training receive lower salaries than white teachers for the same work. Another in the line of equal pay suits being pushed by the N.A.A.C.P., its legal defenders are Thurgood Marshall and Arthur D. Shores.

Study Jews and Negroes

Many of the old stereotypes on Jew-Negro relationships were disproven by the results of a survey made in Detroit by Mrs. Eleanor Papernoe Wolf and Alvin Loving under the guidance of the Wayne University Graduate School. The same factors which cause friction between Jewish storekeepers and Negro customers also cause friction between Negro storekeepers and Negro customers in the same area, the study revealed. Thus "the amount of merchant customer conflict is more related to the general economic and social character of the area than to the factor of racial ownership."

College Fireworks

When delegates to the 22nd annual conference of Negro Land Grant college presidents travelled to Chicago for their meeting few were ignorant of the fact that the coming meeting would be a bitter one. They were aware of the undercover tension that seemed likely

to erupt once the occasion presented itself.

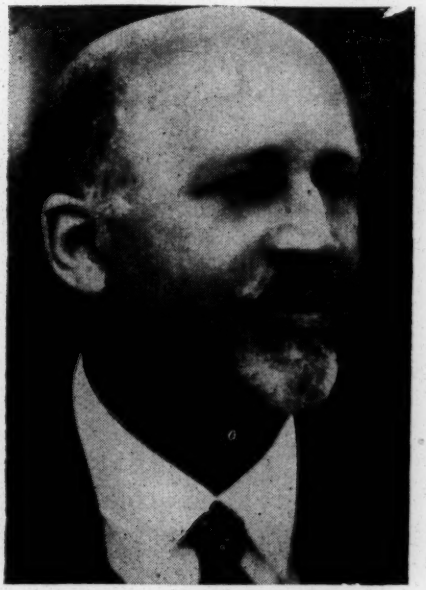
E. Franklin Frazier
He and Howard take over . . .

On the final day of the conference, Thursday, October 26, after the reading of the recommendations of the executive committee the long brewing controversy between elderly, distinguished, scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (see cut) and youthful, Atlanta University President Rufus Clement boiled over. Earlier this year news of the forced retirement of Dr. DuBois had set tongues wagging in educational circles. Alumni protests had followed the move which most persons believed had come at Dr. Clement's insistence. The trustee board had met again and in chastened mood voted Dr. Du Bois a yearly payment since the University has no retirement fund.

Bone of contention at the conference was the Social Works Project carried on at A.U. for three years under the direction of Dr. DuBois and sponsored by the conference members. After Dr. Clement announced to the conference that "Atlanta University was not interested in having the study remain there" it was voted that the project be moved to Howard University under the direction of Dr. E. Franklin Frazier (see cut). The previous day in reporting on the project Dr. DuBois had stated that A.U. did not cooperate with it. After his report Dr. Clement had attempted to get the floor in order to answer the charges made by Dr. DuBois, but it was not until the next day that he had an opportunity to make his own charge of non-cooperation.

Back of the antagonism between the two men observers trace a trial of minor differences dating from the coming of the new president to the university after the death of President John Hope who had called Dr. DuBois back to the school for his second teaching term there. As always there was right on both sides but many believed that Dr. Clement showed himself a poor strategist in dismissing the man who at 76 is considered the most eminent scholar of his race.

Elected president of the conference was Dr. Horace Mann Bond of Fort Valley, Georgia.



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
. . . for A. U. and DuBois

20-14

THE COLONIAL REVIEW

Produced in association with members of staff of the Colonial Department, University of London Institute of Education, Livingstone House, Broadway, London, S.W. 1

A Readers' Digest of Important Articles on Colonial Affairs, including special articles on Education, selected from leading British, Foreign and Colonial periodicals

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rest, depend on the further development of agriculture, the adoption of new methods, and of subsistence farming. The Stockdale Report showed that such development was impossible without considerable financial assistance. The form in which this help is given should enable the Colony to make its reforms on a coherent plan. (*Manchester Guardian*, February 15, 1944.)

Vocational Training Plan for the Bahamas.

THE report of a Canadian expert who has been examining the needs and possibilities of establishing vocational education in Nassau states that vocational education is a necessity to enable secondary school children who are to enter industrial, agricultural, and home-making activities to prepare for future citizenship and vocations in the same way as those who enter the professions. Existing waste of time and effort due to the absence of vocational training would be avoided by means of effective vocational counselling and a satisfactory apprenticeship system. Finally, a means would be provided for giving further training to adults.

Vocational training should be established as one branch of a general secondary school system, and all students from ele- ry schools should be offered the choice of secondary Co-ordination of the various schools and institutions for an efficient system of post-primary educa- isaged a composite school in Nassau, ducation, academic, vocational, and that it was drafted with European populations in mind. This was discouraging at first sight, but the Minister went on to explain that the most important Clause was already in force. " The Clause of the Charter that declared that all people should live free from fear and want was already realized here." In justifying this important claim he pointed to the police. " The object of the police who exist here in our system of government is to afford safety from everything except the ordinary accidents of life." So much for freedom from fear. What about freedom from want ? " Well, sir," he observed, " it all depends on what people really desire, but from absolute starvation I say we do protect them from that." Thus it turns out that the Atlantic Charter is really inapplicable to the Africans because they do not need it. It is only needed for the less fortunate peoples of Europe. (*Manchester Guardian*, March 30, 1944.)

African Geographical Expedition.

AN expedition, to be known as the African Geographic l Expedition, is being organized in Cape Town to take films and carry out research in Africa immediately after the war. The expedition will be away two years, and will cover the greater part of British, South, Central and East Africa, as well as parts of t e Belgian Congo, Angola, and Mozambique. Its research will include the diets of Africans and the selection of a uniform orthography for Native vernaculars. (*Union of South Africa Weekly Newsletter*, February 14, 1044.)

Vol. II. No 3 Octobre 1944

Eric Fr. Etienne
Professeur au Collège International
Cap.

Cahiers d'Haïti

Revue Mensuelle
Port-au-Prince

Sous le Haut Patronage de Son Excellence Monsieur Elie Lescot, Président de la République (au centre) et sous la Présidence d'Honneur de l'éminent philosophe français, le Professeur Jacques Maritain (à gauche) s'est tenu à Port-au-Prince, du 24 au 30 Septembre 1944, le Congrès International de Philosophie, organisé par le Dr. Camille Lhérisson, Président de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques (à droite).

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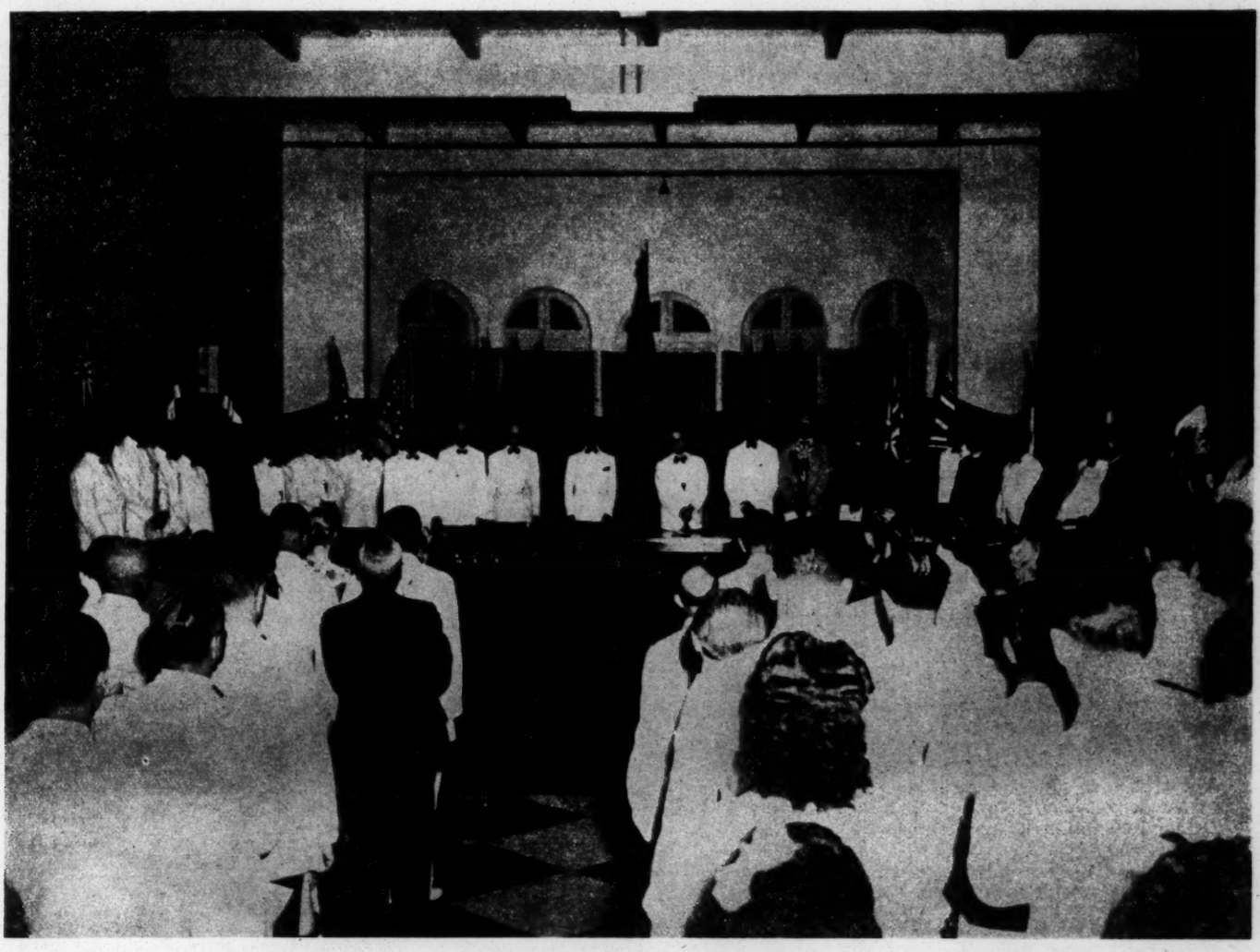

SEANCE D'INAUGURATION DU CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE PHILOSOPHIE A PORT-AU-PRINCE

Elle eut lieu dans la Salle des Bustes du Palais National, dans la soirée du 24 Septembre. Cette photo fut prise par le photographe américain Charles Perry Weimer, au moment où l'assistance, debout et recueillie, écoutait les hymnes nationaux des Pays représentés au Congrès. Notre édition est consacrée au Congrès en hommage aux personnalités étrangères qui ont visité notre capitale à cette occasion et en hommage également au Docteur Camille Lhérisson, promoteur de ces mémorables Assises de la Culture et de l'Humanisme.

Cahiers d'Haïti

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II.—L'Homme et la Connaissance— par le Dr. Habib Estefano.

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Hommage à Henri Bergson.

Le Banquet de clôture du Congrès.

Quatorzième tirage des primes de «Cahiers d'Haïti».

Le Congrès International de Philosophie

Tenu à Port-au-Prince

du 24 au 30 Septembre 1944

Le Dimanche 24 Septembre au soir, dans la spacieuse salle des Bustes du Palais National, s'ouvrait le Congrès International de Philosophie organisé par le Docteur Camille Lhérisson, Président de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques. Ce Congrès, placé sous le Haut Patronage de M. le Président de la République, Son Excellence Elie Lescot, et sous la présidence d'honneur de Jacques Maritain, Professeur à l'Institut catholique de Paris et Président d'honneur de l'Ecole libre des Hautes Etudes de New-York et du Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures, S. Exc. Gérard Lescot, faisait, de notre Capitale le siège des plus grandes assises de la pensée depuis la guerre.

Dès huit heures, au milieu d'une assistance d'élite, les Membres d'honneur et les nombreuses personnalités intellectuelles étrangères, déléguées au Congrès de Philosophie, prenaient place sur l'estrade dressée dans la belle Salle des Bustes du Palais et décorée aux couleurs des divers Pays représentés. M. Gérard Lescot, Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures et porte-parole du Président de la République, ouvrit cette splendide fête de l'esprit par le discours que nous reproduisons plus loin ainsi que quelques autres discours et communications au Congrès.

Puis tour à tour prirent la parole le Dr. Cornelius Krusé, Secrétaire de l'Association des Philosophes Américains qui parla des hautes spéculations de l'esprit aux Etats-Unis, les Abbés Parent et Dionne de l'Université Laval, l'Abbé Gutherie de l'Université Georgetown, l'Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis M. Orme Wilson et les autres représentants des pays participant au Congrès.

M. Jacques Maritain, ce maître célèbre de la philosophie contemporaine, clôtura cette magnifique séance inaugurale par un vibrant message exprimant, avec toute la profondeur et la clarté qui caractérisent son talent d'écrivain, sa foi dans la démocratie et la culture.

Et à l'Institut haïtiano-américain se poursuivirent les travaux philosophiques du Congrès de Port-au-Prince, au cours desquels furent traités avec conscience et compétence les problèmes de la connaissance humaine, des croyances etc. qui conditionnent le devenir de l'Humanité.

Quelques congressistes haïtiens et étrangers.

Salut aux Congressistes

DISCOURS DE SON EXC. GERARD E. LESCOT

Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures

Encore que ce soit pour moi un motif de fierté, je ne peux m'empêcher de penser que c'est un bien périlleux honneur que de représenter le Chef de la Nation aux plus grandes assises de la Pensée, qui se soient jamais tenue en notre pays. Qu'il me soit donc permis de remercier d'abord S. E. le Président de la République de cette haute marque d'attention et de confiance qu'Elle a bien voulu me témoigner, avant que de transmettre aux éminents congressistes, réunis en cette salle, les vifs regrets qu'éprouve le Chef de l'Etat de ne pouvoir participer à la cérémonie d'inauguration du Congrès de Philosophie.

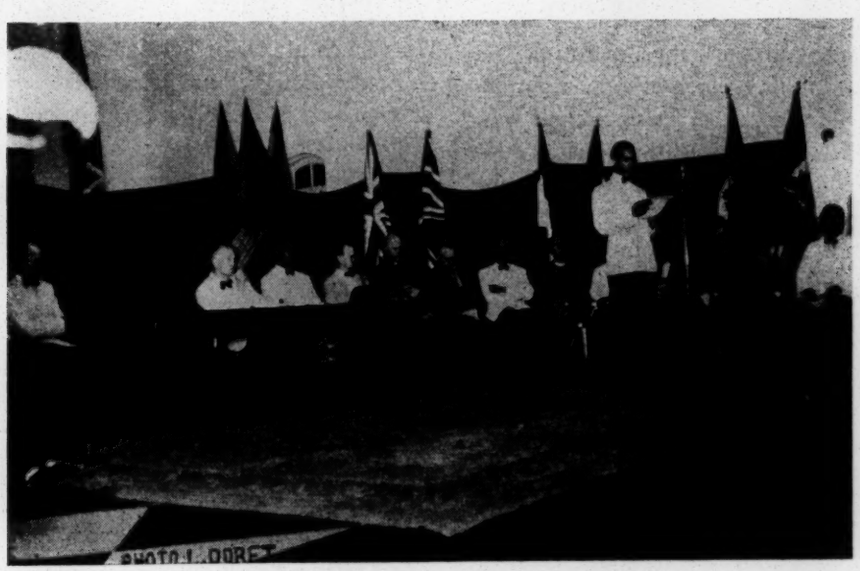
J'ai reçu aussi l'agréable mission de transmettre à cette haute assemblée les vœux de complet succès que formule le Président de la République pour les travaux qu'elle se propose d'entreprendre.

Un devoir pour moi non moins doux est celui de souhaiter la bienvenue à ces maitres de la pensée, qui, ayant consenti à répondre favorablement à la remarquable démarche de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques, sont venus ici pour débattre les problèmes de la Connaissance, au moment où la science, mise au service du matérialisme le plus dégradant contribue à la destruction de l'espèce humaine.

Je me plais particulièrement, au nom du Chef de la Nation, que j'ai l'honneur de représenter, à remercier ce Maître incontesté de la Pensée chrétienne, le professeur Jacques Maritain, d'avoir bien voulu répondre à l'invitation du Gouvernement de la République d'apporter à nos élites intellectuelles le fruit des nouvelles méditations suscitées en lui par son douloureux exil, loin d'une patrie bien-aimée, loin de cette France chère au cœur de tous les Haïtiens. La vie souvent réserve des surprises fort agréables, ainsi celle que nous éprouvons à approcher aujourd'hui le philosophe que nous connaissons depuis longtemps, parce qu'il nous a introduit à la philosophie bergsonienne», parce qu'il nous a soumis ses «Réflexions sur l'intelligence», parce qu'il nous a aidé à nous dépasser en nous faisant saisir la «Primauté du Spirituel».

J'aime aussi à transmettre au Révérend Père Gutherie, à MM. les Abbés Parent et Dionne, au Dr. Kruzé et à MM. Alfred Métraux, Habib Estéfano et Aimé Césaire, dont les travaux contribuent à ensemencer et à enrichir le vaste champ de la connaissance hu-

(Voir suite page 51)



Le Ministre Lescot prononçant son discours.

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«JE SOUHAITE A TOUS LES HAITIENS DE TIRER DES ASSISES QUE NOUS INAUGURONS CE SOIR, UNE LEÇON DE VOLONTE ET DE COURAGE.»

Mon premier mot sera pour remercier Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République d'avoir comblé de sa généreuse attention la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques, en rendant possible une manifestation d'une si haute portée intellectuelle et morale, à un moment critique de l'histoire de l'Humanité, contribuant ainsi de façon remarquable à servir la cause de la Culture, par l'expression de ce qui a peut-être le plus manqué au monde: une philosophie. Le monde a souffert, pour avoir adopté une fausse philosophie de l'existence, entraînant par la suite une crise de la conscience universelle.

Alors qu'il inaugurait le VIIe Congrès Scientifique Américain à Washington, le 10 mai 1940, en un printemps tragique, le Président Roosevelt disait, en substance: «Notre hémisphère est la seule partie du monde où pareille réunion peut se tenir en ce moment. Ailleurs, la guerre et la politique obligent professeurs et savants à devenir eux aussi, des agents de destruction. En d'autres parties du monde, professeurs et savants ne sont plus autorisés à enseigner la vérité, ni à la rechercher, à moins qu'elle ne paraisse convenable aux desseins de Machiavel. Les manifestations de la Science ou de l'Art peuvent détruire ou créer.»

Les temps sont changés. Il est significatif, pour la Nation Haïtienne que nous inaugurions ce soir un Congrès, qui a pour but de déterminer la valeur et les limites des théories de la Connaissance. Ce qui indique, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, qu'il se trouve en ce pays, un groupe d'hommes qui n'ont jamais douté de la liberté, qui savent ce que représente le péril de la révolution subversive et qui veulent travailler, non point à organiser le désordre, mais répandre les bienfaits de la Connaissance; un groupe d'hommes qui considèrent comme l'une des conditions essentielles de l'avancement du savoir et du progrès moral, l'indépendance de la pensée et le droit pour chacun d'accomplir sa vocation spirituelle. Au moment où la violence est virtuellement maîtrisée, il est réconfortant que l'on sache que la brutalité n'a jamais engendré aucune œuvre féconde,—ni la témérité. La possession de la force gâte inévitablement les libres jugements de la raison, c'est pourquoi les dictateurs ont péché contre la sagesse.

Qu'une petite République, comme la nôtre, serve comme nous le faisons la cause de la culture et de la civilisation, c'est un acte qui honore le peuple Haïtien

Que la République d'Haïti, en de si difficiles conjonctures, ait pu devenir le siège d'assises comme celles que nous allons vivre, nous en gardons à Monsieur le Président de la République et à Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat Gérard LESCOT, dont il faut signaler la grande loyauté, une sincère reconnaissance.

Nous connaissons les grandes difficultés auxquelles le Gouvernement doit faire face, c'est pourquoi nous ne saurions trop louer ceux qui ont compris que la République a besoin de savants, que la Démocratie a besoin de plus de sagesse, et qu'un Peuple entier a droit à plus de lumière.

Maintenant, qu'il me soit permis d'exprimer notre profonde gratitude à notre cher et grand ami le Professeur Jacques MARITAIN, de l'honneur qu'il a bien voulu faire à la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques, en acceptant de venir présider ce Congrès et communier avec nous dans l'amour de la culture chrétienne. C'est pour rendre un hommage particulier à l'un de ceux qui ont le plus contribué à dégager les responsabilités de la Conscience universelle, que nous avons voulu consacrer nos travaux à l'étude des problèmes de la Connaissance. Je porte au Professeur Jacques Maritain, à l'homme de qualité autant qu'au philosophe, que j'ai appris à connaître et à estimer, la plus profonde admiration. Je crois exprimer ainsi un sentiment qui est celui de tous les intellectuels de ce pays.

Comme ce voyage aux Antilles, sera, probablement, le dernier accompli cette année en Amérique par le Professeur Maritain, je forme le vœu qu' il retrouve une France revenue à sa grande tradition chrétienne et démocratique de liberté, d'égalité et de fraternité généreuse, tradition, dont le Professeur MARITAIN, à l'heure actuelle, est le plus digne représentant, une France toute imprégnée de l'humanisme intégral si ardemment prêché par Jacques MARITAIN.

Je profite de cette occasion pour remercier le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, en la personne de son éminent Ambassadeur en Haïti, Son Excellence Monsieur Orme Wilson, d'avoir bien voulu nous assurer la participation des penseurs éminents qui nous honorent aujourd'hui.

Je tiens, de façon particulière, à exprimer notre vive gratitude à Son Excellence Monsieur Tuson, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique, à la Royal Society, et au British Council qui, malgré toutes les épreuves qu'endure journellement l'Angleterre, a tenu à nous offrir une collection remarquable d'ouvrages de philosophes anglais.

J'adresse un cordial salut à l'Association américaine de Philosophie qui s'est beaucoup intéressée à l'organisation de ce Congrès et qui a tenu à se faire représenter par l'Eminent Professeur Krusé.

Je remercie tous les gouvernements et les Institututions qui ont bien voulu déléguer des représentants à ce Con-

Discours du

Dr. Camille LHERISSON

grès et nous adresser des messages de félicitations.

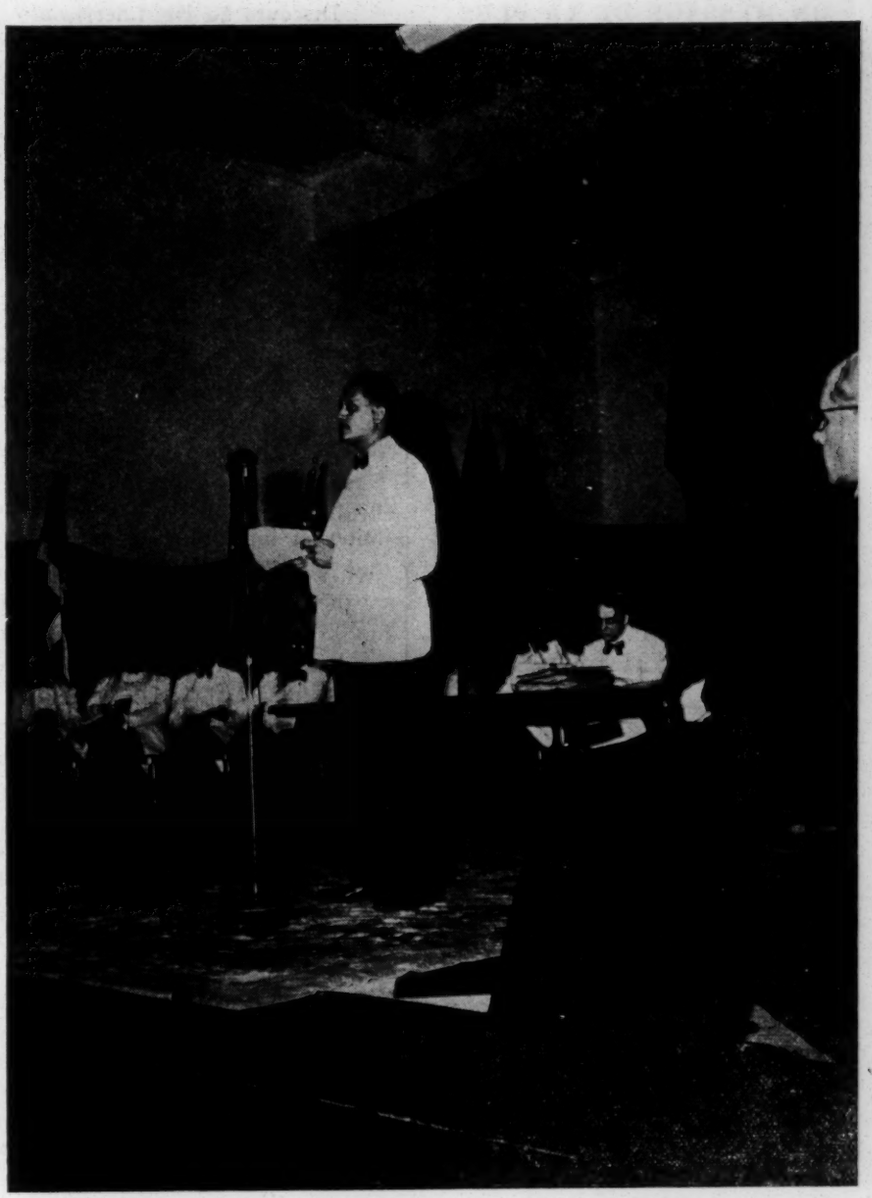
Je ne trouve pas assez de mots pour remercier le Gouvernement Français d'avoir délégué notre cher ami Aimé CESAIRE à ce Congrès. Il s'est dépensé généreusement pour la jeunesse Haïtienne. Nous lui exprimons notre plus profonde gratitude pour les précieux services qu'il a rendus à la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques. Il a su, à l'aube de la Nouvelle Renaissance française, rallumer chez nous la flamme de la culture latine. Mesdames, Messieurs, je tiens à rendre hommage à la mémoire d'un grand Haïtien, le Dr. J. C. Dorsainvil, l'un des nôtres qui se préoccupaient beaucoup des questions philosophiques.

Je tiens à rendre un public hommage au Dr. Catts PRESSOIR avec toute la profonde gratitude de l'un de ses anciens élèves—c'est un homme aussi savant que dévoué. Les hautes qualités morales qui forment l'essence de son existence autant que l'excellent enseignement qu'il a dispensé à toute une série de générations, expliquent bien qu'il ait été choisi comme Vice-Président d'Honneur de ce Congrès.

S'il me fallait choisir un seul exemple, pour illustrer l'importance de la culture générale, et pour marquer les rapports de la pensée et de l'action, je prendrais le livre magistral du Général de Gaulle: VERS L'ARMEE DE METIER», qui parut en 1934. Il montre que depuis longtemps, le Général de Gaulle se préparait à la tâche glorieuse qu'il remplit actuellement. Dans la conclusion de cet ouvrage, qu'il intitule «Commandement», le Général de Gaulle écrit «La puissance de l'esprit implique une diversité qu'on ne trouve point dans la pratique exclusive du métier. La véritable école du commandement est donc la culture générale. Par elle, la pensée est mise à même de s'exercer, avec ordre, de discerner dans les choses l'essentiel de l'accessoire, d'apercevoir les prolongements et les interférences, bref, de s'élever a ce degré où les ensembles apparaissent sans préjudice des nuances. Pas un illustre capitaine qui n'eût le goût et le sentiment du patrimoine de l'esprit humain. Au fond des victoires d'Alexandre, on retrouve toujours Aristote»...

«Pour que naisse, demain, l'armée de métier, pour que lui soient donnés la matière et l'esprit nouveaux sans lesquels elle ne serait qu'une décevante velléité, il faut qu'un maître apparaisse, indépendant en ses jugements, irrécusable dans ses ordres, crédité par l'opinion. Serviteur du seul Etat, dépouillé de préjugés, dédaigneux de clientèles; commis enfermé dans sa tâche, pénétré de longs desseins, au fait des gens et des choses du ressort; chef faisant corps avec l'armée, dévoué à ceux qu'il commande, avide d'être responsable; homme assez fort pour s'imposer, assez habile pour séduire, assez grand pour une grande œuvre, tel sera le ministre soldat ou politique, à qui la patrie devra l'économie prochaine de sa force».

(Voir suite page 6)



Dr. Camille Lhérisson

Président de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques
Président du Congrès International de Philosophie.

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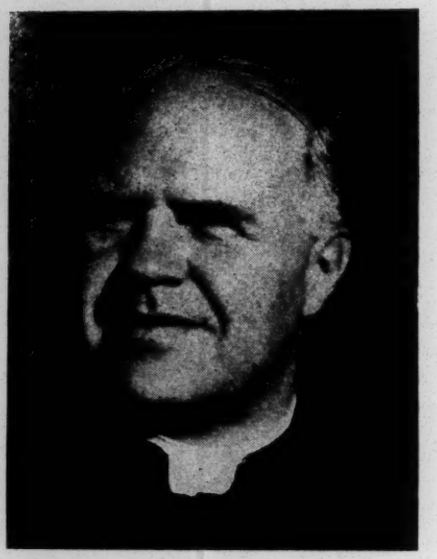
UN MESSAGE DE LA PLUS ANCIENNE UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DES ETATS-UNIS



Révérend Huntey Gutherie S. J.,
Doyen de la Faculté des Hautes Etudes — Université Georgetown, Washington, D. C.

Le T. R. Père Zacheus J. Maher S. J. Assistant américain du général de la Compagnie de Jésus, et le Rv. Père Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., Président de l'Université Georgetown, la plus ancienne institution catholique d'enseignement supérieur aux E. U., fondée en cette année mémorable de 1789, m'ont personnellement confié la tâche agréable d'offrir leurs salutations au peuple d'Haïti et en particulier aux organisateurs et aux membres du Congrès International de Philosophie.

En ces temps où les principes les plus sacrés et les plus fondamentaux, qui soumettent le genre humain à Dieu, son créateur, où les vertus de justice et de charité envers nos semblables sont quelquefois mises en doute ou considérées avec indifférence, il est réconfortant de voir se manifester la coopération et les profonds sentiments religieux de cette élite d'hommes réunis en conclave solennel pour remettre en lumière les principes intellectuels et moraux qui doivent inspirer l'avenir du monde.

Au nom du T. R. Père Maher et du Président de Georgetown et en mon nom propre, je salue cette illustre assemblée et demande à Dieu de bénir nos louables efforts.

Discours du Dr. Lhérisson

(Suite de la page 5)

Je suis d'autant plus heureux de pouvoir ainsi rendre un hommage au Général de Gaulle, sauveur de la France, que cet homme d'action s'est chargé lui-même, de proclamer la primauté de l'humanisme sur la Technocratie et la primauté du spirituel sur le Matérialisme.

Quand on analyse les origines et l'évolution de la pensée, on en conçoit la véritable puissance et l'on ne peut s'empêcher de conclure que la vie n'est qu'une grande œuvre de l'esprit. L'homme a su, non seulement, créer, imaginer, inventer, mais également imiter et interpréter la nature. C'est tout cela qui explique en partie sa survivance. L'œuvre imposante de l'homme a survécu à cause du sentiment et du besoin de perfectionnement qui sont le fond même de sa pensée.

La connaissance de l'œuvre réalisée, la conscience de l'œuvre réalisée, voilà ce qui est profondément humain. Cet élan créateur ne se rattache pas à une particularité quelconque de l'organisation de l'homme, mais semble jaillir du fond de son être, et l'idée créatrice semble venir d'ailleurs. La vérité résultera d'une pénétration réciproque de toutes les sciences, celles qui ont leur point de départ en nous-mêmes, c'est-à-dire dans l'étude des problèmes de la raison et celles qui ont pour objet l'interprétation des phénomènes de la nature. Si l'expérimentation que facilite notre équipement scientifique réserve de nouvelles découvertes, il ne faut pas oublier que les méthodes et les techniques ne sont que des créations et des instruments de l'esprit. Les naturalistes de l'antiquité avaient puisé dans leur imagination, bien plus que dans une observation détaillée des phénomènes, les principes de leurs doctrines. Mais ni la pensée, ni la philosophie qui est destinée à féconder l'intelligence, ne sont le privilège d'une race, d'une nation ou d'un individu. Il appartient à chaque peuple et à chaque citoyen, en raison de leur culture et de leur éducation, de pouvoir, par l'ouvrage de la pensée mûrie et réfléchie, chercher et trouver les rapports même partiels de la raison et de la nature. Ce qui fait la richesse de l'humanité, c'est de pouvoir grouper des tendances différentes et des valeurs distinctes, pour tirer dans la variété une somme substantielle de pensées. Par sa vocation spirituelle, chaque homme possède un idéal, conditionné par la profondeur de l'âme et l'élévation de la pensée.

La crise dont souffre l'Humanité est morale et indique assez, que beaucoup plus que les commodités qu'apporte la science, l'homme a besoin d'une foi et d'une raison d'être. Les avantages techniques de la science, de même que les fausses conceptions de l'art, sont payés chèrement par l'humanité. Nous en avons de tristes exemples.

Il faut que l'homme, au-delà de toutes les contraintes matérielles, puisse penser librement et vivre une vie intérieure faite de méditations sur la grandeur de l'esprit et du profond désir de se dépasser, et que cette réflexion devienne une inspiration, marquée par le sentiment de la toute puissance de l'esprit.

Ce Congrès de Philosophie apportera plus qu'une espérance aux générations qui nous suivent et qui sont avides de foi et de connaissance. Il leur apportera une raison de vivre, car il posera les limites du possible devant la Pensée Haïtienne qui se cherche.

J'exprime le vœu de voir se resserrer les nouvelles amitiés qui naîtront de ce Congrès, de voir se perpétuer ces ententes cordiales, ces échanges d'idées entre des hommes libres, sur le vrai sens de l'existence humaine, et sur la connaissance humaine.

Je souhaite à tous les Haïtiens de tirer des assises que nous inaugurons ce soir, une leçon de volonté et de courage.

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UNE GRANDE VOIX AMERICAINE

Discours du Dr C. KRUSE

Tout d'abord, je tiens à exprimer à vous tous, et plus particulièrement aux distingués organisateurs de ce important Congrès de Philosophie, le grand plaisir et surtout l'honneur que j'éprouve en ce moment d'être parmi vous comme représentant de l'Association Américaine de Philosophie, qui m'a chargé de vous présenter ses amitiés les plus cordiales et de collaborer avec vous, le plus étroitement possible, dans la haute tâche que vous avez si noblement entreprise.

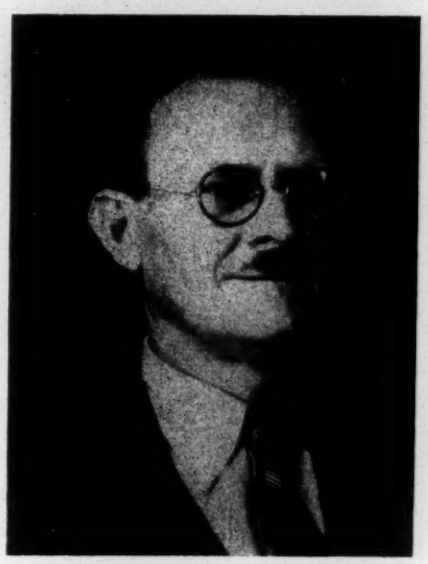
Monsieur le Président du Congrès a déjà donné lecture du message du Président de notre société philosophique. Je voudrais souligner tout ce que mon collègue a dit. Je peux vous assurer que, seuls, les obstacles occasionnés par la guerre ont empêché la réalisation d'une assistance nombreuse de mes confrères qui auraient été heureux d'être présents. Quelques uns de nos plus distingués philosophes ont bien voulu prendre part quand même au Congrès et m'ont confié leurs communications qui seront lues au cours du congrès.

Ils m'ont chargé de vous exprimer leurs regrets sincères de n'avoir pu venir en personne. Comme vous le savez, sans doute, nous autres les américains du Nord aimons à voyager et nous sommes, pour ainsi dire, les congressistes par nature... Par conséquent en temps ordinaire, un Congrès de ce genre aurait pu toujours compter sur un concours enthousiaste de notre part.

Le dernier Congrès de Philosophie qui a eu lieu dans le monde civilisé était le Congrès Descartes, à Paris en 1937. Peu après, les lumières de la civilisation se sont éteintes, ou presque. C'est un fait historique remarquable que le Congrès qui fait suite au Congrès Descartes, soit justement ce Congrès convoqué par la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques, à Port-au-Prince.

En conséquence, il n'est pas possible d'exagérer la haute valeur culturelle de ce Congrès.

Dans les temps troublés, il y a toujours la tentation de déclarer une espèce de moratorium sur la pensée et surtout sur la pensée philosophique. On réclame l'action et on semble enclin à vouloir se passer de la pensée. Mais l'homme étant doué de raison se prive à son péril, péril de corps et surtout de l'âme, du guide indispensable de sa pensée. Toute la dignité de l'homme, disait Pascal réside dans sa raison. Nous devrions ajouter avec lui: «Tâchons donc de raisonner bien.» Le vrai philosophe de tout temps, depuis l'époque de Socrate et Platon, jusqu'à nos jours n'a jamais renoncé à sa haute mission. Au cours d'un de nos derniers Congrès internationaux, le grand philosophe Italien Benedette Croce, en séance plénière, et non sans amertume bien compréhensible, posa cette question: «Que feraient les vers à soie si l'on n'appréciait plus la soie?» Mais heureusement, on voit poindre un nouveau jour. Sera-t-il meilleur? On répond ordinairement: «Espérons-le!» Mais ce n'est pas assez, étant donné que l'homme est appelé à concourir à la création de ce meilleur monde Ce serait tomber dans un défaitisme indigne ou dans un laisser-aller ignoble que de penser que l'homme n'est pour rien dans les événements de son histoire... On ne peut pas empêcher les cyclones de la nature, mais on peut éviter les catastrophes de provenance humaine, à condition qu'on pense, qu'on sache, et qu'on agisse bien. Voilà notre tâche d'aujourd'hui.



Dr. Cornelius Krusé,
Vice-Président du Congrès

L'année dernière, j'eus le privilège d'entrer en contact avec tous les philosophes et toutes les sociétés philosophiques du Mexique et de l'Amérique du Sud. Je fus partout reçu avec un accueil vraiment touchant. Mais il faut avouer que, de temps en temps, on laissait échapper un peu d'étonnement qu'un américain du Nord pût s'intéresser à la philosophie! Et le fait que notre société philosophique compte environ 900 membres qui se consacrent presque tous complètement à l'étude et à l'enseignement de la philosophie, semblait incroyable. Pour ma part, il me faut avouer que j'étais étonné de leur étonnement. A vrai dire, et pour bien mettre les choses au point, je me hâte d'ajouter que dans les cercles universitaires on était mieux instruit du véritable état des choses dans mon pays. Cependant, grâce à cette expérience, je me suis rendu compte, une fois de plus, combien fâcheux et souvent faux, sont maints jugements que nous portons les uns sur les autres.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de vous rappeler que la philosophie a toujours joui d'un grand prestige en notre pays depuis les premiers jours de la colonisation américaine. On n'a qu'à examiner les premiers catalogues des Universités, telles que Harvard, Yale, Princeton ou Columbia, pour se convaincre de la grande place que l'enseignement universitaire a faite dès les premiers temps à la philosophie.

Naturellement, depuis, le développement technique a pris l'envergure que tout le monde connaît. Mais, à côté de l'enseignement professionnel, toutes les grandes Universités ont gardé intact et même ont développé leur enseignement culturel. En outre, et c'est un fait assez remarquable, il persiste

encore dans notre enseignement supérieur une grande quantité de petites, mais importantes Universités, foyers de culture générale, qui se donnent presque uniquement pour tâche, la formation intellectuelle et morale des jeunes gens, ou qui donnent comme nous disons « aliberal education».

On discute, il est vrai, beaucoup chez nous l'avenir de ces petites Universités de 400 à 800 étudiants et l'on arrive de temps en temps à se demander assez anxieusement si elles pourront se maintenir dans le monde d'après-guerre, qui amènera sans doute beaucoup de changements. Il est encourageant, cependant, de constater combien nombreux sont les hommes distingués, soit dans les affaires, soit dans le Gouvernement, qui ont exprimé récemment leur conviction qu'un grand avenir est toujours réservé, et doit être réservé aux établissements, grands et petits, de l'enseignement culturel. Les meilleures écoles professionnelles, de médecine et de droit, recommandent toujours à leurs étudiants de ne pas négliger la culture générale.

Mais, qu'est-ce que la culture? N'est-ce pas former l'esprit, le cœur, et l'âme, non pas pour la jouissance personnelle et solitaire dans une tour d'ivoire, mais plutôt pour découvrir comment les peuples peuvent vivre ensemble, non seulement avec un esprit de tolérance, mais encore dans une atmosphère de compréhension mutuelle, et une collaboration de plus en plus amicale dans les hautes tâches communes de l'esprit. Partout, dans les cercles religieux — et il ne faut jamais oublier l'importance de la religion aux Etats-Unis — comme dans les milieux universitaires, gouvernementaux et industriels, il y a des voix qui s'élèvent pour souligner le fait qui devient de plus en plus évident, que la fin de la guerre n'apportera pas d'elle seule une paix durable, et qu'il faut, suivant l'expression courante, tâcher maintenant de «gagner la paix après avoir gagné la guerre».

Et comment gagner la paix? En pratiquant de plus en plus la politique du bon voisinage, si heureusement introduite dans nos relations avec les pays étrangers, par notre Président. Mon voyage en Amérique du Sud m'a fait sentir combien bienfaisante a été déjà cette politique. Les difficultés qui, à un moment donné, paraissent insurmontables, s'évanouissent dans l'application loyale de cette conception chrétienne dans son essence, facile à adopter en théorie, mais d'une application toujours difficile. L'application manque bien souvent, non seulement faute de bonne volonté mais aussi faute de l'esprit d'invention et faute de connaissance. C'est ici que la philosophie américaine devrait faire son apport, parce qu'elle a toujours insisté sur le fait que les moyens ne doivent jamais être séparés des fins. On n'a qu'à lire nos philosophes comme Emerson, William James et John Dewey pour s'en convaincre. Les moyens et les fins s'enchevêtrent indissolublement. L'action et la pensée se complètent. Mais naturellement, ce sont des vérités philosophiques acquises depuis longtemps. Dans la correspondance, exquise du reste, entre les grands amis, William James et Henri Bergson, on a quelques fois l'impression que James trouvait que l'intuition issue de Bergson n'estimait pas assez, et à sa vraie valeur, la valeur d'action. Mais Bergson a toujours insisté sur le rôle inéluctable de l'effort dans le développement de la vie humaine. J'ignore si ce fait échappa à James, mais en tout cas il aurait certainement applaudi le discours qu'Henri Bergson, empêché, envoya comme Président d'Honneur du Congrès Descartes, aux congressistes, en leur disant en des termes déjà devenus classiques:

Le Dr. Cornelius Krusé prononçant son discours.

«Il faut agir en homme de pensée, et penser en homme d'action.»

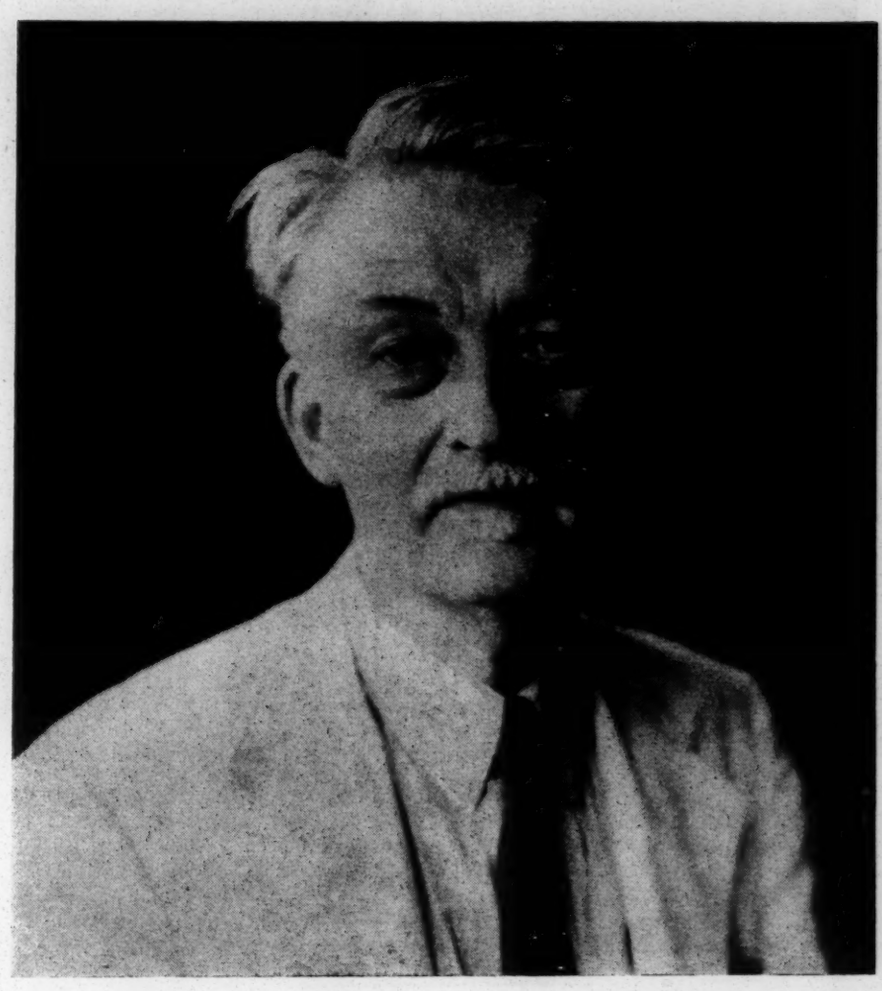
C'est vraiment, n'est-ce pas, notre tâche à nous; une tâche qui ne s'accomplira pas seulement en le souhaitant, ni en s'attendant à ce que sans effort un mouvement spontané l'effectue tout seul. Chaque progrès dépend de ceux qui y croient et qui se donnent de tout leur cœur à l'accomplissement du but de leur aspiration et font leur possible pour connaître les obstacles et la manière de les surmonter. Sans cette connaissance, rien ne peut se faire.

C'est la mission de tous les hommes de bonne volonté et qui savent apprécier les difficultés de leur tâche de se chercher les uns les autres, au-delà des frontières, pour s'encourager, pour s'instruire réciproquement, et pour s'entr'aider dans leurs propres tâches, précisément comme nous avons commencé de le faire et le ferons dans ce Congrès, et aussi après je l'espère.

UNE GRANDE VOIX FRANÇAISE

Discours du Professeur MARITAIN

Je voudrais que mes premiers mots soient pour saluer ce beau pays d'Haïti qui m'a déjà conquis et pour remercier Son Excellence le Président de la République d'Haïti de l'invitation dont il a bien voulu m'honorer, ainsi que Son Excellence M. le Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Relations Extérieures pour l'appui précieux qu'il a donné au Congrès. Je suis heureux de vous porter le salut de l'Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes de New-York qui participera par les mémoires de quelques-uns de ses membres aux travaux du Congrès. Vous me permettrez de remercier aussi, en mon nom et au nom de tous ceux qui participent à ce Congrès, le Président du Congrès, mon ami le Dr. Camille Lhérisson, dont le zèle infatigable et la haute autorité morale et scientifique sont à l'origine de l'important témoignage qui sera rendu cette semaine par Port-au-Prince aux œuvres de l'intelligence et de la culture.



Le professeur Jacques Maritain.

Dans le beau discours qu'il a prononcé à cette séance inaugurale, il a parlé de moi en termes qui m'ont rendu confus. Mon cher compatriote, M. le Ministre Milon de Peillon en a fait autant. Je sais fort bien, étant philosophe, c'est-à-dire, si les mots ont un sens, inquiet de ce qui est, combien je suis loin de mériter les éloges ainsi décernés. Il n'y a pas d'humilité, mais simplement vérité, à dire qu'un philosophe, chaque fois qu'on parle de lui en termes si favorables se rappelle le néant dont il a été tiré. Cependant, tout en exprimant ma gratitude à M. le Président d'Honneur pour son accueil qui m'a profondément touché, je remercie aussi de tout cœur le Dr. Lhérisson de ses paroles de bienvenue, d'abord au titre de l'amitié qui nous unit, et ensuite, — précisément, — parce que ce qu'il a dit s'adresse beaucoup moins à ma personne qu'à la cause que j'essaye de servir.

Plus cette cause est grande, plus nous nous sentons petits et insuffisants devant elle. C'est la cause de l'intelligence et de la philosophie dans leur recherche de la vérité, et de cet absolu dans lequel nous sommes, nous vivons, et nous nous mouvons, comme disait Bergson en reprenant le mot de Saint-Paul. C'est la cause de cet humanisme intégral que nous attendons comme le signe et le symbole d'une nouvelle civilisation, où l'inspiration démocratique et l'inspiration évangélique seront réconciliées. Et c'est aussi la cause de cet esprit de la France auquel le peuple d'Haïti est resté si profondément attaché, et qui est un esprit d'humanité et d'universalité, de liberté, de libération, de raison et de foi, et qui fait que par le monde entier la France et le peuple de France sont chers à tous eux qui se souviennent de la dignité humaine.

Cette France de laquelle nous n'avons jamais désespéré, et à l'âme de laquelle, aux jours de malheur, vous avez gardé votre fidèle affection, cette France s'est maintenant redressée grâce à l'héroïsme de son peuple et à l'aide fraternelle des nations et armées alliées. Nous n'oublierons jamais ce que l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis ont fait par un miracle d'énergie morale et physique, dans la lutte commune pour la liberté. Le peuple de France livré aux tortionnaires de la Gestapo politiquement et moralement trahi

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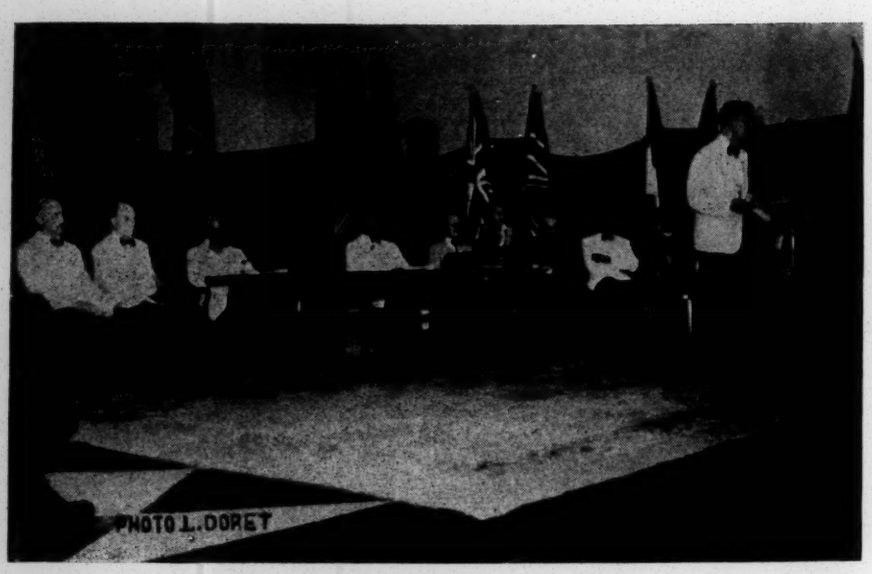
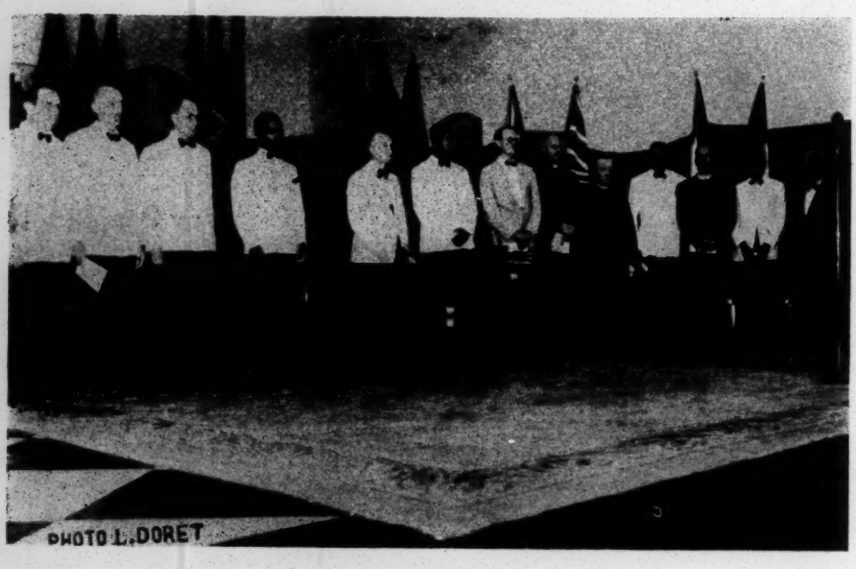
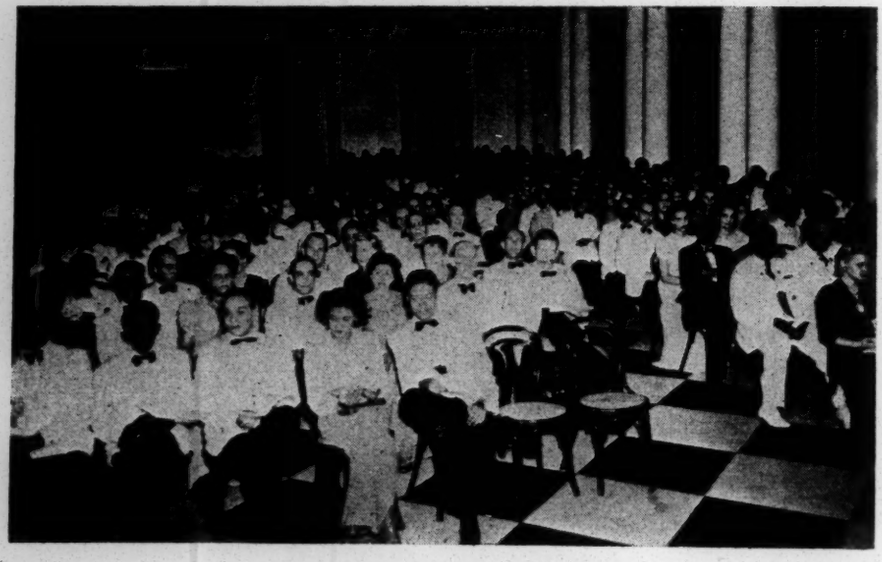


Le Professeur Jacques Maritain prononçant son discours.



Quelques officiels du Congrès à la soirée d'inauguration.



L'Assistance dans la Salle des Bustes.

par les principaux représentants de ses classes dirigeantes et par de soi-disant chefs qui avaient usurpé le pouvoir à la faveur de la défaite, idéologiquement trahi par des hommes qui s'appelaient nationalistes et qui ont prêché la collaboration avec l'ennemi, et qui, confondant le principe authentique de la démocratie avec les mythes et la fausse philosophie de la vie qui l'ont trop longtemps parasité, détestaient en réalité le peuple et la liberté, et étaient tout prêts à livrer le pays aux poisons du fascisme et du racisme, le peuple de France a empêché que la France ne perde son âme, il reprend maintenant en mains les destinées du pays, il est prêt à délivrer de nouveau son message, il a retrouvé lui-même et par sa résistance héroïque le sens de la vocation de la France.

Je remercie tout particulièrement le Dr. Lhérisson d'avoir évoqué le nom du Général de Gaulle, de celui qui a dit en juin 1940: «La France a perdu une bataille mais n'a pas perdu la guerre», parce que sa foi en la patrie lui donnait une clairvoyance supérieure à toutes les fausses apparences historiques; de celui qui a symbolisé et soutenu pendant quatre ans l'effort de la résistance, et qui maintenant, assuré de la confiance du peuple français, a charge de préparer le jour où ce peuple choisira librement et souverainement les institutions de sa Quatrième République.

Mesdames,

Messieurs.

Le Congrès de Philosophie de Port-au-Prince a une importance exceptionnelle, non seulement par le haut témoignage qu'il rend en pleine guerre aux vertus de la pensée, et par la qualité des nombreux travaux qui y seront présentés, mais aussi parce qu'il est la première grande manifestation internationale dans laquelle, sur le plan des œuvres de l'esprit, des représentants des peuples libres aient pu, depuis que le monde est en feu, se rencontrer pour travailler ensemble au grand ouvrage jamais interrompu de la connaissance et de la culture. Je salue avec joie cette initiative de la nation haïtienne, et je salue en même temps, avec une vive émotion, les sa-

vants haïtiens, américains, britanniques, canadiens, sud-américains, libanais, parmi lesquels j'ai tant d'amis que je suis heureux de retrouver ici.

Il me semble qu'une des grandes leçons qui se dégageront de ce congrès concerne cette unité du monde dont M. Wilkie a parlé, et qui se manifeste par excellence sur le plan de la pensée, quand la pensée n'est pas pervertie par le démon raciste. Toutes les nations de la terre ont pris conscience du fait qu'elles sont solidaires les unes des autres. Chaque peuple doit penser désormais en termes non pas simplement nationaux ni continentaux, mais en termes mondiaux. Et tout particulièrement, en ce qui concerne l'Occident ce rôle de mer intérieure de la civilisation que la Méditerranée a joué pendant tant de siècles, c'est maintenant l'Atlantique qui va le jouer : ce qui ouvre une nouvelle époque de l'Histoire.

La grande question pour les peuples, plus fondamentale et plus grave que les questions politiques et économiques elles-mêmes, sera d'acquérir une vraie intelligence, une vraie compréhension les uns des autres, de comprendre et de respecter la psychologie de ces autres peuples avec lesquels, tous ensemble, ils ne forment qu'une seule communauté civilisée.

Il me semble par exemple qu'une des fonctions de la France sera d'aider le monde russe et le monde de langue anglaise à entrer davantage, à entrer de mieux en mieux dans la connaissance spirituelle l'un de l'autre. Et, étant un Français qui depuis douze ans va régulièrement aux Etats-Unis parce que j'aime ce pays et son peuple, parce que j'aime sa jeunesse, que j'ai connue dans ses universités, ces jeunes gens qui savaient le prix de la paix et qui versent maintenant leur sang en chevaliers de la liberté, parce que je crois connaître un peu les immenses et généreuses ressources humaines du peuple américain, il me semble que je comprends un peu les questions qui se posent dans votre pays d'Haïti, de culture si profondément française et où l'amitié séculaire de la France et de l'Amérique est destinée à s'affirmer de plus en plus concrètement. Là aussi la question fondamentale est une question d'intelligence et de connaissance, de compréhension des âmes. Il s'agit de descendre assez avant dans cette connaissance pour que les problèmes se posent en termes de réelle et vivante coopération.

Je suis persuadé que les Européens qui viennent faire un tour en Amérique et rapportent un livre sur leurs impressions nous donnent une image très fausse de la civilisation américaine. Mon ami Duhamel a écrit là-dessus un livre absurde et déplorable. L'Amérique est tout autre chose que ce pays de la machine et de la technocratie qu'on se plaît à nous décrire. Les problèmes humains s'y posent dans toute leur force. Dans le domaine de l'éducation, en particulier, le grand débat concernant l'éducation libérale pour tous et la restauration des arts libéraux, qui se poursuit dans les universités américaines avec tant d'ardeur intellectuelle me semble d'une signification cruciale pour l'avenir de la civilisation occidentale. La révolution industrielle est un phénomène historique qui affecte le monde entier, et qui donnera à la technologie une importance essentielle dans le monde de demain. Mais la technologie n'est pas la technocratie, c'est-à-dire la primauté de la technique et des moyens de domination de la matière sur les valeurs morales et spirituelles. Le règne de la technocratie serait une calamité. Au contraire la technologie est bonne en elle-même, comme la science, elle apporte à l'humanité d'incomparables moyens d'affranchissement, il s'agit d'ordonner ces moyens à des fins vraiment humaines, et pour cela de les subordonner à la sagesse. Bergson disait en ce sens que la mécanique appelle la mystique, et que le monde, dont la machine et la technique ont élargi prodigieusement le corps, a besoin d'un supplément d'âme pour continuer sa marche vers la libération de l'être humain. L'Amérique est consciente de ce problème comme l'Europe en est consciente.

Un jeune Américain de mes amis, qui fait maintenant son apprentissage d'aviateur dans les forces armées, m'écrivait récemment que l'amitié naturelle, instinctive, qui unit le peuple américain et le peuple français, et qui est un grand don de la providence, s'explique à son avis parce que les structures spirituelles françaises, enracinées dans des siècles d'expérience et d'histoire, sont ouvertes à ce sens du moderne et du mouvement qui est si profond dans le peuple américain, et qui dans sa réalité authentique est un hommage rendu à la générosité du Créateur, car, ainsi que le disait un grand religieux : «Dieu aime l'antique mais non pas le vieux». Dans ces perspectives m'apparaît tout ce que le monde a à attendre d'une rencontre en profondeur de la civilisation américaine, avec son prodigieux dynamisme de jeunesse et sa recheche des fondations spirituelles capables de justifier celui-ci, et de la civilisation française avec ses puissantes racines traditionnelles et son indéfectible aspiration à la jeunesse et au renouvellement.

Pour qu'un arbre reçoive une greffe qui lui fera porter des fruits nouveaux, il faut qu'il garde précieusement ses racines qui soutiennent l'édifice entier construit par le labeur de la sève. Ici, en Haïti, où vous avez le privilège de posséder les profondes racines des grandes traditions françaises et catholiques, et où vous vous trouvez en même temps dans l'orbite du dynamisme de la civilisation américaine, vous êtes à un point de rencontre des deux civilisations. Il me semble qu'il y a là un magnifique champ de recherche pour vos intellectuels, où ils pourront appliquer à de grands et féconds problèmes humains l'effort de cette connaissance aux vertus de laquelle ce congrès est dédié. Dans la constellation des philosophes et des savants de tant et de si nobles nations dont les mémoires seront présentés ici, il me semble significatif que les travaux apportés par le Canada, qui se trouve lui aussi au point de rencontre des deux Mondes, les travaux apportés par l'Amérique Latine, et les travaux si importants par le nombre et par la qualité apportés par la délégation des Etats-Unis, occupent une place si remarquable. Si la guerre a empêché que des philosophes anglais puissent être présents

(Voir suite page 42)

I – La Connaissance et les Mathématiques

par le Dr Lucien HIBBERT

Dans le domaine de la connaissance de la Nature, grâce à l'utilisation des mathématiques, on distingue, d'une part, la connaissance mathématique proprement dite, et d'autre part, la connaissance des phénomènes naturels avec l'appui de l'appareil mathématique.

1. *La Connaissance Mathématique Proprement dite*

Il existe une connaissance mathématique proprement dite. Elle ne vise pas comme but immédiat à la connaissance de la nature. Elle est d'un caractère abstrait; elle se complaît dans la définition ou encore dans la création d'êtres ou d'entités mathématiques et dans la construction à partir de ces entités d'édifices logiques bien équilibrés. C'est-à-dire que le travail se fait en deux étapes; au cours de la première, on a créé les êtres mathématiques dont on pense l'existence nécessaire à la réalisation du but que l'on poursuit tandis que dans la deuxième étape, on déduit avec l'aide de tous les moyens logiques possibles tout l'ensemble des propriétés contenues dans les définitions posées dès le début. Tout cela n'est pas bien clair; un exemple fera mieux comprendre de quoi il s'agit.

La Géométrie Elémentaire. La Géométrie élémentaire, ou comme l'on dit le plus souvent la Géométrie Euclidienne, est un exemple extrêmement brillant de ce que les Analystes Modernes appellent une Axiomatique. Nous ne donnons pas immédiatement la signification de ce terme; disons seulement qu'il s'applique admirablemnt à tous ces édifices logiques qui ont leur place dans le domaine de la connaissance mathématique proprement dite

En effet, il ne semble pas qu'une définition condensée puisse clairement montrer tout ce que cache ce vocable axiomatique aujourd'hui si populaire dans le monde des Algébristes et des Géomètres. L'analyse de la structure d'une axiomatique particulière fera bien mieux comprendre ce qu'est une axiomatique en général. Et c'est pourquoi nous nous proposons d'essayer de mettre à jour la structure de la Géométrie Euclidienne.

Ceux qui ont créé la Géométrie Euclidienne ne savaient pas qu'ils construisaient une axiomatique; on l'a su bien plus tard. Alors qu'Euclide avait écrit ses Eléments de Géométrie au début du troisième siècle avant Jésus-Christ, résumant dans son livre un ensemble de connaissances géométriques, dont les premières notions datent sans doute de dizaines de siècles avant lui, ce n'est qu'au début du vingtième siècle, après vingt-trois siècles de recherches, que l'on a pu dégager complètement la vraie signification de cette œuvre prodigieuse, et que l'on a pu montrer de façon indiscutable que la Géométrie Euclidienne avait bien sa place parmi les édifices rationnels que l'on a choisi de nommer des Axiomatiques.

Les Notions Fondamentales.—Les créateurs anonymes de la Géométrie Euclidienne avaient trouvé commode par un procédé de sublimation propre à l'esprit humain de dégager de l'ensemble des observations nées sans doute des besoins de l'Arpentage des terres, des éléments qu'ils avaient appelés points, droites et plans.

Ces trois entités jointes à l'entité que l'on nomme l'espace, forment les quatre notions fondamentales à la base de la Géométrie Euclidienne. C'est sur elles que tout l'édifice euclidien est construit. La première tâche de la Géométrie Euclidienne avait été donc de définir clairement l'espace, le point, la droite et le plan.

Mais ces définitions une fois formulées d'une manière cohérente, il fallait pouvoir les utiliser pour aboutir aux théorèmes de la Géométrie Elémentaire. C'est cette nécessité d'aboutir aux théorèmes à partir des entités de base, qui a obligé d'abord implicitement et aujourd'hui explicitement à faire appel à des propriétés complémentaires de l'espace, du point, de la droite et du plan; propriétés dont il a été nécessaire d'affirmer l'existence sans pouvoir les déduire logiquement des définitions premières et que pour cette raison l'on a appelées des postulats.

Donc en premier lieu les définitions de l'espace, du point, de la droite et du plan; en second lieu des propriétés de ces quatre entités, propriétés indispensables à la construction de l'édifice géométrique, mais que l'on ne peut pas déduire des définitions par les procédés logiques connus et que pour cette raison on postule, c'est-à-dire que l'on déclare exister purement et simplement sans le support d'une démonstration quelconque. Pour résumer des définitions qui créent et des postulats qui élargissent les entités créées et les rendent utilisables.

A cet ensemble de postulats et de définitions on applique le mécanisme des déductions logiques et l'on obtient l'ensemble de théorèmes qui forment le corps de l'axiomatique, en appelant théorème, toute proposition que la logique formelle permet de tirer, de déduire des définitions et des postulats.

En un mot des définitions, des postulats et des déductions; examinons d'abord les définitions fondamentales.

L'Espace. La notion de position d'un objet a le caractère d'une abstraction à partir d'une perception immédiate: elle est du même type que l'idée elle-même d'objet, elle rentre dans le cadre de notre tendance naturelle à extraire des idées à partir du travail de nos sens. Ainsi quand nous disons table, chaque table en particulier nous offre l'image de l'ensemble des éléments qui forment l'idée table; chaque table que nous voyons sert de support à l'idée table.

L'idée de position d'un objet bien défini parmi tous les autres objets que nous percevons en même temps a elle aussi un support concret immédiat.

Mais l'idée d'espace, lieu de toutes les positions possibles d'un même objet ou d'un grand nombre d'objets que l'on peut percevoir séparément et simultanément, n'a pas de support direct dans le monde matériel. Elle est l'affirmation de l'existence de quelque chose qui est et restera toujours au-delà de la possibilité de nos sens; c'est une abstraction totale, et nous disons pour rendre tout cela, que la notion d'espace est le résultat de cette opération de notre cerveau que nous appelons une intuition. Nous avons l'intuition de l'espace, sorte de réservoir immense qui contient tous les objets et dans lequel se font tous les déplacements des corps matériels. L'espace est; nous ne pouvons pas démontrer qu'il existe; nous ne pouvons pas le définir dans le sens de le ramener à des éléments plus simples à partir desquels, on pourrait le construire. Nous ne pouvons pas mieux faire que de dire que l'espace est une intuition absolument nécessaire à l'organisation de l'ensemble de nos idées.

Le Point. Le point se définit comme étant une position limite dans l'espace. Partons de l'idée de position, et ajoutons à cette idée, l'idée de division, division en deux parties distinctes par exemple. On conçoit sans difficulté la position d'un objet dans l'espace; et l'on conçoit aussi que l'objet donné soit coupé en deux. La position initiale est divisée en deux positions partielles; et la somme des deux nouvelles positions permet de retrouver la position première. D'une position unique, on a fait deux positions nouvelles et distinctes. C'est bien là l'opération à laquelle conduit l'idée de la division en deux parties distinctes. Reprenons cette idée de division en deux et appliquons-la à chacune des deux nouvelles parties. Comme résultat, l'objet initial se trouve divisé en quatre parties. Divisons à leur tour chacune des quatre parties en deux, nous obtenons huit et continuons de la sorte sans penser à jamais nous arrêter. Il est clair que nous n'avons aucune perception directe du résultat de cette idée de divisions successives appliquée à un objet bien défini dans l'espace. Nous nous rendons bien compte qu'à partir de l'objet initial nous pouvons faire choix dans chaque étape de subdivision, en suivant l'ordre des subdivisions successives d'un élément unique de l'étape, tel qu'il soit partie intégrante de l'élément unique choisi dans l'étape précédente. De cette manière l'on aura une suite de positions telles que chacune d'elles soit comprise dans la position qui vient immédiatement avant elle dans la suite, et comprenne à son tour celle qui vient immédiatement après elle. Exactement comme une suite de ballons ou de sphères numérotés tels que le numéro 1 contienne le numéro 2, que le 2 contienne le 3, que le 4 soit dans le 3 et ainsi de suite. On est en face de l'idée division appliquée indéfiniment. Que peut-on espérer à la limite: cette série indéfinie d'opérations conduit-elle à quelque chose? On ne peut pas le démontrer mais on a bien l'impression ou plutôt l'intuition qu'à la limite de cette suite indéfinie de divisions il existe quelque chose et c'est cette sphère limite de rayon nul dont le numéro d'ordre serait un entier plus grand que tout nombre entier donné à l'avance c'est-à-dire l'infini, ce quelque chose, que nous appelons le point.

L'idée de point fait donc appel d'abord aux idées de position dans l'espace et de subdivision sans arrêt de cette position. Mais ces deux idées n'ont pas suffi à elles seules pour créer le point; il a fallu une intuition pour affirmer qu'au bout de cette suite indéfinie d'opérations de subdivisions il existait une réalité, une position de l'espace que l'on ne pouvait plus subdiviser et c'est cette position limite indivisible, création exclusive de notre faculté d'intuition qui forme la substance de l'idée de point.

L'espace et le point sont aux deux pôles de l'idée de position d'un objet. Par une extension de cette notion de position, on arrive à l'idée d'espace tandis que c'est une contraction de la même idée qui nous a permis de parvenir au point. Mais la méthode même qui nous a conduit au point, nous présente d'une manière frappante la relation qui existe entre l'espace et le point. Une image de l'espace s'impose à notre esprit: c'est l'image de l'espace réservoir immense de points accumulés.

La Droite. La droite est le chemin unique déterminé par deux points quelconques de l'espace. En d'autres termes, soient A et B deux points distincts de l'espace; la définition de la droite est l'affirmation du fait que parmi tous les chemins joignant A et B, il y a un et un seul chemin complètement déterminé dès que A et B sont donnés, et c'est à ce chemin que le nom de droite A B a été donné.

La définition de la droite n'est pas du type de ces définitions qui permettent de construire l'élément défini à partir d'éléments plus simples; non, rien dans la définition de la droite ne permet de construire la droite A B. La définition de la droite AB n'est pas une définition constructive, c'est une définition par postulat; une définition qui postule l'existence d'un chemin spécial joignant le point A au point B et qui est supposé tracé aussitôt que l'on connaît A et B, et cela sans que l'on indique le moyen d'effectuer le tracé.

L'espace et le point ne se définissent pas, ce sont des intuitions véritables de notre cerveau; la droite se définit, non pas par une définition constructive, mais par un postulat d'existence.

En possession de l'espace, du point et la droite, il semblerait que nous n'ayons plus qu'un pas à faire, le pas représentant la définition du plan, pour avoir les quatre entités fondamentales permettant de construire tout l'édifice grandiose de la Géométrie Euclidienne; il n'en est rien.

La droite A B telle que nous la concevons jusqu'à présent n'est absolument pas apte à nous apporter le concours que nous attendons d'elle. Il nous faut étendre et compléter l'image que nous avons d'elle par l'addition aux définitions déjà posées d'un certain nombre de postulats.

Postulats de Déplacements. On postule que l'on peut déplacer A B, A B, restant identique à elle-même.

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1.—*A restant fixe.* Le point B prend autour de A les positions différentes B1, B2,..., Bn,...;les droites A B1, A B2,..., A Bn..., sont toutes identiques à AB.

2.—*A allant en C.* B prend autour de C les positions D1, D2,... Dn... les droites C D1, C D2,... C Dn,....., sont toutes identiques à A B.

3.—*A allant en B.* Une des positions possibles de B est alors A, et la droite A B coïncide avec la droite B A.

Postulats de Comparaison.

1.—*A B C D.* On amène A en C, si B tombe en D. A B coïncide avec C D dans toute son étendue, A B est égale à C D.

2.—*A B) C D.* On amène C en A, D tombe en D1 sur A B entre A et B. C D coïncide avec A D1; l'on dit que A B est plus grand que C D.

3.—*A B) C D.* Ce postulat n'est pas distinct du précédent, A B jouant maintenant le rôle que jouait C D; on dit que A B est plus petit que C D.

Mesure des droites. II ressort des postulats de comparaison et de déplacement qu'une droite étant choisie comme une unité de comparaison, la longueur de toute autre droite C D sera représentée soit par un nombre entier, soit par un nombre fractionnaire, soit encore par un nombre décimal illimité non périodique simple ou qui peut être un nombre décimal limité ou nombre décimal illimité, périodique simple ou périodique mixte, non périodique mixte, nombre indiquant comment est contenue l'unité A B dans C D.

De la sorte on voit qu'il est possible de mesurer une droite CD quelconque, de comparer entre elles deux droites prises au hasard dans l'espace, et de montrer que pour ce qui est de tracer les droites à partir d'un point origine, tous les points de l'espace sont équivalents. En effet tout ce qui se passe en A peut se transporter en C, puisque l'on a postulé expressément qu'en déplaçant A en C, toutes les droites ayant A comme origine se déplaceront sans déformation et vont coïncider avec l'ensemble des droites partant de C. Les points de l'espace sont interchangeables; l'esprit est comme l'on dit isotrope. Mais la droite, malgré qu'elle soit mesurée, reste toujours limitée à A et à B; il est absolument nécessaire de la prolonger.

Prolongation de A B. Soit C le milieu de A B, portons A en C et C en B, B prendra la nouvelle position B1, et il nous faut ici un nouveau postulat: *Postulat de prolongation.* Le chemin A C B B1 coïncide avec la droite A B1.

Le nouveau postulat nous permet de prolonger A B en B1, B2,... Bn du côté de B: B B1 =B1 B2...=Bn-1 Bn...=A C= CB; et de prolonger B A du côté de A en A1, A2,..., An... avec A A1=A1 A2=An-1 An= B C=C A. Mais que vont devenir An et Bn, si l'on continue indéfiniment la prolongation et du côté de A et du côté de B. Ici encore, il faut un nouveau postulat pour mettre de l'ordre dans tout cela.

Postulat d'Accumulation à l'Infini. Les An ni les Bn ne peuvent s'accumuler à distance finie, ils ne peuvent pas avoir un point limité à distance finie; en d'autres termes les An et les Bn vont à l'infini quand on prend des valeurs de plus en plus grandes.

De ce dernier postulat, il ressort que l'image d'une droite, se rapproche de ce que serait la position d'un fil infiniment mince tendu entre deux points à l'infini, le fil lui-même passant à distance finie. Et l'image de la droite est ainsi complète. Deux points A et B distincts dans l'espace définissent une droite A B et une seule; cette droite A B est prolongeable indéfiniment et du côté de A et du côté de B, et ces prolongements mènent à l'infini dans l'espace. De plus, si l'on prend deux points quelconques C et D sur cette droite A B prolongée, la droite C D déterminée par C et D coïncide complètement avec A B.

Mais que veut dire l'expression que la droite A B prolongée va à l'infini du côté A et du côté B? Appelons O le milieu de A B, et considérons une droite O M égale à deux fois A B pour fixer les idées. Laissons O fixe et donnons à M toutes les positions possibles autour de O; l'ensemble des positions de M autour de O est ce que l'intuition nous porte à appeler une surface fermée entourant O et divisant l'espace en deux parties. Cette surface est appelée la sphère de rayon O M. Cette sphère divise l'espace en une région intérieure contenant le point O et une région extérieure ne contenant pas O. Tout point P de la région intérieure est à une distance de O inférieure au rayon O M tandis que tout point Q à l'extérieur de la sphère est à une distance de O supérieure à O M. Donnons à O M les valeurs 2R, 3R... nR..., R étant égal à 2AB. Les points extérieurs à la sphère de centre O et de rayon nR seront de plus en plus éloignés de O; et par définition même de la droite A B, O étant le milieu de A B, il y a toujours des points de la prolongation de A B qui sont à l'extérieur de la sphère du rayon n R. En donnant à n des valeurs entières de plus en plus grandes, nous obtenons une suite de sphères telles que chaque sphère de la suite englobe la sphère qui vient avant elle dans la suite et est à l'intérieur de celle qui vient immédiatement après elle. Cette succession de sphères étant sans limite, l'intervention de l'intuition seule permet de placer une limite à cet ensemble. Nous disons que les points de l'espace à l'extérieur de toute la série de sphères quelque grand que soit le rayon nR, s'accumulent sur une sphère dont l'intuition affirme l'existence, et cette sphère indispensable à nos raisonnements et créée de toutes pièces par le jeu de notre mécanisme cérébral est la sphère de l'infini. Et puisque cette sphère de l'infini existe, c'est qu'il existe aussi sur toute droite A B prolongée, un point à l'infini du côté A et un point à l'infini du côté B. Nous arrivons ainsi au postulat des points à l'infini sur A B: *Postulat des points à l'infini sur A B.* Sur toute droite A B, il existe deux points à l'infini et ces deux points à l'infini sont distincts.

L'espace, le point et la droite paraissent maintenant suffisamment organisés, suffisamment décrits par les

définitions qui ont été posées et par les postulats qui ont servi à les compléter. Les définitions ont été les actes de naissance des entités espace, point, droite; les postulats ont été les affirmations d'existence de certaines propriétés de l'espace, du point et de la droite, de telle sorte que les entités espace, point et droite fussent désormais des êtres utilisables, c'est-à-dire des êtres géométriques auxquels l'on pouvait appliquer le mécanisme du raisonnement logique. Mais l'espace, le point et la droite demandent l'addition d'une nouvelle entité, pour que le travail de construction de la Géométrie Euclidienne puisse se faire. Cette nouvelle entité est le plan.

Le Plan. Le plan est par définition la figure qui contient toute droite A B passant par deux de ses points A et B.

Ici, encore, la définition est une définition par postulat: elle affirme l'existence dans l'espace d'une figure qui contient au moins trois points, A, B, C, le point C ne se trouvant pas sur la droite A B, sinon le plan se réduirait à la droite A B elle-même. On déduit de là que si l'on joint le point C à un point D de la droite complètement prolongée A B et si l'on fait glisser D sur A B, toutes les droites prolongées C D se trouvent dans le plan P. L'intuition appliquée à l'ensemble des droites C D nous donne alors l'image d'une surface contenant A B, le point C, toutes les droites C D, et cette surface divise l'espace en deux parties.

Une fois en possession de cette idée du plan, on obtient par déduction deux théorèmes qui donnent au plan sa physionomie précise et permettent de construire le plan défini par trois points donnés non en ligne droite. Ces théorèmes sont les suisuivants:

Théorème 1. Puisque par postulat il existe une surface appelée plan qui contient toute droite passant par deux de ses points, par trois points A, B, C non situés sur une même ligne droite, il passe toujours au moins un plan.

Théorème 2. Par trois points A B, C non en ligne droite il passe un plan et un seul plan.

Le plan est à présent complètement défini; c'est la figure formée par la droite A B et le point C non située sur A B, et obtenue en faisant glisser sur A B le point D de la droite C D; et ce plan est le seul plan passant par A B et par le point C.

Propriétés du Plan. Les postulats de déplacement admis pour l'espace s'appliquent immédiatement au plan. Deux points A et B du plan peuvent toujours être amenés à coïncider; deux droites A B et C D du plan étant données, si l'on peut amener A en C et B en D les deux droites coïncident dans toute leur étendue et l'on dit qu'elles sont égales. Sans sortir du plan, par déplacement dans le plan, on peut toujours amener deux droites quelconques à se superposer, et ainsi rendre possible leur comparaison. Une unité de longueur ayant été préalablement choisie, toutes les droites A, B1, A2, B2,..., An Bn du par un nombre entier, soit par un nombre fractionnaire, soit encore par un nombre décimal illimité non périodique simple, non périodique mixte. Le plan paraît au point où nous sommes arrivés, suffisamment décrit pour permettre dès maintenant la construction de la Géométrie Euclidienne plane. Cependant, avant de nous consacrer à cette construction, définissons comme dernière propriété du plan, les points à l'infini du plan.

Soit O un point du plan et R la longueur de la droite O A, le lieu des points A dont la distance à O est R est la figure appelée la circonférence. Considérons les circonférences de centre O et de rayon R, 2R, 3R,..., nR; ce sont des circonférences concentriques, elles sont telles qu'une circonférence quelconque de la suite est intérieure à la circonférence suivante et contient la précédente. L'infini dans le plan est une intuition affirmant l'existence d'un ensemble de points, une circonférence limite à l'extérieur de l'ensemble de toutes les circonférences de rayon nR, et cela quelque grand que soit l'entier n. L'image du plan est ainsi tout à fait complète; nous pouvons nous faire une idée du plan non seulement dans le domaine fini, mais encore s'étendant de toutes parts à l'infini.

Construction de la Géométrie Plane. On définit d'abord la demi-droite et l'angle. *Demi-droite.* Un point O divise toute droite indéfinie en deux demi-droites. *Angle.* L'angle est la figure formée par deux demi-droites issues d'un même point O, qui est l'origine de l'angle.

Les deux définitions de la demi-droite et de l'angle ne sont plus des définitions axiomatiques, c'est-à-dire des définitions postulant l'existence de ce que l'on définit, ce sont des définitions constructives; des définitions qui permettent de construire la figure définie.

Cependant ce qui est important, ce n'est pas seulement de définir des figures, c'est de pouvoir les comparer; et ici, une nouvelle notion s'impose non seulement pour les droites comme nous l'avons déjà fait, mais pour toutes les figures généralement quelconques; cette notion est un postulat général d'égalité. *Postulat Général d'égalité ou d'identité.*—Deux figures égales ou identiques sont deux figures qui par déplacement peuvent être amenées à coïncider dans toute leur étendue.

Le postulat d'égalité appliquée aux angles ouvre immédiatement la voie à la comparaison des angles entre eux. Ce qui a été fait pour la droite devient possible pour les angles; l'on voit que l'on peut choisir une unité d'angle. Grâce à ce choix, pour chaque angle, un nombre peut être déterminé indiquant de quelle manière cet angle contient l'unité d'angle; et le même nombre correspond à tous les angles égaux.

Le point O sur la droite indéfinie X Y donne deux demi-droites O X et O Y, et ces demi-droites divisent le plan en deux demi-plans égaux. Le demi-plan est un angle; il s'exprime donc par un nombre, et le plan lui-même valant deux demi-plans, s'exprime par un nombre double de celui qui représente le demi-plan. Pour ap-

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porter de la simplification dans tout cela on prend comme unité d'angle l'angle égal à la moitié du demi-plan et que l'on désigne sous le nom d'angle droit. Le demi-plan vaut deux angles droits et le plan lui-même a la valeur de quatre angles droits. Cette notion d'angle droit conduit tout naturellement, à la notion de perpendiculaire, elle-même d'importance capitale en Géométrie. La no*tion de perpendiculaire.*—Soit la droite indéfinie X Y divisée par le point O suivant les deux demi-droites O X et O Y. Dans un des deux demi-plans créés par X Y menons la demi-droite indéfinie O Z. Nous avons formé ainsi deux angles X O Z et Y O Z. Ces deux angles sont en général inégaux. Il existe une et une seule position de O Z pour laquelle les deux angles X O Z et Y O Z sont égaux; cette position unique et spéciale de O Z est appelée la perpendiculaire en O à la droite indéfinie X O Y. La définition de la perpendiculaire est une définition constructive. L'on voit que de chaque côté de X O Y dans le plan, il y a une et une seule perpendiculaire; et l'on démontre que ces deux perpendiculaires sont dans le prolongement l'une de l'autre et forment une seule et même droite indéfinie Z, O Z perpendiculaire en O à X O Y.

La notion de perpendiculaire conduit tout naturellement à envisager la perpendiculaire abaissée sur X O Y à partir d'un point A non situé sur X O Y. Sans difficulté, on démontre que cette perpendiculaire existe et qu'elle est unique. *Théorème.*— D'un point A pris hors d'une droite indéfinie X O Y, on peut abaissser une perpendiculaire sur X O Y, et on ne peut abaisser qu'une seule.

Ce théorème capital donne accès à une notion qui a joué un rôle historique immense, c'est la notion de droites parallèles. En effet, reprenons notre droite indéfinie X O Y, et choisissons sur elle deux points distincts O1 et O2. De O1 et O2, du même côté de X O Y élevons deux perpendiculaires à X O Y: ces deux perpendiculaires O1 Z1 et O2 Z2 ne peuvent pas se rencontrer en un point A à distance finie, puisque s'il en était ainsi, du point A l'on aurait pu mener deux perpendiculaires distinctes à X O Y, ce qui serait contraire à l'énoncé du théorème sur la perpendiculaire menée de A sur X O Y. Donc, O1 Z1 et O2 Z2 prolongés indéfiniment ne peuvent se rencontrer ni d'un côté, ni de l'autre de X O Y, on dit que O1 Z1 et O2 Z2 sont deux droites parallèles, c'est-à-dire deux droites qui prolongées indéfiniment ne se rencontrent jamais.

Triangles. Le triangle est une figure fermée, composé de trois côtés qui sont des droites. Cette définition est une définition constructive. Appliquée au triangle, la théorie des angles et la théorie des perpendiculaires permettent de démontrer tous les cas d'égalité des triangles quelconques, des triangles isocèles et des triangles rectangles, et permettent de plus d'édifier la théorie des perpendiculaires et des obliques. Mais poursuivant cette voie, l'on se trouve assez vite arrêté; très rapidement l'on se rend compte qu'il est absolument nécessaire de bâtir la théorie des droites parallèles si l'on veut aller plus loin; et une analyse plus poussée révèle bientôt, qu'un seul théorème en deux parties barre la route qui conduit à un nombre incalculable de magnifiques résultats; et ce théorème unique et si important est le suivant: *Théorème.*—D'un point A pris dans le plan en dehors de la droite indéfinie X O Y: 1o.—On peut toujours mener une droite parallèle à X O Y. 2o.—On ne peut mener qu'une seule.

La première partie du théorème se démontre très facilement; mais la deuxième partie ne peut pas être démontrée. Les Grecs avant Euclide et Euclide lui-même s'en étaient aperçus: et comme d'autre part, la proposition à démontrer paraissait vraie, c'est-à-dire démontrable, et que sans elle il était absolument impossible de poursuivre l'œuvre d'édification de la Géométrie Euclidienne, un compromis avait été accepté. Postulons, avaient dû se dire les Géomètres Grecs, que la démonstration est faite, et appuyons-nous sur cette démonstration postulée pour démontrer les autres théorèmes de la Géométrie plane; mais quand même, puisque la démonstration n'est pas faite, en attendant qu'elle le soit un jour, n'appelons pas théorème la proposition sur les parallèles, appelons-la postulat; d'où le nom de Postulat d'Euclide donné à ce théorème qui n'était pas démontré, mais que l'on pensait pouvoir être démontré.

Au début du dix-neuvième siècle, vingt-deux siècles s'étaient écoulés et le Postulat d'Euclide n'était pas encore démontré. De nombreux essais avaient été faits, les meilleurs cerveaux géométriques s'étaient attelés à la tâche, mais toutes les démonstrations proposées, quelque subtiles et brillantes qu'elles fussent n'avaient pas résisté à un examen minutieux et approfondi. L'Académie de Sciences de Paris avait mis au concours la démonstration si décevante; les réponses avaient afflué, et toutes s'étaient révélées inexactes sur un point ou sur un autre. Le Postulat d'Euclide s'était converti en un mystère; et il fallait éclaircir le mystère.

Presqu'en même temps, au début du XIXe. siècle, un russe Lobatchewski et deux frères hongrois les Bolyai devaient apporter l'éclaircissement tant désiré. L'éclaircissement n'était pas la démonstration du Postulat; mais l'annonce que le Postulat d'Euclide n'était pas un théorème, mais un vrai postulat absolument indémontrable au même titre que les postulats que nous avons dû déjà admettre sans démonstration.

Cependant comment démontrer que le Postulat d'Euclide était indémontrable? Une seule voie était utilisable; il fallait montrer que l'on pouvait édifier une autre Géométrie tout aussi cohérente et tout aussi logique que celle d'Euclide, en gardant tout l'ensemble des définitions et des postulats énoncés jusqu'au Postulat d'Euclide, et en remplaçant ce dernier postulat par l'énoncé tout à fait opposé: *Postulat de Lobatchewski.*— D'un point pris hors d'une droite dans un plan on peut mener une infinité de parallèles à cette droite.

En effet après avoir remplacé le postulat d'Euclide par son postulat à lui, Lobatchewski était arrivé à construire une nouvelle géométrie absolument cohérente, où les théorèmes s'enchaînaient et se déduisaient les uns les autres avec la même rigueur logique que dans la Géomé-

trie Euclidienne. La construction de la Géométrie de Lobatchewski avait été menée assez loin par Lobatchewski lui-même; elle a été entièrement complétée par les recherches de ses successeurs et aujourd'hui après plus d'un siècle de recherches, de nombreux travaux et de la plus grande valeur sont venus montrer en toute rigueur, qu'aussi loin que l'on développe la Géométrie de Lobatchewski l'on ne rencontre jamais une contradiction: et que par conséquent la Géométrie d'Euclide et la Géométrie de Lobatchewski sont bien deux géométries distinctes parfaitement logiques et parfaitement cohérentes.

Les Axiomatiques. La découverte de Lobatchewski révélait d'une façon lumineuse la structure profonde de la Géométrie Euclidienne. La Géométrie Euclidienne était une structure logique à la base de laquelle étaient assemblées des entités nommées espace, point, droite et plan, qui étaient caractérisées par des définitions axiomatiques, c'est-à-dire des définitions qui étaient avant tout des actes de naissance, des affirmations d'existence d'êtres géométriques révélés à nous par notre faculté d'intuition. Mais pour déplacer, pour comparer les entités premières, pour créer d'autres entités ou des figures à partir d'elles et pour déplacer et comparer entre elles à leur tour ces nouvelles entités ou ces nouvelles figures, il fallait postuler dans l'espace toute une série d'opérations, il fallait adjoindre aux entités espace, point, droite et plan, tout un ensemble de postulats permettant de les utiliser, de construire à partir d'elles. C'est précisément ce qui a été fait en Géométrie Euclidienne par l'énoncé des postulats de déplacement, des postulats de comparaison et en dernier lieu l'énoncé même du Postulat d'Euclide.

Les postulats complètent les entités: et la déduction logique tire du bloc formé par les entités et les postulats, ces ensembles de théorèmes et de définitions constructives que l'on appelle soit la Géométrie Euclidienne, soit la Géométrie Lobatchewski. et que les modernes englobent sous le titre très général d'axiomatiques.

Ici, toutefois, une question se pose avec insistance: peut-on choisir les entités et les postulats n'importe comment? Non, évidemment. D'abord, les entités devant évoluer au sein d'un même édifice logique, il est nécessaire qu'il n'existe entre elles aucune contradiction. Les entités doivent être choisies bien distinctes, bien nettes, et doivent être deux à deux non contradictoires. Voyons maintenant les postulats; les postulats doivent être en harmonie avec les entités; et entre eux les postulats doivent être deux à deux indépendants et non contradictoires. En résumé, les postulats doivent être en harmonie avec les entités; et chaque postulat doit être indépendant de l'ensemble de tous les autres postulats. Cette propriété d'indépendance des postulats entraîne nécessairement la propriété de non contradiction; et c'est la nécessité capitale de démontrer la rigoureuse indépendance des postulats à la base des axiomatiques, qui est véritablement la grande découverte de Lobatchewski. Lobatchewski le premier a eu l'idée de montrer que l'énoncé du Postulat d'Euclide était absolument indépendante de l'énoncé des autres postulats dans l'axiomatique Euclidienne.

Ce point de vue d'indépendance devenait ainsi le point de vue fondamental; et le travail de mettre en pleine lumière les définitions axiomatiques et les postulats indépendants sur lesquels reposait l'édifice euclidien tout entier devenait inéluctable.

Le travail a été fait; c'est le grand Géomètre allemand contemporain David Hilbert qui l'a entrepris et mené à bien dans son livre intitulé: Grundlager der Geometre. David Hilbert a trouvé qu'il y avait vingt postulats ou axiomes absolument indépendants à la base de la Géométrie d'Euclide. L'axiome d'Euclide ou le Postulat d'Euclide est un de ces vingt postulats. En prenant chacun de ces vingt postulats, en le remplaçant par le postulat contraire, et en laissant les dix neuf autres tels quels, on obtient vingt Géométries différentes toutes parfaitement cohérentes et parfaitement logiques.

Le formidable travail de David Hilbert est-il le dernier mot pour ce qui concerne l'axiomatique euclidienne? Il semble que oui. En tout cas, on ne voit pas qu'un nouveau chercheur puisse faire plus que de prouver qu'Hilbert s'est trompé, et qu'il y a soit plus ou soit moins de vingt axiomes indépendants à la base de la Géométrie Euclidienne.

Point de Vue de M. Paultre. M. Hector Paultre examinant les arcs A1 B1, A2 B2 découpés sur deux circonférences de centre O par le même angle X O Y de sommet O les points A1 et A2 étant sur OX, B1 et B2 sur OY, OA étant plus petit que OA2, a cru trouver une contradiction dans le fait que, en Géométrie Euclidienne, le faisceau des droites joignant le point O aux points de l'arc A1 B1 plus petit en longueur que l'arc A2 B2, était le même que le faisceau des droites joignant le même point O aux points de l'arc A2 B2.

D'après M. Paultre l'arc A2 B2 étant plus grand que l'arc A1 B1 contient évidemment plus de points que l'arc A1 B1; et par conséquent puisqu'il y a plus de points sur A2 B2 que sur A1 B1, il y a plus de droites joignant O aux points de A2 B2 que de droites joignant le même point O aux points de A1 B1. L'idée de l'identité des deux faisceaux A1 OB1 et A2 OB2 affirmée et démontrée par la Géométrie Euclidienne est fausse. Il y a donc contradiction dans la Géométrie Euclidienne affirme M. Paultre.

M. Paultre est dans l'erreur; M. Albert Einstein lui a signalé la raison de son erreur. La théorie des ensembles démontre qu'il v a correspondance univoque et réciproque entre les points de l'arc A1 B1 et ceux de l'arc A2 B2, qu'à un point donné de A1 B1 il correspond un et un seul point de l'arc A2 B2 et réciproquement; et de plus la construction géométrique euclidienne qui traduit cette correspondance univoque et réciproque est précisément celle qui conduit à la démonstration de l'identité des deux faisceaux A1 OB1 et A2 OB2. La contradiction que M. Paultre a cru entrevoir n'existe pas; et toute son argumentation tombe. Pour faire du nouveau dans le domaine euclidien, M. Paultre

doit d'abord prouver que M. David Hilbert, reconnu par la valeur de ses travaux, comme l'un des plus grands mathématiciens et géomètres de tous les temps, a laissé des trous dans son travail, ou plus simplement qu'il s'est trompé.

CONCLUSION. La conclusion est que l'établissement d'une axiomatique est bel et bien un moyen d'étendre notre connaissance. Par le jeu des définitions constructives, une axiomatique ouvre le champ à la création sans limite d'entités mathématiques nouvelles, de figures géométriques inconnues jusque-là, et cela simplement à partir d'un ensemble de base judicieusement choisi d'entités et de postulats.

La déduction logique s'appuyant sur les définitions axiomatiques et sur les postulats de base s'accapare des définitions constructives; et les triture; de ce travail de trituration logique, on voit avec émerveillement sortir peu à peu toute une architecture de théorèmes nouveaux enrichissant extraordinairement le domaine tout entier de la connaissance mathématique.

Souvent aussi, la connaissance apportée par les théorèmes de l'axiomatique déborde de beaucoup le domaine propre des mathématiques et s'étend à tout le domaine de nos actes expérimentaux. L'axiomatique euclidienne définit les angles, les triangles, les polygones, les circonférences, les cylindres, les cônes, les sphères, les coniques; elle nous apprend par des théorèmes toutes les propriétés de ces figures; elle nous montre comment calculer la longueur des courbes, l'arc des surfaces, les mètres cubes des volumes. Mais dans la réalité de chaque jour, ne rencontrons-nous pas les mêmes surfaces et les mêmes volumes? Quel formidable outil de connaissance, la Géométrie Euclidienne n'est-elle pas pour nous en nous apportant le moyen de calculer le plus souvent avec la plus grande facilité la longueur des courbes, les aires des surfaces et les volumes des corps, qui tombent à chaque instant sous nos sens, et qui s'imposent à nos besoins quotidiens, du fait même des activités journalières que notre existence rend absolument indispensable.

Il y a donc une connaissance mathématique proprement dite; elle se concentre, s'édifie et s'étend par l'intermédiaire de ces structures logiques que l'on appelle les axiomatiques. Mais la connaissance apportée par les Axiomatiques n'est pas exclusivement formelle; elle déborde le domaine propre de l'Algèbre, de la Géométrie et de l'analyse mathématique, pour s'accaparer de sections de la plus grande importance du domaine de la connaissance expérimentale. L'axiomatique Euclidienne la première en date et peut-être la plus belle de toutes les axiomatiques a été non seulement un puissant outil de connaissance géométrique, mais encore un des plus puissants instruments de développement et d'exploration connus jusqu'ici dans le domaine propre de la connaissance de la nature, telle que nos sens nous la révèlent.

CABLOGRAMME

WASHINGTON, 20 Septembre 1944.

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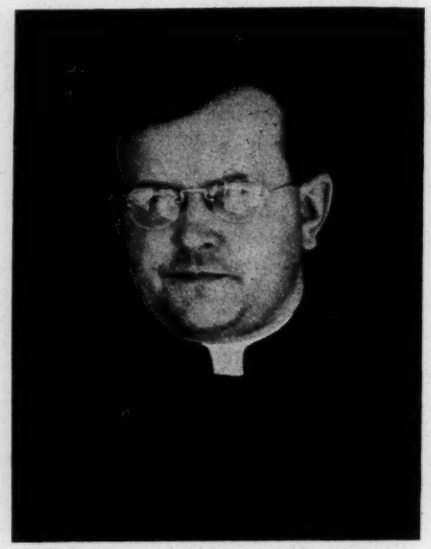
Président de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques,

Port-au-Prince.

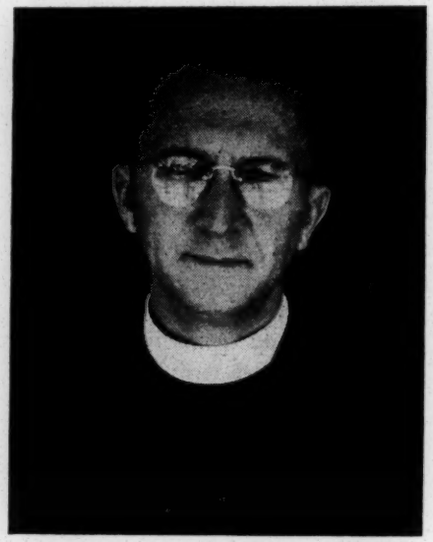
A l'occasion de l'inauguration du Congrès International de Philosophie, je prends plaisir à ajouter à mes cordiales salutations, l'assurance de l'intérêt que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis porte à tout mouvement appelé à élargir le domaine de la connaissance philosophique. Le monde a rarement eu plus grand besoin de compréhension vraie entre les hommes et les nations. Seuls une éducation plus large, des échanges culturels plus étendus, peuvent assurer un tel bienfait. Aussi, est-ce le devoir de ceux qui ont eu la chance de parvenir à un haut degré de savoir de mettre à la portée de tous, les fruits de leurs études et de rendre tous les groupes humains capables de prendre part à l'œuvre de la civilisation. Permettez-moi de vous adresser mes meilleurs souhaits de plein succès pour votre Congrès.

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.,
Assistant Secrétaire d'Etat

LES REPRESENTANTS DU CANADA



Monsieur l'Abbé Alphonse Marie Parent,



Monsieur l'Abbé Maurice Dionne,

La Journée du 26 Septembre fut consacrée à la lecture et à la discussion des travaux présentés par le Canada. L'abbé Parent fit une remarquable communication sur la Science du Bien et du Mal. L'abbé Dionne présenta de brillantes considérations sur la logique formelle.

Par ailleurs des travaux furent lus, ceux de Roméo Trudel, Doyen de la Faculté de Philosophie de l'Université d'Ottawa sur l'Etre et la Connaissance, de Arthur Stewart, de l'Université Dalhousie, sur Nicolas de Cure et les Mystiques du Moyen Age, d'Eugène Balin de l'Université Laval, sur l'Objet de l'intuition sensible selon Kant.

II – L'Homme et la Connaissance

par le Dr. Habib ESTEFANO

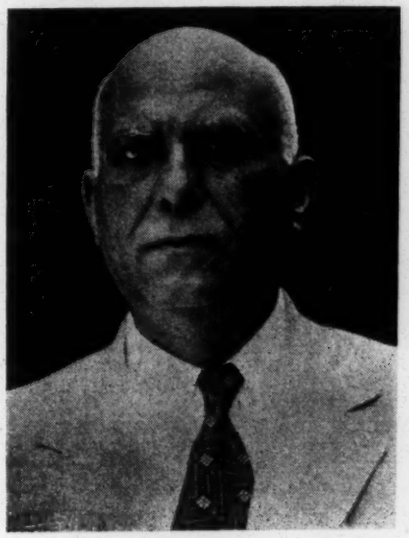
Le Congrès de Philosophie de Port-au-Prince touche à sa fin. Je tiens à rendre hommage ce soir à un homme que j'ai appris à aimer et à admirer: c'est Monsieur le Docteur Camille Lhérisson, Président éminent de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques, organisateur admirable de ce Congrès de philosophie. J'ai observé pendant le Congrès, les activités, les attitudes de Monsieur le Docteur Lhérisson. Vraiment, franchement, j'ai été surpris. Il est trop jeune encore, M. Lhérisson, il est peut-être parmi nous l'homme le plus solide, le plus ferme. Il a donné au Congrès de Philosophie une direction qui lui fait honneur, toujours avec prudence, toujours avec sagesse: ses résumés, ses commentaires, sa récente communication prouvent sa rare érudition et ses vastes connaissances. Vraiment, je dois proclamer M. le Dr. Lhérisson comme, déjà dans sa jeunesse, une gloire solide de la République d'Haïti.

Mesdames,

Messieurs,

Avant d'entrer en matière, je veux dire quelques mots du cœur à cet aimé public de Port-au-Prince. Je sais que je me trouve devant une société d'amis. Mais il faut bien avouer que la dernière conférence que j'ai donnée en langue française, ce fut dans la ville des Cayes, le 7 Février 1925. Pendant ces 20 années, voyageant presque toujours dans les pays Ibériques, je n'ai pas eu l'occasion de donner une seule conférence en langue française. Si donc, vous voyez que l'orateur ne trouve pas toujours l'expression la plus adéquate, si par moments, il hésite pour trouver les mots. je crois qu'il a droit à votre généreuse bienveillance.

Maintenant, je vais vous parler de l'homme, je vous parlerai de l'homme et de la connaissance. J'ai toujours parlé de l'homme. Je suis un homme pour lequel l'homme existe.



Dr. Habib Estefano

L'homme a été toujours le principal objet de mes études. Je suis humain. J'ai voulu l'être. Je le serai toujours. Je suis venu au continent américain de mes hautes montagnes du LIBAN. Je suis fils d'un petit peuple. J'ai été toujours fier de pouvoir dire que je suis né dans les hautes montagnes du Liban. Je n'ai jamais réclamé pour ma patrie le pouvoir ni la richesse: j'ai eu toujours l'honneur de pouvoir dire de mon petit peuple que dans les hautes montagnes du Liban, il y a deux sortes de grandeurs: les cèdres immortels, et l'esprit L i b a n a i s. L'homme n'est pas seulement le sujet de la connaissance, il en est le principal objet. Nous aimons connaître les choses pour pouvoir les utiliser. Nous aimons connaître les idées pour pouvoir en vivre. C'est l'homme qui est la finalité de la connaissance et, pour les humains, il doit en être toujours le principal objet.

Eh bien, je me demande ceci: Cet être humain, qui doit être le principal objet de la connaissance, est-il suffisamment connu? Quand Socrate disait au monde athénien, à tout homme d'Athènes: «Connais-toi, toi-même», il faisait probablement la même considération que je fais en ce moment. L'homme est-il connu? On a créé beaucoup de sciences humaines dans les temps modernes. On a créé la sociologie, l'économie politique, la philosophie du droit, la philosophie de l'histoire. Les bibliothèques sont pleines d'ouvrages magnifiques de philosophie. Toutes ces études pourraient faire croire que l'homme est déjà connu, suffisamment connu. Je vous prie de remarquer que toutes ces sciences se rapportent surtout aux relations humaines. La philosophie du droit, l'économie politique, la sociologie, sont des études qui ne se rapportent pas directement à la connaissance de l'Homme. L'Homme lui-même, quand il s'agit de l'individu en tant qu'humain, pris dans sa propre humanité, est-il suffisamment étudié, est-il suffisamment connu? Certes, on a beaucoup étudié dans les temps modernes, le corps humain. On a beaucoup étudié les différentes parties du corps. En chirurgie, d'immenses progrès ont été faits. Mais l'homme n'est pas seulement son corps. Certainement, ce corps lui appartient. Il est une partie essentielle de sa personnalité. Mais, je crois que comme individu humain, ce qui me distingue des autres êtres, ce n'est pas principalement la forme, l'organisation de mon corps, mais une autre chose, quelque chose de mystérieux qu'il y a en moi: une âme qui souffre, qui aime, qui sent, qui désire, qui pense et qui est mon âme.

Au point de vue psychique, l'homme est-il suffisamment connu? Notre psychologie, en fait, est considérée comme une étude suffisante de l'être humain. Je crois que nous sommes bien loin de connaître l'homme. L'homme est encore un champ inexploré.

Nous continuons à étudier les mêmes puissances qu'étudiaient les anciens: l'imagination créatrice, l'intelligence, la volonté, les émotions, mais ce sont des puissances que possé-

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daient, qu'exerçaient même les hommes des cavernes. Remarquez, je vous prie, la différence entre notre connaissance du monde matériel et notre connaissance de l'homme, de l'être humain.

Dans les temps modernes, on a découvert dans la nature, des forces qui étaient auparavant absolument inconnues. Par exemple, l'électricité. Les Anciens, les hommes du Moyen âge, n'avaient aucune idée de l'existence de cette force puissante, de cette énergie merveilleuse et qui est actuellement au service des humains. Est-ce que l'électricité n'existait pas dans la nature au temps des Grecs? Les ondes électriques, que nous employons aujourd'hui dans notre radio, n'existaient-elles pas au temps des Grecs? Et cette énergie atomique, actuellement explorée dans les laboratoires de physique moderne, n'existait-elle pas dans la nature aussi? Voilà des forces merveilleuses, des puissances superbes, de grandes énergies qui ont été découvertes dans le monde de la matière. Elle est bien riche cette nature, découverte, étudiée, explorée par la science moderne. Eh bien, a-t-on découvert quelques puissances nouvelles dans l'être humain? Notre psychologie, peut-on dire qu'elle a introduit dans l'étude de l'homme quelques manifestations nouvelles, comme notre physique a introduit des forces nouvelles dans l'étude de la matière? Et pourtant, est-ce que le monde de la matière est plus riche en puissance que le monde de l'humanité? Non, l'être humain est plus riche que la matière qui l'entoure. Je crois qu'il y a dans l'homme un champ merveilleux, inexploré. Certains phénomènes extraordinaires attirent notre attention: des phénomènes bien étranges qu'étudie la métaphysique et qui défient notre intelligence et troublent notre esprit.

Tous ces phénomènes ne trouvent pas d'explication, n'ont pas place dans notre psychologie officielle. N'oubliez pas, je vous prie, que je viens de la terre des prophètes. La prophétie, en tant que connaissance du futur n'est pas seulement un miracle. La prophétie, peut-être, est une espèce de puissance humaine qui se trouve dans l'être humain lui-même. L'homme possède en lui-même des continents immenses au point de vue psychique qui n'ont pas été explorés. Nous avons voulu diriger toute notre attention dans les temps modernes à l'étude des objets de la nature. Nous avons négligé l'étude de l'homme. Nous nous croyons les maîtres de la matière; nous ne sommes pas maîtres de nous-mêmes.

L'autre jour, au Musée National, quand je me mis à observer l'ancre de la Santa-Maria, il me paraissait qu'un grand Amiral, navigateur de l'esprit, pourrait découvrir comme Colomb un continent américain de l'homme. C'est le premier point sur lequel je voulais attirer votre attention. L'homme n'est pas suffisamment connu. J'espère qu'il le sera dans l'avenir et je l'espère surtout du continent américain dont la culture sera avant tout une culture humaine. Il faut en revenir à l'homme. Nous avons assez étudié la matière. On continuera certainement, il ne s'agit pas d'arrêter la marche de la science, mais de donner la place qu'il mérite à cet être humain qui est en chacun de nous. L'homme n'est pas suffisamment connu.

Je me fais une autre question. L'homme peut-il être connu? L'intelligence de l'homme peut-elle connaître l'homme. Elle a bien prouvé qu'elle pouvait connaître le monde de la matière et ces énergies. Elle a bien prouvé qu'elle peut monter dans ses spéculations jusqu'à la divinité même, mais peut-elle c o n n a î t r e l'homme même? Certainement, je ne pense pas qu'il y ait quelque chose de surnaturel dans l'être humain. Il appartient à l'ordre de la nature, en prenant la nature dans le sens le plus complet du mot. En ce qui me concerne, je dois dire que certainement l'intelligence peut connaître l'homme. Mais il ne suffit pas de dire que l'intelligence peut connaître l'homme, car il y a plusieurs façons de connaître et il y a plusieurs méthodes de connaissance. Eh bien, par quelle méthode l'homme peut-il être connu? Quelle est la connaissance que l'intelligence peut avoir de l'être humain.

Pour comprendre ce que je vais dire, il faut que je fasse une observation sur l'homme même. Certainement elle n'est pas neuve, mais elle peut être présentée sous une forme nouvelle. On a toujours parlé de la nature double de l'être humain: son corps qui appartient au monde de la matière, son âme qui appartient au monde de l'esprit. On a parlé très souvent surtout dans la philosophie religieuse, de la lutte continuelle entre les instincts, les passions et les inclinations supérieures de l'âme. On n'a pas perdu de vue cette lutte acharnée entre le corps et l'esprit. Mais je fais remarquer que le corps de l'homme qui appartient au monde de la matière, est certainement le chef-d'œuvre de l'organisation matérielle. C'est le dernier terme dans l'évolution de la vie sur notre terre. Deux organes surtout donnent au corps humain le caractère d'hégémonie au-dessus de tous les corps: la main et le cerveau, les deux organes faits pour saisir, pour manipuler: la main pour saisir les objets dans leur existence matérielle; le cerveau, instrument de l'âme, pour saisir les objets dans leur existence idéale, intellectuelle. La main pourrait être appelée le cerveau du corps, et le cerveau, la main de l'âme. C'est ce cerveau du corps qui est la main et cette main de l'âme qui est le cerveau, qui font du corps humain le chef-d'œuvre de la vie sur notre terre. Le corps humain, donc, c'est le degré suprême dans l'évolution de la matière. Mais l'âme de l'homme, c'est le premier degré du monde spirituel. Je ne connais pas toute la grandeur du monde spirituel. Mais je crois que le monde des esprits doit être bien plus vaste, bien plus riche, bien plus grand que le monde de la matière. L'homme, c'est le point de jonction, d'interception entre le monde de la matière et le monde de l'esprit, mais avec cette différence que son corps c'est le dernier terme du monde de la matière et son âme, c'est le premier terme du monde de l'esprit. L'homme, par son corps, c'est l'histoire du passé: l'homme, par son âme, c'est l'espoir de l'avenir. L'homme, par son corps, c'est une archive, une bibliothèque; l'homme, par son âme, c'est un chant du matin de la vie; l'homme par son corps, c'est une parole déjà dite; l'homme par son âme, c'est une parole qui a à peine commencé à se pro-

noncer: l'homme par son corps, c'est une page du livre du passé, l'homme par son âme c'est une nouvelle page dans le livre à écrire. L'homme par son corps, c'est l'histoire du temps, l'homme par son âme, c'est la prophétie de l'immortalité.

Or, si tout homme est essentiellement prophétique, si tout homme est essentiellement l'avenir, si l'homme est surtout homme par son âme, il faut savoir le connaître d'une façon adéquate, à sa propre nature. L'homme est un dynamisme. L'homme est un espoir. L'homme n'est pas du passé, l'homme n'est pas du présent L'homme est toujours du futur. Il faut donc savoir l'étudier comme dynamisme, comme prophétie. Si vous appliquez à l'homme qui est une prophétie, et un dynamisme spirituel, les catégories de la matière, les catégories de la terre, les catégories statiques, l'homme vous échappera toujours; vous ne le connaîtrez jamais. Pour faire une psychologie humaine, il faut la faire avec l'agilité, le mouvement qu'exige la nature de l'homme comme un espoir de l'avenir, comme un dynamisme spirituel.

Je veux montrer par l'expérience de la philosophie moderne comment l'homme vous échappera toujours: on a voulu appliquer à l'homme les catégories qui ne lui sont pas adéquates. Au 19e. siècle, sous l'influence du positivisme, du matérialisme, on a voulu appliquer à l'être humain les méthodes et les catégories de la science physique. On a créé alors le parallélisme psycho-physique. On prétendait mesurer les réactions du corps et connaître par elles tout ce qui se passe dans le mystère de l'âme.

Les méthodes de laboratoire ne peuvent s'appliquer à l'étude de l'homme. Il faut que la connaissance de l'homme ait toujours le caractère de sa propre nature, un caractère spirituel. Il faut qu'il soit l'objet de considérations et de méthodes d'un ordre plus élevé. De même, à la base de cette terrible guerre, on trouve l'idée d'appliquer à l'homme les catégories de la biologie. Il est certain que l'homme appartient par son corps à l'ordre de la biologie. Je ne puis le nier: il ne s'agit pas de tout nier. Il n'a jamais existé d'erreurs absolues. Toute erreur a à sa base un certain germe de vérité. Il est certain que je suis par mon corps du monde de la biologie. Mais comme être humain, je ne suis pas de la biologie. Je suis au-dessus de la biologie. Quand on m'applique les catégories de la biologie, on fausse ma connaissance et ma propre nature.

Ainsi, par exemple, toutes ces questions de race, que sont-elles après tout sinon l'application des principes biologiques à l'être humain? On étudie l'être humain comme on étudie les animaux inférieurs. Il n'y a pas de race dans l'espèce humaine. Toutes ces questions de race ne sont qu'une aberration de l'intelligence humaine. L'esprit n'a pas de couleur. L'esprit n'a pas de forme. L'esprit souffle où il veut. C'est la parole même de l'Evangile.

Personne ne sait d'où vient l'esprit, où va l'esprit. L'esprit est absolument libre. Il prend les formes qu'il veut. Que lui importe à l'esprit, que le corps soit malade ou sain, que le corps soit de telle couleur, blanc, jaune, noir ou brun? C'est là, la couleur de la peau, ce n'est pas la couleur de l'âme. Je n'ai jamais rencontré la couleur de l'âme. Malheureusement, par cette même aberration des idées de race, on est arrivé à créer la théorie monstrueuse de la race supérieure, la race pure qui est bien au-dessus de toutes les autres races. Nous avons été conduits à cette guerre épouvantable, parce que en Allemagne, on a voulu affirmer la pureté de la race supérieure, la race de seigneurs. Permettez-moi de le dire dans un Congrès de Philosophie: Un Congrès de Philosophie c'est un Congrès de l'homme; permettez-moi de le dire: la seule race absolument pure, c'est la race des chevaux arabes dans le désert. Toutes ces questions de race sont absolument contraires à la psychologie humaine. On voit bien comment l'homme est ignoré quand il s'agit de lui appliquer des catégories et des idées qui ne conviennent pas à sa nature. Cette question de races doit être considérée comme une honte de l'intelligence humaine.

D'autres catégories statiques ont voulu être appliquées à l'être humain. Prenons, par exemple, un des plus grands maîtres de la pensée moderne, Descartes, le grand Descartes qui commence par vider la conscience humaine avec son doute méthodique: il ne laisse rien jusqu'à ce qu'il arrive au fait fondamental de sa propre pensée: «Cogito Ergo Sum», «je pense donc je suis». Qu'est- ce qu'il affirme alors pour l'homme comme vérité fondamentale? Tout simplement l'existence. L'homme existe bien en effet; mais l'homme est continuellement en mouvement. L'homme est une tendance. C'est l'aurore d'une journée qui marche vers son apogée.

L'homme ne peut être compris complètement par les catégories statiques. Il faut prendre la nature de l'homme dans son sens propre, dans sa vitalité, dans son mouvement continu. Les catégories statiques peuvent être appliquées merveilleusement au monde mathématique et au monde de la matière. Elles ne peuvent être appliquées avec une sûreté suffisante à l'être qui est, par son essence, un mouvement, un désir, un élan.

Un autre illustre maître de la philosophie moderne a voulu faire la critique de l'intelligence humaine. Il donne à son ouvrage le titre de «Critique de la Raison pure». Mais où est la raison pure? Je crois que la seule raison pure qui puisse exister dans le sens philosophique, c'est la raison divine. La raison pure, c'est l'absolu. Les êtres humains, tous, nous ne pouvons pas parler de la raison pure qui ne serait, quand il s'agit de l'homme, qu'une pure abstraction.

Nous avons besoin d'une nouvelle psychologie, d'une psychologie de mouvement, d'une psychologie qui puisse nous aider dans cette ascension de notre esprit, car c'est là toute notre vie: Montez, Montez toujours.

Si vous enseignez à l'homme de vivre seulement sur cette terre au milieu des êtres qui l'entourent, le vrai homme vous a échappé. Vous lui enseignez la technique, vous voulez qu'il soit créateur dans le monde de la matière. Je ne nie pas la grandeur de la technique moderne. Mais je crains les conséquences quand elle n'est pas dirigée par une haute morale. La technique allemande est la calamité terrible de l'humanité contempo-

raine. Je veux bien que l'on soit technicien. L'homme doit être le maître de la terre, il est le roi de la création matérielle. Il a le droit de chercher le bien-être, il a même le droit de transformer le monde. Loin de s'adapter au milieu comme les animaux, il a le grand privilège d'adapter le milieu à ses propres besoins. Mais il faut bien que l'homme n'oublie pas qu'il n'est pas fait pour la technique. La technique est une partie inférieure de sa vie. Il est fait pour la grandeur, la vérité, la justice, pour la vie idéale, pour une espèce de vie divine au milieu de la matière et sur la terre. C'est pour cela que l'autre jour, le grand maître Maritain, dans une conférence magnifique, disait, en parlant de la connaissance, que la technocratie, le gouvernement de l'homme et de la société par la technique, serait une calamité. Moi, j'ajoute que la technologie même serait une calamité, si elle n'était toujours dirigée par un idéal d'élévation humaine.

Ces considérations sur la nature de l'homme, comme être essentiellement dynamique, comme une existence prophétique, nous conduisent nécessairement au problème terriblement grave de l'éducation. Actuellement, dans le monde moderne, on s'efforce toujours de développer l'intelligence. C'est la science, la science positive, qui est à la base de notre éducation. On s'efforce de développer les énergies pratiques, les forces d'action. On enseigne parfois, surtout dans les collèges sérieux, la formation de la volonté, l'éthique, la morale. On s'occupe peu des sentiments, des émotions. Eh bien j'ose vous dire qu'une vraie éducation doit se diriger surtout aux penchants de l'homme, aux inclinations de l'homme, aux mouvements de l'homme. Je veux dire que si vous formez l'homme pour la technique, si vous le formez pour la science, si vous l'éduquez pour la société humaine, vous n'avez pas atteint une véritable éducation de l'être humain. Il faut que l'éducation arrive par le mouvement à l'ascension de l'âme. Il faut que la jeunesse apprenne à vivre de ses hautes réalités qui ne sont pas du monde de la physique, comme la liberté, la dignité humaine, l'amour. Pour peu qu'il triomphe sur terre, l'homme moderne pense qu'il a eu son succès. Certes, c'est un grand succès de posséder une fortune ou de créer une nouvelle machine; mais le vrai succès c'est de produire des êtres humains qui peuvent être de vrais exemples pour leurs concitoyens, pour les générations futures, qui soient avant tout des êtres de vertu, des êtres qui semblent vivre avec les anges du ciel et même avec la divinité sur le trône de la Majesté.

L'éducation des inclinations, du cœur, fait que le jeune homme sente une espèce de mouvement continuel d'ascension dans son âme. Il arrive à entendre la voix mystérieuse qui, au fond de son cœur lui dit: Vis pour l'honneur, vis pour la liberté, vis pour la justice, vis pour la dignité. Mais personne n'entend dans sa conscience une voix qui lui dirait: Vis pour l'argent, vis pour le pouvoir, vis pour le plaisir. C'est la voix de la société qui parle de cette façon; la voix de la conscience, la voix de Dieu vous dira à tout moment: vis pour l'honneur, vis pour la liberté, vis pour la justice, vis pour l'amour. Au fond de toutes ces considérations, c'est peut-être une adaptation de l'idéal chrétien qu'on peut trouver. Qu'est-ce que le christianisme? C'est le mouvement de l'ascension de l'homme vers la divinité. Mais à propos de la religion chrétienne, on commet toujours une certaine confusion, car le christianisme n'est pas seulement une religion, c'est une religion et c'est une civilisation. Il est une théologie et il est une philosophie. Il y a la religion chrétienne et il y a une philosophie chrétienne, quoique les deux devraient toujours aller ensemble: mais elles peuvent très bien se séparer. On peut être chrétien du point de vue de la religion sans l'être du point de vue de la civilisation chrétienne. Si quelqu'un n'est pas chrétien au sens religieux, je ne puis rien lui dire: la foi est une grâce divine; il peut pour un motif quelconque ne pas l'avoir reçue. Mais si quelqu'un n'est pas chrétien au point de vue de la civilisation, je ne pourrai jamais admettre sa façon de penser et d'agir, car la civilisation chrétienne, comme civilisation, c'est la même civilisation humaine. Si vous ne croyez pas au dogme, je n'ai rien à vous dire. Mais si vous êtes contre l'amour humain, la liberté humaine, la civilisation humaine, vous vous êtes condamné vous-même. Vous vous êtes éloigné de l'humanité en vous éloignant de la civilisation chrétienne.

Ce Congrès philosophique qui nous a réunis pendant cette semaine a été une vraie victoire pour la société d'Haïti, et surtout pour cette capitale. Je crois que tous les Haïtiens doivent se sentir orgueilleux de ce qui s'est fait ici pendant ces jours. C'est le premier Congrès de Philosophie qui se célèbre dans le Nouveau-Monde. Probablement il y aura toujours des Congrès de Philosophie dans les années à venir; mais ils seront toujours la continuation de ce premier Congrès de Port-au-Prince. Un Congrès de Philosophie est un Congrès d'élévation. Nous ne sommes pas réunis, les délégués et les Membres du Congrès, pour discuter de questions matérielles. Nous avons été toujours dans le domaine de l'esprit. Nous avons voulu exprimer, chacun à sa façon, un aspect de cette haute philosophie, de cette civilisation chrétienne. Nous voulions nous donner un nouvel espoir au milieu du ravage et de la destruction. Nous ne pouvons pas désespérer. Nous croyons que l'avenir de l'humanité doit donner aux générations futures ce que nous n'avons pas reçu nous-mêmes. J'espère que de ce Congrès Philosophique, il en restera à Port-au-Prince non seulement un grand souvenir, mais un grand bienfait spirituel pour la Société Haïtienne. Quant à moi, après vingt années, je me sens vraiment heureux de me trouver dans cette ville et en face de cette société.

Ce que j'ai dit au sujet de l'homme est ma conviction profonde. Moi aussi je veux bien croire que quand mon corps sera déposé dans la terre, mon âme pourra, du haut d'un sommet spirituel, saluer le brillant soleil de l'immortalité.

[1944]

III – L'Utilitarisme de la Perception

par Raymond DORET

Les caractères esthétiques de notre Perception paraissent bien demeurer absolument étrangers aux déductions de Spencer, déductions que domine la seule notion **d'utilité** biologique.

Que toutes nos perceptions soient en fait, utilisées c'est évidemment ce que personne ne peut songer à nier sérieusement.— Il est trop clair que des organismes construits comme les nôtres ne seraient point **viables** s'ils étaient dépourvus à la fois de toute sensibilité tactile, gustative, visuelle, auditive etc.

Un sourd-muet-aveugle que, par exemple, nos institutions humanitaires, (convaincues, je suppose de la bienfaisance d'une sévère «sélection naturelle») décideraient un jour, d'abandonner à ses seuls moyens serait bientôt hélas, bousculé, piétiné, anéanti.

Si l'on ne rencontre jamais d'infirmités de ce genre chez les animaux non domestiqués, c'est précisément que l'impitoyable «Sélection» fait son œuvre en éliminant les «inaptes».

L'utilité pour les êtres vivants de sensations c'est-à-dire de «guides» de tous ordres est donc un fait, une constatation.

Encore ne faudrait-il pas exagérer la rigueur des termes employés à exprimer cette constatation; l'utile se confond rarement, en biologie, avec **l'indispensable.** Il y a toutes sortes de degrés dans l'utilité, dans les cas eux-mêmes où celle-ci est indéniable.

A nous en tenir à la Perception de **l'Homme** adulte et civilisé, (et quoi qu'on ait pu dire à ce sujet, il nous serait bien difficile de franchir cette limite si étroite soit-elle, en réalité), ce n'est pas sans une exagération notable que l'on parlerait du caractère également indispensable de toutes les sensibilités particulières qui en constituent les éléments.

Si la fonction biologique de la sensibilité gustative par exemple est incontestable; au contraire «Les plaisirs de la Vue et de l'Ouïe... ne répondent à aucune des nécessités de la simple existence. La distinction de tout ce qui nous est utile ou nuisible pourrait être faite et est souvent faite par l'ouïe sans qu'il reçoive le plus léger plaisir visuel. Nous aurions pu apprendre à distinguer les fruits et la graine des fleurs sans éprouver aucun plaisir supérieur à l'aspect de ces dernières. L'Oreille aurait pu être dressée à discerner les sons qui communiquent les idées ou à reconnaître les signes du danger que nous fait courir un élément de la nature, sans percevoir soit les mélodies de la voix soit la majesté du tonnerre...»

«Ces plaisirs n'ont pas de fonctions à remplir, **ils sont non des instruments de la vie, mais une fin de la vie».***

Tous ceux à qui les pures jouissances de l'art ne sont pas complètement étrangères ne manqueraient point d'approuver, sans doute, avec empressement ces belles paroles de J. Ruskin. Or nous remarquerons, avec Spencer lui-même qu'ici l'émotion est tellement solidaire de la représentation, que l'on ne saurait les séparer l'une de l'autre que par une abstraction tout à fait artificielle.

La vision et l'audition pour ne citer que ceux-ci, peuvent, de fait, dépasser infiniment dans leurs déconcertantes richesses, la pure et simple utilité vitale. La Vie se passerait naturellement de tout ce luxe de couleurs, de formes et d'harmonies. Ces propriétés «superflues» de la Perception humaine conditionnent à coup sûr la vie esthétique de l'espèce: on ne voit guère ce qu'elles ont à faire avec sa vie organique.

(Théoriquement on soutiendrait même avec quelque raison que la vie n'est pas incompatible avec la cécité radicale ou la complète surdité. C'est l'Odorat ou quelque chose de cet ordre, on l'a rappelé plus haut, qui paraît défrayer principalement la Perception de la très grande majorité des animaux, une fois exclus les vertébrés. Peu nombreux sont les insectes dont les perceptions visuelles paraissent s'étendre à quelque distance, alors que les odeurs les atteignent de fort loin.

Les Termites, ces insectes sociaux aux démarches effrayantes de complexité, on dirait presque de science, chose incroyable, les Termites sont aveugles, ainsi que l'ont prouvé des expériences précises faites sur plusieurs espèces de cette immense tribu. C'est dans la nuit complète qu'ils semblent édifier ces tunnels, ces greniers où d'ingénieux dispositifs entretiennent la constance de température et d'humidité favorables, etc.

«Inutiles» ces nuances infiniment variées de notre spectre solaire, palette magique où s'élaborent les magnificences de la Fleur, de l'Oiseau, de l'Insecte.

Superflue cette échelle de nos «sons musicaux» dont les claviers de nos orgues symbolisent l'étendue, et d'où les secrets de l'artiste font surgir tant de beauté.

Inutiles... à supposer, bien entendu, que toutes nos facultés se rapportent finalement à la «question d'écuelle et de pâtée» dont parle Fabre.

Sans doute, il est trop d'hommes pour qui «les prairies sont des kilogrammes de foin non fauché, les arbres des stères de solives et les troupeaux des biftecks qui marchent» (H. Taine. Voyage aux Pyrénées); mais à côté de ceux-là, combien de générations d'artistes se sont succédé à la lumière, pour qui les formes, les mouvements, les rythmes naturels trouvaient en eux-mêmes toute leur valeur et tout leur intérêt:

L'Histoire des littératures et des beaux-arts ne témoigne-t-elle pas suffisamment qu'il s'est, partout et toujours, rencontré des êtres humains chez qui la Perception empruntait cette signification esthétique qui lui confère un tel prix?

La seule existence des chefs-d'œuvre de la Sculpture, de la peinture, des arts décoratifs etc. met hors de doute cette vérité qu'on oublie trop: La per-

* J. Ruskin. «Les peintres modernes» (cité et traduit p. 52 par R. de la Sizeranne: Pages choisies de Ruskin. Hachette.

ception en dehors de son évidente utilité, peut revêtir quelquefois une valeur désintéressée...

Sans même essayer de nous imaginer ce que pouvait être le «monde visuel» de ces êtres exceptionnels qui nous les ont légués, ces chefs-d'œuvre, (un Phidias, un Raphaël, un Hobema, un Corot, etc.) assez rares, somme toute, sont les âmes ou soit complètement absent ce que le XIXe siècle appelait le «Sentiment de la Nature Réfléchi ou non, et malgré toutes sortes de fluctuations, d'éclipses même, ce sentiment parait bien être contemporain de l'humanité, et se retrouver sous mille formes diverses chez tous les peuples connus:

Or, le «sentiment de la Nature», est-ce autre chose que la Perception se faisant **désintéressée?**

Dépassant les impressions utilitaires, on trouve chez l'Homme, ne serait-ce qu'en «puissance», des perceptions «de luxe», appréciables pour elles-mêmes. Cela est surtout remarquable parmi les sensations de la vue et de l'ouïe bien que le phénomène se présente déjà à quelque degré parmi les impressions kynesthésiques olfactives, etc.

Quels rapports ont avec nos besoins organiques ces suaves **parfums** dont la Fleur s'entoure, sans aucun profit d'ailleurs pour l'Espèce qui la porte? N'est-ce pas en quelque sorte du «luxe» sans que ce soit encore de la beauté...

Des sensations isolées peuvent être mieux qu'utiles, agréables, délicieuses (le son transparent d'un timbre de cristal): seule un groupement harmonieux de tels éléments, on l'a souvent remarqué, peut exciter vraiment l'admiration.

Des groupements de ce genre peuvent se présenter spontanément dans la «Nature ou la Perception «extérieure» (c'est tout un). Inutile de commencer à en citer des exemples: nous en serions aussitôt submergés. Le moindre coup d'œil à travers une exposition de fleurs par exemple, est d'ailleurs plus éloquent à ce sujet que les tirades, si émouvantes soient-elles, de la Prose et des Vers conjugués.

(Certes, il serait exagéré de prétendre que des perceptions de cette qualité épuisent complètement la définition de notre Vie Esthétique.—L'Art est sans doute une réalité beaucoup plus complexe, plus profonde, plus «intérieure» que cela. La beauté n'est pas «dans les objets», mais en nous-mêmes; tel spectacle, les flambées d'or et de pourpre d'un soleil-couchant par exemple), qui ravit celui-ci, laisse indifférent son voisin; et si la Perception est déjà «subjective», les sentiments d'admiration qu'elle entraine parfois sont en quelque sorte, doublement subjectifs...) Il n'en reste pas moins vrai, je crois, que dans la Perception se trouve au moins la «matière première» de tout Art comme de toute science.

L'Art a besoin pour s'édifier d'une base empirique que peuvent seules lui apporter les «données» de l'intuition «externe». Certaines qualités, assignables, de la perception doivent être les «conditions nécessaires» sinon «suffisantes» de l'apparition des Arts tels que nous les voyons: sans quelque chose d'analogue à notre audition, point de Musique, évidemment; Beethoven et Chopin, Wagner et Debussy sont, à la lettre «impossibles».

M. de la Palisse l'eût approuvé: l'Art existe, il y a de la beauté en ce monde; c'est donc qu'ils sont possibles, c'est donc que leurs conditions d'existence se trouvent réalisées.

La perception réalise donc ces conditions ou quelques unes d'entre les plus importantes. C'est cela précisément qui est extraordinaire. C'est cela que les Prémisses de H. Spencer ne lui permettent aucunement de prévoir et d'expliquer semble-t-il.

Car ces mêmes aspects de la Sensibilité qui fournissent à l'Art ses premiers matériaux, se trouvent être pour la plupart entièrement **indifférents** au point de vue biologique.

Comment donc ont-ils pris naissance?

Si les acquisitions qui ont successivement enrichi notre perception n'ont de rapport, comme le soutient si nettement Spencer, qu'avec nos **besoins** vitaux, il faudrait admettre, dans ces conditions, que l'Evolution a «dépassé le but» en quelque sorte en nous dotant de perception de **luxe.**

Mais cela ne pourrait se comprendre et l'on doit bien reconnaître en conséquence, que l'utilité biologique, si importante soit-elle à considérer, ne saurait être le **seul** «crible» de la Perception, le seul facteur opérant la «sélection entre les Images».

Pour les théories classiques de l'Evolution, aussi bien Lamarckisme que Darwinisme, le «désintéressé» et l'inintelligible, c'est tout un. Seul est prévu ce qui peut être utile, voire indispensable à la vie, que ce soit par l'effet de l'Usage et de l'Habitude ou par suite de la sélection naturelle que se développent ces attributions.

Pareillement «la survivance du plus apte» ne peut rendre compte chez Spencer des combinaisons esthétiques que notre Perception réalise ou simplement favorise, à un si haut degré.

Ces qualités, si précieuses à d'autres égards, n'ont rien d'«adaptatif» (au contraire).

Ces difficultés, que je crois très réelles, ne semblent guère cependant s'être présentées à l'esprit du Philosophe Anglais dans toute la déduction de la Conscience que nous propose la «Synthèse générale». —Ce qu'il eût pensé, dans ce cas, est donc assez malaisé à deviner...

En tout cas, on ne s'écarterait pas beaucoup, sans doute, de l'inspiration Spencérienne en ripostant comme suit: Le caractère esthétique de la Perception, autrement dit les «beautés de la Nature» et de l'Art, ne sont que des produits secondaires de la Civilisation, des fruits tardifs de la vie en société qui n'ont aucun équivalent dans les formes primitives d'association humaines.

Mais serait-ce là écarter toute la difficulté? cela n'est rien moins qu'évident.

Non seulement il nous est impossible de savoir positivement ce que pouvaient être les sociétés humaines vraiment «Primitives», au sens **chronologique** du mot, (rien ne pouvant nous certifier que les peuplades «préhistoriques» ou les actuels «sauvages» de l'Afrique ou de l'Australie ne puissent être considérés comme simplement dégradés»), mais surtout on ne voit guère comment le mode de vie pourrait créer de toutes pièces une manière spéciale de voir et de sentir.

Combien d'espèces animales vivent en sociétés nombreuses et «policées», qui ne présentent pas la moindre ap-

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HAITI A L'ETRANGER

L'AMBASSADE HAITIENNE AUX CEREMONIES DE LA PRISE DE POSSESSION DU POUVOIR PAR SON EXCELLENCE LE Dr. GRAU SAN MARTIN, PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE CUBA

L'Ambassade Extraordinaire était composée de Son Exc. le Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures, M. Gérard Lescot, des Sous-Secrétaires d'Etat des Relations Extérieures et de la Présidence, MM. Jacques C. Antoine et Alix Mathon, du Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine, Dr. Maurice Armand, du Capitaine Roger Villedrouin, et du Sous-Chef de la Maison Militaire du Président, le Lieutenant Maurice Flambert.

Porteur des sentiments de fraternité et de sympathie du Peuple haïtien à la vaillante nation cubaine, l'Ambassade arriva à Camaguey, le 6 Octobre dernier. A l'aérodrome, venus pour souhaiter la bienvenue aux représentants haïtiens, se trouvaient le Gouverneur de la Province de Camaguey, Sr Caballere Royo, le Chef de l'Edilité et les autorités militaires de la ville de Camaguey, accompagnés du Consul d'Haïti, M. Benjamin Clermont.

Après une nuit des plus agréables, dont une grande partie s'écoula au Grand Hôtel de Camaguey où les membres de la Délégation avaient été reçus à dîner par le cordial et charmant Gouverneur de la Province, l'on reprit le vol vers la Capitale Cubaine.

Là aussi, nos Délégués, dès leur descente d'avion furent l'objet de la plus cordiale réception. Le Ministre d'Etat, Son Excellence M. Jorge Manach, était présent à l'aérodrome, en compagnie de notre Chargé d'Affaires à la Havane, M. Antoine Bervin et des autres membres de notre Légation.

Le lundi 8 Octobre, ce fut la présentation des lettres de créance des Ambassades Extraordinaires au Président Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, au cours d'une cérémonie simple, mais imposante. Puis, à une heure de l'après-midi, par un splendide déjeuner, l'Ambassade Vénézuélienne fêtait les Délégués haïtiens, représentants de la Patrie de Pétion à qui le peuple du Venezuela a voué le culte d'une éternelle reconnaissance. Manifestation d'une amitié fraternelle qui se poursuivit d'ailleurs plus tard dans une garden-party offerte par le grand industriel Julio Lobo en l'honneur de notre Ambassade. Enfin, le dîner par lequel la Légation de Suède tint à honorer la présence des membres de l'Ambassade haïtienne à la Havane termina cette journée.

La journée du lendemain devait être aussi remplie: à midi, en effet, déjeuner offert à l'Ambassade Haïtienne par M. Abela, Membre du Département d'Etat; à six heures p. m. réception organisée à la Présidence par la Première Dame de la République de Cuba, Mme. Fulgencio Batista, en l'honneur des Présidents des Ambassades Extraordinaires; et enfin dans la soirée le Chef de la Chancellerie Cubaine, M. Jorge Manach invita à dîner les

L'Ambassade Haïtienne: de g. à. d. Capitaine R. Villedrouin; Capitaine O. G. Iglesia attaché militaire Cubain; MM. A. Bervin; Jacques C. Antoine; Gérard E. Lescot; Alix Mathon; Dr. Maurice Armand Enrique Camejo, attaché civil cubain; Lt. Maurice Flambert.

Dîner du Gouverneur de Camaguey en l'honneur de l'Ambassade Haïtienne. On voit le Gouverneur à la gauche du Ministre Lescot.

Chanceliers Mexicain, Haïtien et Dominicain, présents aux fêtes de transmission de pouvoir. Toute la nuit, la jeunesse se prépara pour la parade civique du lendemain 10 Octobre. Ce fut un enthousiasme sans borne qui salua la prise de possession du pouvoir par le Président Grau San Martin, dès le lever du jour, une foule immense, véritable marée humaine, envahit les avenues de la Capitale, se massant de préférence autour du Palais pour acclamer le nouveau Chef de la Nation: par toute la ville régnait une animation indescriptible et résonnaient les échos de la joie populaire.

Au milieu de ces réceptions officielles, marquées de la plus enthousiaste amabilité, l'Ambassade haïtienne retour-

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L'Honorable Dr. Grau San Martin, Président de la République de Cuba, encore ému de l'immense ovation par laquelle le Peuple Cubain a salué Sa prise du pouvoir, reçoit dans la soirée du 10 Octobre les Ambassades Spéciales. Notre Photo montre le nouveau Chef d'Etat Cubain au moment où Il reçoit le Président de l'Ambassade d'Haïti, Son Exc. G. Lescot, Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures, qui Lui transmet les félicitations et les vœux de Monsieur le Président de la République d'Haïti, Son Exc. Elie Lescot, ceux du Gouvernement Haïtien et de notre Ambassade.

[pp 27-28 missing]

L'Utilitarisme de la Perception

(Suite de la page 24)

parence de sensibilité artistique! c'est parmi les Oiseaux, de mœurs solitaires que l'on pourrait chercher, en revanche, les premiers musiciens de la Nature.

La vie en société, la Civilisation ne créent pas plus l'artiste que l'Horticulture ne crée la Fleur.

L'homme recueille la fleur, «sauvage», souvent fort élégante déjà de formes et de couleurs; il se borne à l'entretenir dans les meilleures conditions possibles de nutrition, de croissance et de multiplication. Ainsi placée, la plante après un nombre variable de générations attentivement «sélectionnées» fournit en quelque sorte «toute sa mesure» et «révèle» entièrement ce que dès l'abord, elle «pouvait» être. Les engrais, les soins de toute sorte **favorisent** et ne créent point; mais tel est parfois le résultat (imprévisible) de l'effort accompli qu'on s'imaginerait presque avoir inventé du nouveau.

Ainsi doit-il en être de la «culture» esthétique que seule peut fournir, il est vrai, la vie en Société, ainsi que la sécurité relative et les quelques loisirs qu'elle apporte. Pour être «lui-même», l'être humain ne peut se passer de certaines conditions, mais ces conditions «n'inventent» rien par elles seules.

Si considérables qu'aient été les progrès de la Musique par la construction d'instrument de plus en plus riches en ressources expressives, par la synthèse des divers «modes» primitifs etc, rien ne permet d'affirmer que notre Audition se soit réellement modifiée, au cours des âges, dans ce qu'elle a d'essentiel et que, dès le début, elle n'ait été virtuellement ce qu'elle est aujourd'hui et qu'elle pourra devenir plus tard.

La différence n'est que du simple au complexe entre nos Orgues les plus parfaits et la modeste flûte de bambou du Primitif; entre la lyre à trois cordes au moyen de laquelle «charmaient leur âme» les contemporains du vieil Homère et tout l'attirail de violons, violoncelles, basses et contrebasses, harpes et cors, de l'orchestre moderne.

Au cours de toutes les périodes historiques (cela ne représente, on l'avouera sans peine, qu'une portion infime de la vie totale de l'espèce mais, par définition, nous ne pouvons parler d'autre chose). Dans toutes les périodes **connues,** nous voyons l'Art occuper sous une forme ou sous une autre, la place d'honneur qui lui revient: la musique sacrée, les chœurs, les danses rituelles des Hébreux; les temples de l'ancienne Egypte de Ninive et de Babylone, les somptuosités ornementales de la Perse; le divin Art Grec dont Rome ou la Renaissance ne surent point égaler toute l'harmonieuse simplicité; les étranges monuments des Hindous et des Chinois, que sais-je encore? tout cela témoigne suffisamment que partout et à toute époque l'homme a su combiner les données de la Perception en vue d'un plaisir supérieur et que par conséquent cette Perception s'est toujours **prêtée** par certaines de ses qualités à cette symbolisation désintéressée.

Que si, voulant, comme on dit «remonter au déluge» on prêtait du moins à l'homme des cavernes «une perception exclusivement utilitaire; non seulement, dirions-nous, la chose est absolument indémontrable; mais encore le peu de documents dont nous puissions disposer sur ces âges lointains tendrait plutôt à nous faire penser le contraire.

Remarquons d'abord que, fût-elle démontrée, cette caractéristique de la perception «primitive» ne serait pas du tout pour nous surprendre. Un certain loisir, on l'a reconnu, est aussi indispensable à l'éclosion du sentiment esthétique que l'air et la lumière le sont à la plante pour grandir et fructifier:

On se représente assez mal en effet l'homme des cavernes rêvassant au bord d'un lac, où fourmillent sournoisement tant d'ennemis impitoyables; où tous les sens perçoivent à chaque instant des signes de mort: ondulations de serpents venimeux dans les herbes, glapissements, rugissements de toutes sortes qui hantent les nuits, cris de guerre de l'homme étranger plus féroce pour son semblable que l'Ours ou les Chacals.

L'instinct de conservation, dans ces conditions, absorbe toutes les facultés perceptives. Les hommes des «âges de pierre», de même que les «sauvages» actuels, qui s'en rapprochent, dans leurs mœurs beaucoup plus qu'on ne le croirait, sont dominés par les nécessités matérielles.

Dès lors on devrait s'attendre à ce que, chez eux, la perception ne présente aucune espèce de caractère désintéressé. Il n'en est pas tout à fait ainsi cependant: l'homme préhistorique n'ignorait pas complètement la recherche et l'imitation de la beauté.

L'Archéologie ne découvre-t-elle pas à chaque instant des spécimens d'un art, sans doute assez maladroit, où la technique trahit le plus souvent l'inspiration, mais qui n'en est pas moins significatif.

Telles «fresques» tapissant les recoins obscurs d'une caverne, où revivent le Renne, le Bison et le Mammouth, témoignent d'un sens de la forme et des attitudes, que pourraient envier beaucoup de nos peintres; tel manche de poignard où la silhouette d'un grand Cervidé se trouve amoureusement ciselée, et stylisée avec goût ferait bonne figure à la vitrine de nos orfèvres: son auteur dont les yeux s'ouvraient au jour il y a combien de millénaires, s'intéressait donc à certains aspects du «monde extérieur» sans aucune arrière pensée d'utilité.

Il est vrai qu'en ce qui regarde les Primitifs, la signification esthétique de la perception se complique d'une valeur **mystique** dérivant de Cultes variés: les deux éléments s'imbriquent parfois à tel point que il est assez difficile d'en faire le partage exact.

On connait assez volontiers à présent que la plupart des figures d'animaux retrouvées dans les grottes sont des peintures «totémiques»; beaucoup d'ornements, colliers, parures de toutes sortes sont des amulettes ou des «tabous» où l'homme croit tenir captives les forces mystérieuses dont il cherche à se concilier les bonnes grâces. De même les danses, les parades collectives aux rythmes étranges, ont une signification mythique accompagnant, éclipsant même complètement ce qu'elles pourraient avoir de valeur artistique.

Mais bien loin d'aller à l'encontre de l'idée que l'on soutient, ou plutôt de la constatation qu'on souligne ici: (que la perception peut se trouver en partie désintéressée dans notre Espèce); cette valeur mythologique de la Perception chez ceux que nous voulons appeler «Primitifs», en constitue au contraire une illustration nouvelle.

Cela nous fait voir que les conditions de vie les plus sévères n'empêchent pas toujours les hommes d'accueillir certaines données de leur Intuition comme signes de réalités supérieures moins utiles qu'admirables et vénérables.

Que cette admiration ou ce respect puissent être déplacés, grotesques, absurdes, ce sont là «jugements de valeur» entraînant, comme toujours, à des discussions interminables, mais qui ne peuvent rien enlever en tout cas à la réalité des **faits** eux-mêmes...

«La magie utilise la perception et dans un sens où l'utile prend figure nouvelle» (*) voilà, par exemple un fait à retenir, quelque opinion que l'on soit parvenu à se former par ailleurs sur cette obscure question de la magie et de sa définition.

Une étude spéciale des Rites et des Mythes s'imposerait même à ce sujet, mais que seules pourraient conduire à bien l'érudition et la compétence des spécialistes de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnographie.

En nous tenant ici aux caractères, plus familiers à notre Mentalité, par lesquels la perception fournit à l'Art ses premiers matériaux, sa palette et son clavier si je puis dire (et ce point de vue peut être examiné séparément avec d'autant plus de facilité que, dans nos Sociétés Occidentales contemporaines, la vie Esthétique se trouve assez nettement distinguée des autres aspects de la vie spirituelle): nous voyons, dis-je, que ces caractères, si remarquables, demeurant absolument incompréhensibles, si l'on admet sans réserves les principes d'où Spencer fait dériver la totalité de la Conscience.

Loin de se rapporter à l'activité biologique, «industrielle», si l'on veut, ces qualités sont au contraire une invitation à s'abstraire du concret pratique.

C'est dans le monde du Rêve que demeurent l'artiste et le poète: ils n'y entrent point sans se détacher, provisoirement, de l'Action. C'est même la vraie raison pour laquelle beaucoup d'humains restent étrangers aux suaves délectations de l'Art, soit que des conditions de vie trop cruelles les attachent sans répit à la dure besogne; soit, plutôt que des ambitions tyranniques finissent par interdire complètement ce «détachement» indispensable. La cupidité nous «coupe les ailes» disait **Platon!...**

Rappellerai-je ici une controverse qui agita beaucoup il y a quelques temps, les Naturalistes et qui tient de près, au fond, à notre sujet?

Infiniment variés sont les caractères apparents des êtres vivants, dont on chercherait en vain la fonction utilitaire, sans tomber aussitôt dans la plus pure fantaisie.

Il est trop clair que les enluminures, extraordinaires de richesse et d'élégance, qui décorent souvent les élytres ou les ailes des Insectes (en particulier Coléoptères et Lépidoptères) ne **servent** absolument à rien aux Espèces en question. Ces parures éclatantes en feraient au contraire des proies toutes désignées au bec de l'Oiseau, comme semble l'indiquer la rareté de ces individus, qui ne sont pourtant pas moins féconds.

Dans certains cas, il est vrai, les colorations animales **paraissent** avoir un rôle de protection quand elles se trouvent «imiter» plus ou moins fidèlement le support, l'entourage habituel de l'espèce. Les exemples sont bien connus d'insectes ayant toutes les apparences à nos yeux, (formes, couleurs positions) de feuilles vertes ou desséchées, de mousses, de brindilles, etc. Mais non seulement les faits authentiques de «mimétisme» sont relativement rares, on se demande si dans beaucoup de cas connus cette efficacité «protectrice» n'est pas quelque peu illusoire et «anthropomorphique». Le soi-disant mimétisme du Caligo «tête de chouette» en est un exemple fameux.

Inversement, la ressemblance est dans certains cas si raffinée, si minutieuse qu'elle «dépasse» cette fois l'utilité stricte.

Le célèbre papillon Kallima..., non content de «camoufler» entièrement les nervures de ses ailes, «mime» à la perfection, (à la face inférieure de celles-ci qu'il tient repliées au repos), les teintes, la nervation, le pétiole d'une feuille sèche. La pigmentation reproduit jusqu'aux apparences des moisissures, qui affectent souvent la feuille mimée: Les animaux insectivores chasseraient-ils donc à la loupe?

Quoiqu'il en soit au sujet de ces cas si curieux dont la signification reste obscure, les exemples surabondent où l'inutilité (pour ne pas dire plus) est manifeste: Le Paon, le faisan doré le Paradisier, les Colibris et tant d'autres oiseaux justement renommés pour l'éclat de leur plumage se passeraient évidemment sans aucun dommage des somptuosités dont nous voyons privés tant d'espèces qui en sont fort voisins et vivent exactement de la même manière.

Quant à la Fleur, comment découvrir une fonction biologique à cette infinie variété de formes et de couleurs dont la naïveté de l'Enfant s'émerveille, et qui n'étonne pas moins ceux dont la perception sait conserver toujours la fraîcheur primitive.

Pour quelques-unes de ces formes qui se trouvent en rapport étroit avec la Fécondation-croisée par l'intermédiaire des Insectes (et l'utilité de ce mode de multiplication n'est même pas toujours évidente), combien d'autres sont absolument **quelconques** au point de vue de l'adaptation, sinon par rapport à ce que nous appelons Beauté.

C'est en réalité la Flore et la Faune entière de la planète que devrait épuiser celui qui tenterait seulement, d'énumérer les diverses modalités de ces «caractères ornementaux», biologiquement inutiles.— Les «désabusés» des Sciences Naturelles ne peuvent taire eux-mêmes, leur surprise devant les délicatesses raffinées de Radiolaires microscopiques, ou les excentricités des poissons abyssaux.—L'horrible même est représentée; l'Araignée, la pieuvre, les Reptiles de toutes sortes n'utilisent que par exception pour la capture de leur proie ce qui, du point de vue anthropomorphique, constitue une étrange expression fascinatrice.

Darwin avait prévu l'objection qu'on ne manqua point en effet de lui adresser à ce sujet.

La Sélection, dit-on, ne peut expliquer l'apparition de caractères inutiles, voire presque nuisibles.

La réponse imaginée par Darwin, qui n'est autre chose que la fameuse théorie dite de la «sélection sexuelle» est aujourd'hui abandonnée par tous les biologistes comme «anthropomorphique» au plus haut degré. Puisqu'elle suppose, (indépendamment de toute observation effective), d'ailleurs un **choix** volontaire des femelles par suite duquel arriveraient seuls à se reproduire les mâles les plus richement dotés sous le rapport de la couleur, de la voix etc)...L'objection garde toute sa force, il faut donc le reconnaître.

Ceci n'est une digression qu'en apparence, car au fond c'est toujours de la valeur esthétique de **notre** perception qu'il s'agit en l'occasion.

Les «caractères» dont il s'agit ont-ils à quelque degré que ce soit une valeur «décorative» à l'égard des animaux, (voir des Végétaux eux-mêmes?) Il est permis d'en douter dans l'immense majorité des cas.

Notre perception **fait** la beauté comme, en un sens elle «fait» la lumière et les couleurs, et tout le reste.

Avant de terminer cette section je tiens à citer les lignes suivantes empruntées à Spencer lui-même (Psychol. T. II p. 667 et 668) où, ce qui n'est pas sans nous causer quelque surprise, nous voyons que ce philosophe reconnait implicitement le caractère désintéressé de certaines sensations, puisqu'il en établit une véritable hiérarchie, en se plaçant précisément à ce point de vue.

C'est à un bien faible degré, dit-il que nous pouvons attribuer aux sensations du goût le caractère esthétique. Beaucoup de saveurs qui sont des plus agréables ne suggèrent à aucun degré l'idée de beauté... Ce fait est le simultané de cet autre: que les plaisirs du goût en sont que très rarement séparés des fonctions servant à la vie: ils accompagnent l'action de boire et de manger et ne se présente pas d'ordinaire en dehors de l'une ou de l'autre.

Prenons maintenant les plaisirs que les odeurs font naître. Ceux-ci, beaucoup plus **séparables des fonctions servant à la vie,** deviennent des plaisirs recherchés **pour eux-mêmes;** et nous trouvons ici en quelque degré, le caractère esthétique. Un parfum délicieux, s'il ne donne pas une émotion esthétique d'une espèce tout-à-fait distincte, produit du moins quelque chose qui s'en approche; dans les sensations de couleur, qui sont encore plus **séparées des fonctions servant à la vie,** l'élément esthétique devient décidé. Bien que les taches de couleur groupées dans l'espace qui constituent notre perception visuelle servent chacune comme de signes par lesquels nous reconnaissons les objets et guident de la sorte nos actions, cependant **le discernement des couleurs ne nous est pas, dans la plupart des cas, nécessaire** pour nous guider: témoin les inconvénients relativement légers supportés par les aveugles des couleurs. Il résulte de là que, bien que la faculté qui apprécie la couleur ait une fonction utile à la vie, que la relation entre cette activité et son usage n'est pas étroite. Par conséquent le plaisir qui dérive de cette activité, en tant qu'elle s'exerce pour elle-même devient notable: on recherche volontairement la **volupté des belles couleurs,** et l'idée de la beauté est fortement associée avec elles. Il en est de même des sons.

«Le pouvoir de percevoir et de distinguer les sons nous aide **d'abord à adapter** nos actions aux circonstances mais **il y a bien des sons qui ne nous intéressent pas** au point de modifier notre **conduite** quand ils se font entendre de nous. Ainsi les actions de la faculté auditive sont davantage séparées des fonctions servant à la vie et il s'ouvre un **vaste champ** aux plaisirs qui peuvent résulter des actions **superflues** de cette faculté. Ce sont ces plaisirs que nous classons comme esthétique; des sons de certaine nature sont regardés comme beaux.

Je ne veux pas dire que, dès qu'une faculté sensitive étend sa sphère d'exercice au delà de la sphère des applications utiles, les sensations produites par l'exercice superflu ont nécessairement le caractère esthétique.

...Je veux dire seulement que cette propriété de pouvoir être séparées des fonctions servant à la vie **est l'une des conditions requises pour l'obtention du caractère esthétique».***

**Les mots soulignés ne le sont pas dans l'original.*

ASSOCIATION AMERICAINE DE PHILOSOPHIE

Division de l'Est.

11 Septembre 1944

Au Président du Congrès International de Philosophie.
Port-au-Prince, Haïti

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ainsi qu'à vos collègues assemblés en Haïti à l'occasion du Congrès International de Philosophie le salut et les cordiales félicitations des neuf-cents membres de l'Association Américaine de Philosophie.

En organisant ce Congrès vous avez fait une chose courageuse et significative. Peu avant la guerre, notre propre Association s'était aventurée à bâtir le programme d'un Congrès quelque peu similaire à New-York auquel nous comptions avec l'aide du Gouvernement convier plusieurs de nos collègues de l'Amérique Latine. Ce projet fut rendu impossible par la guerre; et c'est maintenant à vous que revient l'honneur d'inaugurer ce que nous espérons devoir être une longue série de fructueuses conférences. Dans nos deux Amériques, toutes les écoles philosophiques importantes sont dignement représentées; et là où il existe une si riche diversité, la rencontre des esprits doit se révéler à la fois brillante et stimulante.

Nous regrettons beaucoup que le nombre de nos savants occupés à des travaux rendus nécessaires par la guerre et la difficulté extrême de voyager, nous empêchent de déléguer d'autres représentants en Haïti, en dehors de notre Secrétaire. Mais nous vous envoyons les contributions de quelques-uns de nos philosophes les plus distingués, sur la théorie de la connaissance, qui ont répondu avec plaisir à notre demande de préparer des communications destinées à votre Congrès. Nous sommes convaincus que ce Congrès répandra beaucoup de lumière sur le vaste champ de recherche qu'il s'est choisi et nous espérons ardemment que, quand le Congrès se réunira à nouveau sous des cieux moins chargés et plus cléments, notre Association aura l'honneur d'une participation complète et active dans les discussions.

Sincèrement vôtre
Brand Blanshard, *Chairman*

S. Ex. Joseph Le Gouaze
Archevêque de Port-au-Prince

COMMUNIQUE lu au prône, à la messe d'ouverture du Congrès de Philosophie, le dimanche 24 septembre 1944, à la Cathédrale de Port-au-Prince.

Aux distingués Membres du Congrès de Philosophie

Son Excellence Mgr. l'Archevêque et le Clergé de son église cathédrale se font un très agréable devoir de présenter leur religieux salut aux distingués Membres du Congrès de Philosophie, qui, sous le haut patronage de Son Excellence Monsieur Elie Lescot et la présidence d'honneur de Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures et de M. le Professeur Jacques Maritain, ouvre ce soir ses assises dans la capitale d'Haïti.

Ce salut, ils l'adressent, de toute particulière façon, aux éminentes personnalités étrangères qui ont daigné, sur l'invitation de la «Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques» et de son très actif président, M. le Docteur Camille Lhérisson, honorer Port-au-Prince de leur flatteuse présence et le Congrès de leur savoir mondialement connu.

Après s'être permis, pour l'acte exemplaire de foi qu'implique cette messe initiale du Congrès, d'offrir leurs modestes mais vives félicitations tout à la fois aux organisateurs qui l'ont voulue et aux Congressistes qui y prennent part, ils tiennent à leur affirmer — sûrs, du reste, d'aller au devant de leurs propres désirs — que, de toute leur âme, ils prient pour le succès, tout ensemble sur le plan divin et sur le plan humain, du Congrès de Philosophie de Port-au-Prince, demandant à Dieu, l'auteur premier et la fin dernière de toute Connaissance, que, de ses assises, résultent effectivement, dans les difficiles conjonctures que traverse notre monde contemporain, plus de gloire pour notre divin Créateur, plus de vrai bien pour les hommes. Ainsi soit-il!

LE CONGRES DE PHILOSOPHIE

vu par Aimé Césaire

Je tiens à dire la fierté que j'ai éprouvée à participer à ce congrès de philosophie, le premier qui se soit jamais tenu sur une terre antillaise. Fierté de poète agréé par des philosophes. Fierté d'Antillais aussi. Car, à mes yeux, ce congrès est le signe d'une chose émouvante. Le symbole d'un événement historique considérable. Le symbole, le signe d'une promotion dans le domaine de la culture qui fait passer les Antilles du rang de *consommateur* à la dignité de *producteur*.

Aussi est-ce pour moi un devoir de féliciter celui qui pour le plus grand bien de l'intelligence et le plus grand renom de son pays a su, en des temps difficiles, concevoir et vouloir, oser et réaliser.

Je veux parler du Docteur Camille Lhérisson.

Aimé CESAIRE

HAITI A L'ETRANGER

(Suite de la page 25)

na son hommage fraternel à l'Ambassade du Venezuela en offrant un déjeuner en son honneur, au cours duquel furent évoqués une fois de plus les souvenirs héroïques de la grande épopée de Bolivar et de Pétion.

Le mercredi matin se déroula une revue militaire au milieu des vivats d'une foule de plus de cent mille personnes massées sur la «Paseo de Marti». Cette parade fut suivie d'un déjeuner sur le bateau de guerre du Pérou qui avait accompagné les représentants de ce pays, puis le soir d'une brillante réception à la Présidence.

Dans l'après-midi du lendemain, réception cette fois à la Légation Chinoise et dans la soirée, banquet à la Présidence en l'honneur des Présidents des Amabassades.

La journée du vendredi débuta par un cocktail offert par le Colonel Youmans, Attaché Militaire Américain à La Havane et à Port-au-Prince, en l'honneur de notre Ambassade qui, plus tard, fut reçue à dîner par l'Ambassade du Chili.

La dernière journée du séjour prévue dans le programme de l'Ambassade haïtienne fut marquée principalement par le déjeuner que lui offrit la Légation Polonaise et, le soir, par une réception à l'Ambassade Américaine.

Et comme si toute joie ne peut être parfaite, les jours heureux furent suivis par les sombres moments causés par le cyclone qui s'abattit sur la Havane.

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Edouard PELOUX, Directeur
65, Rue Magny
Port-au-Prince
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LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE ET LA GRANDE BRETAGNE APPORTENT LEUR AIDE GENEREUSE A L'ESPRIT PHILOSOPHIQUE.

Deux collections d'ouvrages ont été offertes par la Bibliothèque du Congrès des Etats-Unis et par le British Council. Par ce geste, deux grandes nations ont tenu à marquer leur amitié à notre pays ainsi que leur fidélité à l'esprit. Que les généreux donateurs en soient remerciés.

La plus nombreuse, la collection américaine, donne une idée magnifique de l'ampleur et de la force de la pensée philosophique aux Etats-Unis. De Peirce à Santayana, de James à Dewey et à Royes, elle aborde les plus hauts problèmes de la métaphysique, comme elle ne dédaigne pas, avec Murphy, de se pencher sur les problèmes les plus urgents de la vie pratique.

A peine moins brillante, la collection anglaise.

Toutes les branches de la philosophie sont représentées: la morale avec le grand nom de Russel, l'esthétique avec Collingwood, l'épistémologie avec C. D. Broad, la logique avec Harold K. Joachim et Leslie Walker.

Nombre et qualité. Qualité et variété.

Certains de ces derniers ouvrages, particulièrement émouvants, prouvent que même sous les bombes l'Angleterre pensait encore...

Allocution de l'Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis

C'est avec beaucoup de plaisir que je remets, à l'occasion du Congrès International de Philosophie, quelques travaux de Philosophie écrits par des auteurs des Etats-Unis. Ces livres seront exposés pendant la session du Congrès; et j'espère qu'ils seront de quelque intérêt. Par l'amabilité du Dr. Lhérisson, un résumé du contenu de chacune des publications a été préparé pour aider ceux qui voudront les consulter. Une partie de ces ouvrages a été envoyée par le Département d'Etat, et le reste par la Librairie du Congrès des Etats-Unis. Je suis heureux qu'il ait été possible à mon Gouvernement de fournir ces livres en cette occasion comme un témoignage de la coopération intellectuelle existant entre nos deux pays.

Je saisis cette opportunité pour exprimer mes meilleurs vœux pour le succès de ce Congrès. De toutes les sphères de la connaissance humaine, la Philosophie approche peut-être le plus la religion, en guidant les hommes dans la recherche de la vérité. C'est donc un pouvoir du Bien dans un monde qui se trouve dans la détresse et la souffrance. Les réunions de ce Congrès, constitueront, j'en suis convaincu, une réelle assistance vers la marche de cette noble branche de la connaissance parmi les Nations du Monde.

Le Ministre Alan A. L. Tuson, présentant les ouvrages offerts par le British Council.

L'Ambassadeur Orme Wilson présentant les ouvrages offerts par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis

Allocution du Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Angleterre

C'est avec la plus grande satisfaction que je me vois capable de présenter une sélection des travaux de Philosophes anglais au Congrès. C'est un don de cette Association Culturelle de Londres, le «British Council» qui fait et a fait beaucoup pour répandre la connaissance en Grande Bretagne et dans les autres pays.

J'aurais aimé voir des Délégués de la Chine ici, car après avoir résidé 25 ans dans ce pays, j'ai appris à apprécier les leçons des Philosophes Chinois, et j'ai toujours à l'esprit cette phrase que je vais vous citer qui est de Confucius: «Je ne me chagrine pas de ce que les Hommes ne me connaissent pas; je me chagrine de ce que je ne connais pas les hommes.»

Les membres de ce Congrès connaissent les hommes, et nous allons de l'avant pour entendre quelque chose de leur vaste connaissance.

IV – La Science et l'Esprit du Monde

par J. HADAMARD

Il y a quelque mélancolie à parler d'un élément de la civilisation alors que cette civilisation est menacée —menacée pour un temps nous en sommes sûrs—dans ce qu'elle a de précieux. Peut-être au contraire est-ce le moment de réfléchir sur le rôle de cet élément, de la Science, puisque c'est d'elle que je veux parler.

Il s'en faut que ce rôle ait été bien compris. La Science a connu dans l'opinion des faveurs et des disgrâces excessives.

En présence de ses succès retentissants, ce fut, pendant presque tout le XIXe siècle, l'enthousiasme: celui qui s'exprime dans les belles pages de **L'Avenir de la Science** où Renan, publiant en 1890 ce qu'il pensait dès 1848, écrit: «La Science seule peut résoudre à l'homme les éternels problèmes dont sa nature exige impérieusement les solutions».

La réaction est venue plus tard et fut sans mesure. Ma génération a vu une fameuse campagne de Brunetière sur la «banqueroute de la Science». On lui reprochait, à la Science de n'être en état de résoudre aucun problème de métaphysique ou de morale. Nous dirons tout à l'heure pourquoi telle n'est pas sa mission et pourquoi on ne saurait le lui demander. Comme on l'a dit avec raison, «La Science n'a pas fait banqueroute; elle a seulement refusé de payer les fausses traites qu'on avait présentées en son nom».

Elle a d'autres titres à notre reconnaissance. Non pas, si l'on veut, par ses résultats matériels on aurait mauvaise grâce à les invoquer alors qu'ils sont à un tel point utilisés pour le mal. Certes, les services que rend la Science, et qui sont considérables, sont pour le moment éclipsés par les crimes que l'on commet avec son aide.

Mais il ne faut pas oublier que si la Science est là comme moyen, ce n'est pas elle, bien au contraire, qui est à l'origine de ces mêmes crimes. Leur auteur est l'Allemagne; or l'Allemagne a déclaré la guerre à la Science, la guerre à l'esprit. Elle a même trouvé un qualificatif à appliquer à ceux qui cultivent les choses de l'intelligence, celui «d'Intellectual-bestien».

En tout cas, on sait que dès l'origine du régime hitlérien, les étudiants ont été invités à délaisser Science comme Lettres, Physique comme Philologie, pour les exercices militaires. Il devint impossible, par exemple, au témoignage des chercheurs qui l'ont tenté, de poursuivre des études mathématiques élevées dans ce qui fut la grande Université physico-mathématique allemande, celle de Gottingue.

Des faits d'un autre ordre montrent plus typiquement encore combien la mentalité nazie a rompu avec cette recherche de la vérité qui est l'essence de la Science.

Au reste, le régime hitlérien n'avait pas attendu si longtemps pour prendre position. A peine installé, un Ministre de l'Instruction publique bavarois s'est empressé d'opposer à la «soi-disant objectivité» ce dogme: «Ce qui est faux, c'est ce qui nuit au peuple allemand».

Les crimes de l'Allemagne ne sont pas les crimes de la Science ce sont les crimes de l'antiscience.

II

Indépendamment des résultats pratiques auxquels nous habitue la Science, on a souvent été séduit par les certitudes qu'elle donne. Autre tendance nuisible: lorsqu'on lit ces mots «La Science dit ceci, la Science enseigne cela», il faut le plus souvent songer à se méfier. Il se peut qu'il s'agisse d'un résultat vraiment scientifique, mais il y a aussi des chances sérieuses pour qu'il y ait là une absurdité particulièrement énorme à faire passer.

Et surtout, éblouis par ce caractère de certitude qu'ils constataient dans les découvertes de la Science, de nombreux penseurs du XIXe siècle sont allés jusqu'à vouloir trouver en elle les fondements de la morale. «On comptait que la Science mettrait les vérités morales au-dessus de toute contestation, comme elle a fait pour les théories de mathématiques et les lois énoncées par les physiciens». (1)

Or c'est à quoi la Science se refuse et devra toujours se refuser. Sur ce point, la démonstration de Henri Poincaré est irréfutable. On peut dire quelle est, «comme il le fait remarquer,» tout simplement grammaticale. «Si les prémisses d'un raisonnement sont toutes les deux à l'indicatif, la conclusion sera également à l'indicatif. Pour que la conclusion pût être à l'impératif, il faudrait que l'une des prémisses au moins fût à l'impératif. Or les principes de la Science ne sont et ne peuvent être qu'à l'indicatif. Dès lors le dialecticien le plus subtil peut jongler avec ces principes, les combiner, les échafauder les uns sur les autres; tout ce qu'il en tirera sera à l'indicatif. Il n'obtiendra jamais une proposition qui dira: fais ceci, ou ne fais pas cela, c'est-à-dire une proposition qui confirme ou contredise la morale». (2)

Ainsi la Science a pour mission de parler de ce qui est, non de ce qui doit être. Si elle peut contribuer éventuellement à interpréter la morale, elle ne saurait la fonder à elle seule.

III

Et cependant c'est un progrès scientifique qui est à base de tous les progrès de la mentalité moderne. Comme l'écrivait Renan à Berthelot, «la Réforme, l'émancipation populaire l'émancipation de la Philosophie, l'avènement de la critique, l'adoucissement de la morale publique, etc. tout cela forme un ensemble qui est l'esprit des temps modernes».

D'abord il ne faut pas voir uniquement les résultats directs et pratiques, mais bien aussi les répercussions qu'ont les leçons de la Science sur toutes nos conceptions de ce qu'est le monde et de ce que nous sommes. Renan et, dans la «Valeur de la Science»

(1) H. Poincaré. Dernières Pensées, p. 223
(2) H. Poincarré. Dernières Pensées. Chap. VIIII, p. 225. La Philosophie contemporaine désigne du nom de normatif ce qui tombe sous le coup de cette distinction de Poincaré, c'est-à-dire qui comporte une règle. Ce qui est normatif est forcément extérieur au domaine purement scientifique.

Poincaré, n'ont pas de peine à montrer qu'on comprendrait mal, non seulement le monde, mais l'homme lui-même oubliant les leçons de l'Astronomie, de la Géologie, de la Biologie, de la Physique.

Mais si la Science agit ainsi sur l'âme humaine par les connaissances qu'elle nous apporte, elle est encore plus notre éducatrice par ses méthodes. La valeur morale de la Science ne dépend peut-être point tant de telle ou telle de ses conclusions que de l'esprit scientifique dont il a fallu faire preuve pour les obtenir. C'est lui qui met en jeu certaines des plus hautes vertus qui sont l'honneur de l'humanité. Cet esprit scientifique est celui qui a été défini par le grand Maître Duclaux, le disciple et le continuateur de Pasteur: «la crainte salutaire de se tromper, la ferme volonté d'en éviter l'occasion». C'est par une continuelle victoire sur soi-même, par une victoire morale, en un mot, que le savant doit manifester cette volonté.

C'est au fond cela qu'il y a dans la première règle de la Méthode de Descartes: «Ne jamais reconnaître une chose comme vraie qu'on ne l'ait connue évidemment être telle».

IV

Un premier et grand exemple nous avait été donné par l'Antiquité grecque. Après s'être rendu compte qu'indépendamment de tout intérêt immédiat et de toute arrière pensée théologique c'est une chose belle, noble, utile de connaître pour connaître, de comprendre pour comprendre, les Grecs ont obéi à ce besoin de connaître et de comprendre en nous donnant le premier modèle de construction scientifique, modèle de rigueur qui n'a pu être amélioré qu'il y a peu d'années: la Géométrie d'Euclide.

Mais de cette œuvre digne d'une admiration sans réserve, la Science antique n'offre point d'équivalent dans d'autres domaines. Quelque magnifiques observateurs qu'aient été un Aristote ou un Hippocrate, la portée de leurs observations est restée limitée. Pour être véritablement féconde, il leur a manqué la coordination, condition nécessaire de toute véritable science. Suivant la forte parole de Poincaré, «une Science se bâtit avec des faits comme une maison se bâtit avec des pierres; mais un amas de faits n'est pas plus une science qu'un tas de pierres n'est une maison».

Il y eut une exception, et merveilleuse l'œuvre d'Archimède, sa Statistique et son Hydrostatique sont des chapitres de Physique moderne, dans lesquels, on le voit, comme le fait aujourd'hui la Science, combiner et faire marcher de pair l'observation et le calcul, l'une constituant l'indispensable et unique point de départ, l'autre fournissant pour les données qu'elle apporte l'instrument d'expression et de coordination.

Mais cette construction géniale et en quelque sorte prophétique est restée isolée. «Durant toute l'Antiquité, les écoles de philosophie l'ignorent; le souvenir de ses découvertes ne se conserve que parmi les savants; au Moyen Age il est a peu près oublié». (1). L'Antiquité a admiré les résultats d'Archimède; elle n'a pas compris sa méthode.

Ce n'est pas qu'elle n'ait rencontré l'occasion d'observations instructives et qui eussent pu être des traits de lumière. C'est 600 ans avant notre ère que Thalès de Milet, frottant un morceau d'ambre, constata qu'il était devenu capable d'attirer les cendres et autres corps légers. L'ambre se dit en grec électron et le hasard avait mis Thalès en présence de ce que nous appelons l'électricité: cette électricité qui non seulement transforme chaque jour davantage toute notre vie pratique, mais à laquelle, et à laquelle seule nous demandons aujourd'hui l'explication du monde matériel tout entier.

Le hasard? Je ne sais: le grand philosophe qui a montré par ailleurs son génie devait être un très grand observateur, et nul doute que, venant dans les temps modernes, il n'eût tiré de son observation des conséquences fécondes.

En fait, il n'en tira rien. Il n'en sortit rien de son vivant, rien dans l'Antiquité, comme d'ailleurs dans tout le Moyen Age.

Sur ce point comme dans le reste des sciences de la nature, l'œuvre grecque, si merveilleuse au point de vue mathématique, reste incomplète et comme tronquée.

A cela, chose remarquable, il semble qu'il y ait eu une raison obscurément, mais profondément morale. Si les Anciens n'ont pu faire progresser la Biologie et la Physique, c'est parce qu'ils avaient laissé subsister chez eux la tare honteuse de l'esclavage. Elle leur a appris (2) à mépriser le travail des mains et tout ce qui relève de lui; et dans tout le Moyen Age et jusqu'à la fin du XVIIe siècle, la distinction a été formellement énoncée (1) entre connaissances libérales et connaissances serviles. Les premières étaient nobles, celles qui ne faisaient intervenir que la pure raison, tandis qu'on appelait connaissances serviles toutes celles qui faisaient appel au témoignage des sens.

V

L'Antiquité n'a donc en somme, rien ajouté à la découverte de Thalès, et ce que l'Antiquité n'avait pas fait, le Moyen Age n'a pas su le faire davantage.

Je sais bien qu'on avait été injuste envers les penseurs du Moyen Age. De très belles recherches historiques en ont réhabilité plusieurs, mais elles ont généralement le tort de ne s'attacher qu'aux doctrines en oubliant la méthode. Ceux qui ont préparé la Science de l'avenir seraient bien plutôt les Alchimistes, simplement en accumulant des faits. Chez le seul Roger Bacon, au XIIIe siècle, la notion claire de la méthode à suivre apparaissait, indication aussitôt oubliée, et qui ne devait revivre qu'à la Renaissance.

En prononçant ce mot, on pense

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(1) G. Séailles. Léonard de Vinci. L'Artiste et le Savant (Paris, 1892) p. 381.

(2) Voir The Literary works of Leonardo da Vinci, edited by J. P. Richter, tome I° p. 14—15. J'avais à Paris des indications plus précises qui me manquent ici.

Renan. (L'Avenir de la Science p. 322 et 395) ne considère pas que l'artisanat ait été, chez les Grecs, méprisé et déconsidéré au point de vue social et cite même un exemple. Cette opinion me semble cependant contredite par le texte de Xénophon (Economiques, IV, 2) que cite Ritcher et même par le passage de la Vision où Lucien constate le dédain qui s'attache à un sculpteur, fut-il Phidias ou Polyclète, parce qu'il fait ouvrage de ses mains.

(1) On la retrouve encore, comme le note Delacroix (L'Invention et le génie, p. 452), en 1680 dans le Dictionnaire de Richelet où le mot «Mécanique» en parlant des Arts, s'oppose à «libérale et honorable».

tout d'abord, dans le domaine des idées, aux grandes découvertes philologiques que cette époque a vues éclore. Mais l'intérêt et l'admiration qui s'attachent à ces découvertes ne doivent pas nous faire oublier qu'elles ont été complétées, au même moment, par d'autres au moins aussi essentielles et qu'en fait, à elles seules, elles n'auraient pas suffi à l'émancipation de la raison humaine. «Le mal (2) pouvait renaître du remède. L'enthousiasme pour les Anciens menaçait de ne substituer à la Scholastique que la philologie et l'érudition : c'était rester dans les livres ; la Science est dans les choses». Si importants que soient les progrès réalisés par ailleurs à la même époque, on ne saurait leur attribuer le même rôle fondamental qu'à l'introduction de la méthode expérimentale, dont la naissance au même moment, passait presque inaperçue.

En ce qui concerne l'électricité, cette méthode apparut en 1600 avec le **Traité de l'aimant** dont l'auteur est un médecin anglais, Gilbert. Que fait Gilbert ? Bien loin de chercher là du merveilleux en s'adressant à quelques substances rares, il répète l'expérience de Thalès avec les corps les plus familiers, trop familiers, il faut le croire pour qu'on ait jusque là songé à s'adresser à eux puisque, en fait, ce qui avait réussi avec l'ambre réussit tout aussi bien avec le soufre, la résine, le verre et aussi avec le sel gemme ou l'alun. Mais en outre, répétant ses expériences pendant de nombreux jours, il constate que les phénomènes sont plus forts par temps sec, tandis que la moindre humidité, y compris la respiration, supprime la vertu électrique.

Voilà, sommairement résumés, les modestes, les puérils essais qui ont ouvert la voie à la Science moderne. Mais quel qu'ait été le mérite de Gilbert, et en effet il fut extrême, n'oublions pas que les simples et fécondes remarques qu'il a ainsi pris soin de faire sont ce que n'oublierait pas le premier étudiant venu, instruit par les méthodes modernes, s'il était mis en présence du phénomène de Thalès. Il a cependant fallu plus de 2.000 ans pour y arriver.

(2) Gabriel Séailles, ouvrage cité.

VI

Mais avant même Gilbert, il faut remonter à près d'un siècle et évoquer une grande figure, celle de Léonard de Vinci.

Il a fallu attendre quatre siècles pour commencer à comprendre le rôle de cet homme prodigieux, le cerveau le plus génial que l'Histoire nous ait fait connaître, puisqu'il s'est montré à la fois puissant créateur dans l'Art et dans la Science, qui ont également reçu de lui des impulsions décisives. On connaît assez généralement ses inventions d'ingénieur, l'écluse par exemple, déjà magnifiques par elles-mêmes ; mais de là à se rendre compte que l'auteur de la Joconde et de la Cène est aussi le père de la pensée moderne, le père du monde moderne, il y a loin. C'est cependant cette conclusion que l'on ne peut refuser d'admettre.

On ne saurait s'étonner qu'elle n'ait point été soupçonnée de son temps, ni qu'un génie si novateur ait été mal compris, d'autant que Léonard ne possédait pas, à l'égal de ses contemporains lettrés, la connaissance du latin et du grec. Il ne lui en a pas fallu plus pour être traité par les humanistes de l'époque avec un transcendant mépris. Il ne cessa d'avoir à défendre son point de vue contre ses contemporains, et le fit âprement :

«Parce que je ne suis pas un lettré, je sais bien que certains présomptueux croiront pouvoir raisonnablement me blâmer, alléguant que je ne suis pas un humaniste... Or ils ne savent pas, ceux-là, que mes sujets sont à traiter par l'expérience plutôt que par les paroles d'autrui... Quoique je ne sache pas, comme eux, citer d'autres auteurs, je m'appuierai sur ce qui est bien plus grand et bien plus digne : l'expérience, maîtresse de leurs maîtres».

C'est la pure tradition d'Archimède que Léonard formule dans cette autre déclaration, véritable programme de la Science moderne : «Bien que la Nature commence par la raison et finisse par l'expérience, à nous il nous faut faire le contraire, c'est-à-dire commencer par l'expérience et, avec celle-ci, aller à la recherche de la raison».

VII

Léonard doit-il être considéré comme le créateur de la méthode expérimentale ? D'aucuns s'y refusent, et même arguant de ce que tout progrès humain doit avoir eu des précurseurs, se refusent à parler des créateurs ? Je veux bien qu'autrefois on ait employé inconsidérément ce mot, mais il semble qu'aujourd'hui on abuse un peu du principe inverse. Certes, il n'est pas d'effet sans cause et je veux bien que le développement humain ne fasse pas de sauts, surtout de sauts tout à fait imprévus ; du moins est-il donné à certains génies d'en accélérer singulièrement la marche, d'y apporter des transformations profondes, et il y a peu d'œuvres auxquelles le vieil adage «Rien de nouveau sous le soleil» me semble moins s'appliquer qu'à celle de Léonard.

Tout d'abord, on ne saurait discuter sans s'être entendu sur le sens des termes. Il n'y a expérimentation, au sens moderne du mot, que là où il y a choix approprié, production convenable des circonstances du phénomène de manière à en éclairer le mécanisme. Dès lors, on ne pourrait donner ce nom aux observations, pour sagaces qu'elles soient, que Jean Buridan, au Moyen Age, désignait ainsi et qui étaient des constatations courantes sur la toupie, le javelot ou le mouvement de l'air à bord d'un bateau.

Le fait, constaté dès la **Catoptrique** d'Euclide, qu'un caillou placé au fond d'une coupe, invisible pour certaines positions de l'œil, est vu à nouveau des mêmes points si on remplit la coupe d'eau, a bien, en somme le caractère d'une expérience ; mais cette expérience, évidemment faite sans l'avoir cherchée, n'a pu être une leçon de méthode.

Plus significatives, à ce point de vue, sont ou auraient pu être celles auxquelles s'est livré Galien en sectionnant successivement la moelle à divers niveaux pour voir quelles fonctions étaient supprimées dans chaque cas. C'est bien la voie où s'est engagé Léonard, et la Science moderne à sa suite ; mais, quand ce ne serait que par le fait de n'être pas inspirées par un principe général, il n'y a là rien de comparable à la vaste activité expérimentale du grand artiste. En in-

sufflant de l'air par la trachée-artère, Léonard ruine d'un coup l'opinion de Galien sur le passage de l'air le long de la veine pulmonaire: mais aussi il détermine, il détermine, par des expériences toutes semblables à celles que devait exécuter Colomb trois siècles plus tard, les lois du frottement, avec le résultat paradoxal—si paradoxal qu'il n'avait pu l'admettre à la suite de ses premières expériences—et cependant clairement expliqué, que ce frottement est indépendant de l'étendue des surfaces en contact; il étudie les phénomènes si complexes du cours de l'eau comme on le fait aujourd'hui, en incorporant au fluide des particules solides, et le système circulatoire des animaux par voie d'injection. Ainsi, dans ces cas et dans nombre d'autres, il réalise l'expérience en même temps qu'il en proclame l'importance scientifique, donnant à la fois le précepte et l'exemple; et c'est cette double conquête qu'il est impossible de revendiquer soit pour les penseurs médiévaux, soit pour Galien et ses commentateurs.

Assurément Léonard a eu un précurseur; mais c'est à deux mille ans en arrière qu'il faut remonter pour le trouver, puisqu'il s'agit d'Archimède.

VIII

C'est donc, semble-t-il, avec Léonard de Vinci, puis avec Gilbert, que la Science passe, suivant l'heureuse formule d'Auguste Comte, de l'état métaphysique à l'état positif.

Ce n'est cependant pas à eux que l'on a coutume de faire remonter l'affranchissement de la pensée scientifique. Cette grande transformation fait en général penser à Descartes et au **Discours de la Méthode.** Si l'on n'en attribue pas la paternité exclusive à Descartes, c'est tout au plus pour faire une place à l'œuvre, antérieure de quelques années, de François Bacon, à son **Novum Organum.**

Cependant Léonard de Vinci et même Gilbert, non seulement ont été en réalité plus près de l'esprit de la science moderne que Bacon ou même Descartes, mais ils ont été incontestablement les devanciers?

Par contre, avec Descartes, le doute méthodique n'est plus seulement indispensable à l'étude de la Nature, mais apparaît comme devant être en toutes circonstances, notre idéal dans toutes les démarches de la raison.

Ce doute méthodique, c'est lui, ne nous y trompons pas, qui nous a faits ce que nous sommes.

IX

Comment le doute méthodique et la méthode scientifique ont été un élément essentiel de la civilisation, c'est ce qui apparaîtra mieux encore si l'on compare l'histoire de l'Occident à celle de l'Orient.

Le drame philosophique, le combat entre la raison et l'autorité qui s'est livré à travers le Moyen Age et la Renaissance, ce n'est pas dans la seule Europe chrétienne qu'il a existé.

Pendant que notre Moyen Age élevait, nous dit-on, Virgile au rang des saints, les Arabes, nous dit Renan, créaient pour Aristote une auréole de prophète. Mais chez eux aussi des philosophes apparaissaient qui, élevés à l'Ecole de la Science et de la Philosophie grecques, étaient pour la plupart hétérodoxes ou incroyants et, en Chine également, un pareil mouvement avait commencé à se dessiner.

Ici et là, par conséquent, la même lutte s'est levée; l'issue seule en a été différente. Peut-être s'en est-il fallu de peu que, dans le monde arabe comme dans le monde chinois,— lequel aujourd'hui rattrape magnifiquement le temps perdu, — l'Histoire n'ait suivi un autre cours.

X

Une fois née avec Léonard de Vinci et Gilbert, la méthode expérimentale était-elle une fois pour toutes et définitivement constituée? Nulle idée ne serait plus fausse. Cette méthode n'a cessé depuis, ne cesse de se construire elle a poursuivi et poursuit encore sa longue, sa difficile éducation. (1) C'est dans cette éducation, plus encore que dans les premières étapes retracées tout à l'heure, que réside cet esprit scientifique dont nous avons reconnu la valeur non seulement intellectuelle mais morale.

Pour le maintenir, la nature humaine a besoin de s'imposer une discipline constante, et elle y manque dans des conditions parfois surprenantes.

C'est que l'expérimentation, l'étude des faits sont loin d'être chose simple. Il faut renoncer à l'idée qu'on est trop facilement tenté de se faire à cet égard: ce n'est point pratiquer la méthode expérimentale que d'essayer une paire de souliers avant de l'acheter. Une telle vérité n'apparaît pas à qui comme Bacon, se contente de formuler un précepte: elle se manifeste à l'exécution. (1). Léonard de Vinci, lui en a déjà été conscient.

Ce n'est pas que lui-même ait toujours échappé à l'erreur et, tout d'abord, n'ait parfois oublié les principes mêmes qu'il proclame. Après avoir refuté la doctrine de Galien sur le passage de l'air par la veine pulmonaire, il admet avec lui le passage du sang à travers la cloison du cœur par d'imaginaires orifices: ce qui est pour étonner chez l'homme qui instaurait la méthode d'injection. Il suppose encore que les images optiques renversées par l'action du cristallin, sont redressées par le passage dans l'humeur vitrée, (2) alors qu'il n'aurait pas été impossible à un anatomiste aussi expert d'observer une image rétinienne.

En réalité, le penseur qui réagit le plus fortement contre les idées de son temps ne laisse pas d'y participer dans une certaine mesure. De même que,

(1) La rigueur mathématique elle-même a ressenti, à notre époque, le besoin d'un progrès du même genre: non que dans la suite des démonstrations, il ait fallu modifier la méthode euclidienne, laquelle s'est révélée parfaite: mais il n'en est pas de même en ce qui concerne les fondements, c'est-à-dire les premières définitions et les premiers axiomes. Là, notre contemporain, M. Hilbert, a montré qu'une profonde revision était nécessaire afin de rendre ces fondements logiquement inattaquables. Les nouvelles fondations qu'il a établies reposent sur un terrain solide et la correction logique souhaitée est— jusqu'à nouvel ordre — définitivement atteinte.

(1) Les principes de l'induction ont été, comme on le sait, codifiés par Stuart Mill. Son analyse les résume avec une pénétrante lucidité: elle est une belle et utile initiation aux méthodes de la Science expérimentale. L'erreur—est-il besoin de le dire?—serait d'y voir un exposé adéquat de ces méthodes: exposé qui ne saurait d'ailleurs exister et qui, à supposer qu'il ait été constitué aujourd'hui deviendrait sans doute insuffisant demain. Les quatre méthodes de Stuart Mill ne sauraient enseigner ce que le laboratoire fait comprendre.

(2) Erreur d'autant plus fâcheuse qu'elle semble se rattacher à la question de savoir pourquoi nous voyons les objets droits alors que leurs images dans l'œil sont renversées: question qui s'est perpétuée à travers les siècles. Faut-il se résigner à admettre que Léonard se la soit posée sans en apercevoir l'évidente absurdité?

en l'absence d'écrits des sophistes, nous nous faisons une idée de leurs manières de faire par celles dont use Socrate, on retrouve, en lisant sinon Léonard, du moins Bacon et Descartes, des réminiscences des errements qui avaient cours avant eux. Bacon accepte l'Astrologie et bien d'autres préjugés encore; (3) Descartes lui-même, et pour ne parler que du domaine de la Physique, non seulement fait sienne à demi, sans s'occuper de la vérifier expérimentalement, l'ancienne légende de la non-attraction de l'aimant par le fer, mais la théorie à laquelle il rattache ce soi-disant fait, et qui se flatte d'expliquer d'un seul coup le monde physique tout entier, ne relève certes pas de l'état positif de nos connaissances avec elle, on retombe dans le stade métaphysique. (4)

XI

On voit combien l'homme doit s'imposer d'efforts pour accepter cette évidence où Descartes nous a appris à reconnaître la source de toute certitude. Mais ce n'est là qu'un commencement et, en s'astreignant à s'adresser toujours à l'expérience, encore faut-il apprendre à l'interroger.

S'il est vrai, en effet, qu'il faille «retourner chaque pierre de la Nature», suivant l'expression de François Bacon, et noter inlassablement les faits, cela, d'autre part, n'est point suffisant. C'est avec l'interprétation des faits que les difficultés commencent. Les réponses des faits ressemblent à celles des sorcières de Macbeth, pour qui ne sait point se défier pièges qu'ils recèlent.

Point d'exemple plus instructif, à cet égard que celui de l'électricité. Lorsque Gilbert institua ses premières expériences, elles le conduisirent à diviser les corps en deux catégories, les uns («idioélectriques») susceptibles de s'électriser, les autres («anélectriques») qui n'en avaient pas la possibilité.

Seulement, ces substances incapables de contracter l'électricité n'ayant rien à voir, semblait-il, avec son étude, ce sont, avant tout, les métaux dont on fait les câbles de nos lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques, les induits de nos dynamos; c'est ce cuivre, pain de notre industrie électrique, qu'à travers le monde entier cette industrie réclame pour y faire couler à flots chaque jour accrus la lumière et la force.

Il s'en est fallu que l'erreur ainsi commise par Gilbert et la science de son temps ait été vite reconnue. Il a fallu pour cela, près d'un siècle et demi, un siècle et demi de recherches à l'aveuglette. C'est, en effet, seulement en 1730 que l'Anglais **Grey,** suivi bientôt en France par Dufay, voulant une fois de plus répéter l'expérience de Thalès avec un tube de verre, fut conduit, dans le simple but d'éviter la poussière, à mettre à ce tube un bouchon. C'est ce bouchon qui est à l'origine de toute notre science électrique, de toute notre électrotechnique. C'est grâce à lui, que non sans de longs tâtonnements souvent déconcertants, Grey parvint à la conclusion d'abord insoupçonnée de lui comme elle l'avait été de Gilbert. Oui, les faits observés par Gilbert sont parfaitement exacts, mais l'interprétation qu'ils doivent recevoir est diamétralement opposée à celle qui leur avait été donnée tout d'abord: loin que, dans les «anélectriques» (ce que nous appelons les bons conducteurs) l'électricité ne puisse exister, elle s'y meut plus aisément que dans les autres corps — et par cela même, s'en échappe immédiatement si l'on ne prend les précautions nécessaires.

Pour particulièrement frappant qu'il soit, cet exemple n'en est qu'un parmi tant d'autres: ce qui s'est passé là à toute sorte de reprises dans l'histoire de la Science. Bornons-nous à rappeler le vas de van Helmont constatant, chez les plantes qu'il cultivait, une augmentation de poids inexplicable pour lui et qu'il ne voyait pas moyen d'attribuer à autre chose qu'à quelque élément contenu dans l'eau d'arrosage, même lorsque cette eau était distillée. Comment van Helmont aurait-il pu, à l'époque où il vivait, se douter qu'il fallait chercher dans l'atmosphère et non pas dans l'eau l'aliment que les plantes n'empruntaient pas à la terre?

XII

Les deux exemples précédents, comme les autres analogues que j'aurais pu ajouter, mettent en évidence un rôle important auquel on peut ne pas penser tout d'abord celui de l'imagination. C'est elle, visiblement, qui a manqué aux physiciens antérieurs de Grey et qui a manqué à van Helmont. Il fallait examiner toutes les interprétations possibles des faits observés et, dans les deux cas que nous venons de rapporter, il en est auxquelles on n'avait pas songé. (1)

Mais ce n'est pas seulement sous cette forme que l'imagination intervient d'une manière essentielle. L'étude de l'électricité, nous venons de le voir, a été complètement renouvelée par le fait d'avoir opéré sur un tube de verre muni d'un bouchon. Pur hasard, par conséquent? Il n'en est rien, bien entendu; ces sortes de hasards ne se manifestent qu'à ceux qui font ce qu'il faut pour les faire naître. Ce hasard-là ne se serait pas produit si, dans les 130 ans qui suivent le **Traité de l'Aimant** de Gilbert, les chercheurs ne s'étaient ingéniés à répéter inlassablement, de toute sorte de façons, les expériences.

Seulement, il ne suffit pas de multiplier les expériences: il faut encore les varier (2). Les prédécesseurs de Grey n'avaient pas assez étendu le cercle des leurs.

En particulier, la Physique a, d'assez longue date maintenant, reconnu la nécessité de varier dans de larges limites les grandeurs qui interviennent dans l'expérience: c'est en opérant sur des pressions de plus en plus fortes que Regnault a pu montrer comment la loi de Mariotte n'est qu'une première approximation. Mais, comme le montre déjà l'exemple de Grey, cette variété quantitative ne suffit pas et la variété qualitative qu'il faut lui ajou-

(3) G. Séailles, loc. cit.

(4) Encore ne s'agit-il que du milieu proprement scientifique. Nous nous rappelons tous comment Molière, Racine, Boileau, et même Pascal étaient obligés de s'attaquer au fétichisme aristotélicien des philosophes, avocats, des médecins de leur temps.

(1) Il y a une différence essentielle entre les sciences expérimentales et les mathématiques. Dans celles-ci, au lieu de mettre son imagination à la recherche du plus grand nombre d'hypothèses possible, le savant doit, par un effort de logique (dans lequel, si l'on veut, un certain genre d'imagination joue son rôle), prévoir d'un coup *toutes* les hypothèses concevables.

(2) C'est ce que Léonard lui-même avait déjà parfaitement compris.

ter exige un effort d'imagination beaucoup plus intense et beaucoup plus difficile.

Imagination d'un genre très particulier, bien différente assurément de celle à laquelle la littérature et les arts nous ont habitués; imagination qui ne peut plus être reproductrice à quelque degré que ce soit, mais essentiellement créatrice, au plus haut point. S'il fallait la rapprocher de l'imagination artistique, c'est à peine si les audacieuses créations des gargouilles de Notre Dame ou les diaboliques visions de Bosch nous fourniraient un point de comparaison suffisant.

XIII

A quel degré de puissance cette imagination doit être portée pour répondre aux besoins de la Science, c'est ce dont il était impossible de se douter jusqu'aux derniers progrès de la Physique. A mesure que l'expérimentation se fait plus sagace et plus pénétrante, les faits qu'elle accumule nous imposent des conclusions de plus en plus inconcevables.

Les habitudes les plus enracinées de notre raison avaient déjà été mises à une rude épreuve dès la naissance de la Mécanique moderne. (1)

Mais autant que l'absence de recul nous permet de comparer la nécessité de concilier (voir plus loin p.) les inconciliables théories de la Lumière provoque une crise bien plus troublante encore. Des faits inimaginables, mais irréfutablement révélés par l'expérience, montrent que des éléments de matière — les électrons — manifestent des phénomènes identiques à ceux qui imposaient la conception ondulatoire. Système d'ondes, les électrons et, on n'en doute plus aujourd'hui, système d'ondes les molécules elles-mêmes, y compris, par conséquent celles dont est composé notre propre corps. A ce point ondoyantes sont les molécules dans les idées actuelles des physiciens, qu'on ne peut plus considérer aucune d'elles comme située, à un instant déterminé quelconque, en un point déterminé de l'espace. Elle est diffuse dans l'espace tout entier avec, simplement, une condensation très forte, il est vrai, en un point déterminé. Et tout cela n'est d'ailleurs que probabilités. Comme dans le **Mariage Forcé,** on ne peut plus dire que nous sommes ici, mais qu'il est probable—très pobable, soyons justes—que nous sommes ici.

Encore n'est-ce pas tout. Jusqu'ici l'idée d'une grandeur observable, comme l'une des coordonnées d'une molécule ou sa vitesse verticale, par exemple, paraissait comme étant celle d'un nombre. Aujourd'hui, on considère qu'elle est autre chose et plus que cela. La notion à laquelle elle correspond relève d'une branche toute nouvelle de l'Analyse mathématique, abordée depuis relativement peu d'années, le Calcul fonctionnel.

Les nouvelles conceptions qui deviennent ainsi nécessaires subiront encore sans doute de nouvelles élaborations et l'on ne peut prédire d'une manière précise ce qu'elles deviendront. Mais ce qui ne paraît guère douteux, c'est que si elles sont modifiées, ce sera pour s'éloigner encore de nos habitudes invétérées. C'est que, à l'échelle des phénomènes élémentaires, les voies suivies par la Nature, la logique de la Nature, n'ont aucun rapport avec la logique habituelle, avec tout ce que nous pouvions nous figurer. Nos idées fuient sans cesse devant les faits; mais pour employer une comparaison qui est de mise en temps de guerre, c'est d'une fuite en avant qu'il s'agit.

Nous sommes loin, on le voit, de l'opinion d'un Descartes écrivant cette phrase (1) qui, aujourd'hui, nous stupéfie: «Je puis démontrer par un dénombrement très facile qu'il n'y a aucun phénomène de la Nature dont l'explication ait été omise dans ce Traité». La Science moderne reconnaît au contraire chaque jour davantage, avec Pascal, que l'esprit se lasse plus vite de concevoir que la Nature de fournir, et même elle prend à son compte la parole de Shakespeare «Il y a plus de choses sur la terre et dans le ciel qu'il n'en est rêvé dans votre philosophie».

Celle-ci, au milieu même de ce qu'elle croit être ses pires audaces, doit toujours craindre d'être emprisonnée dans le cercle de ses conceptions habituelles.

XIV

On comprend, en particulier, pourquoi on ne peut adopter et suivre aveuglément, comme on l'avait souvent proposé, le principe d'expérimenter sans idée préconçue. (2) A côté des idées préconçues qu'on se formule et qu'on peut, dès lors, abandonner à tout moment — y compris ce qu'on appelle les «hypothèses de travail», c'est-à-dire celles qui ont pour objet de suggérer les expériences à tenter —, il y a celles qu'on apporte implicitement, sans s'en douter, et qui sont beaucoup plus nuisibles. Prendre conscience de ces dernières est l'une des étapes les plus difficiles du progrès. (3).

On peut parfois aller plus loin: il existe des cas où l'on peut soumettre la question au calcul et où celui-ci fournit ce résultat paradoxal que le résultat d'une observation n'est que de retoucher l'idée préconçue que nous avons initialement de la nature du phénomène. Supposons que nous jouions à l'écarté avec un inconnu et que notre adversaire d'emblée retourne un roi (4): la probabilité pour qu'il s'agisse d'un joueur malhonnête dépend essentiellement de l'idée que nous nous faisions à cet égard avant de commencer la partie. Un raisonnement sommaire conduirait à admettre qu'il y a huit chances contre

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(1) Je ne fais pas allusion à la question classique du mouvement de la Terre—soupçonné, lui, dès l'Antiquité.—mais au principe de la Dynamique, que avec Aristote, les esprits se refusaient à admettre en dépit de l'expérience. Ne semblait-il pas contradictoire avec l'adage admis par toute Métaphysique: «Toute chose tend à persévérer dans son être», et n'a-t-il pas fallu, pour le comprendre, faire violence à toute notre conception de l'être? Les théories les plus invraisemblables ont été imaginées avant de se résigner à admettre que c'est la vitesse et non la position d'un corps qui tend à se conserver, alors que cette vitesse ne fait plus à proprement parler de l'état du corps mais est déjà un élément du devenir.

(1) Principia Philosophiae, IVe partie, no. 199.

(2) Poincaré. La Science et l'Hypothèse, Chapitre IX.

(3) Il est cependant des circonstances où l'on doit se méfier de l'idée préconçue comme cause d'erreur. C'est ce qui arrive pour les phénomènes d'observation délicate, ou l'autosuggestion peut jouer un rôle. Les expériences sur les sourciers donnent lieu à des erreurs de ce genre et des cas analogues se présentent dans certaines expériences de Physique.

(4) Exemple donné par Poincaré dans ses Leçons sur le Calcul des Probabilités.

une pour la malhonnêteté; mais un peu d'attention montre que cette conclusion absurde est celle qui serait la vraie dans l'hypothèse, également invraisemblable en elle-même, où, a priori, nous aurions considéré qu'il y a une chance sur deux d'avoir affaire à un tricheur.

Conclusion bien décevante à la prendre telle qu'elle, puisqu'elle semble réduire le fait observé à un rôle tout secondaire; mais la vérité est qu'elle change du tout au tout si—par exemple en multipliant et variant les expériences comme nous l'avons indiqué — on donne à l'expérimentation sa pleine autorité. Si l'unique coup d'écarté que nous venons d'imaginer permet les plus troublantes interprétations, c'est précisément parce qu'il est unique. (1)

Nous voici ramenés à cette nécessité de rassembler inlassablement les faits —et cela, comme il va sans dire, avec une habileté, avec une sagacité qui n'est pas donnée à tous: c'est à cette condition que ces faits s'éclaireront les uns par les autres; c'est à cette condition également qu'on rencontrera ce que Poincaré a appelé le fait à «grand rendement», celui qui est particulièrement instructif et n'est pas généralement le fait courant, bien au contraire.

XV

L'invention et, comme nous venons de le dire, l'élaboration progressive de la méthode expérimentale, marquent une grande étape dans l'histoire de l'esprit humain. L'esprit de cette méthode a plus ou moins directement, plus ou moins profondément pénétré toutes les branches de nos connaissances: non seulement, cela va sans dire, après les sciences physiques, les sciences biologiques, mais même les sciences de l'humanité.

Pour celles-ci toutefois, la difficulté est singulièrement plus grande encore. On a pu dire (2) non seulement que l'Histoire n'était pas une science puisqu'il n'y est possible ni de prévoir les faits, ni de les répéter, mais qu'il en était de même de la Géologie.

Qu'il soit impossible (à quelques faits de détail près) d'expérimenter en Géologie, cela n'est pas douteux. Mais, ce qui revient finalement presque au même, on dispose d'un grand nombre de faits qui pour n'être pas produits artificiellement, n'en sont pas moins, pour peu qu'on les confronte, susceptibles de s'éclairer les uns par les autres. Lorsque les Anciens attribuaient à une humanité géante les ossements dont la taille les surprenaient, mais dont ils ne songeaient pas à étudier de plus près la forme, c'est bien l'esprit de la science expérimentale qui leur manquait, et c'est—ce qui, nous l'avons vu, va de pair avec elle— cet effort d'imagination et de logique combinés qui n'a pas manqué à Léonard de Vinci et qui lui a permis de retrouver dans le sol des environs de Florence l'histoire des transformations passées.

En Géologie —et le cas de l'Astronomie est un peu analogue —, nous n'expérimentons pas; mais on peut dire que la Nature a expérimenté pour nous.

Il était utile d'évoquer ici la Géologie d'abord parce qu'elle est, elle aussi, une histoire — l'histoire de la Terre —; ensuite parce que, contrairement à ce qui se présente le plus souvent en Physico-Chimie ou en Biologie, elle ne se borne pas à l'analyse, mais comporte une large part de synthèse. A ce double titre, elle offre un précieux intermédiaire entre le domaine des sciences exactes et celui, bien autrement difficile, des sciences humaines. (1)

On comprend que je ne m'aventure qu'avec prudence sur ce terrain qui n'est pas le mien. Il est cependant indispensable de l'aborder, tant que il touche au cœur de notre sujet et tant il représente une part indispensable de l'esprit scientifique dans la vie de tous, dans la vie de tout «honnête homme», au sens du XVIIe siècle: car on ne peut guère se dispenser, à notre époque, de lire son journal, et lire son journal (du moins comme on devrait le lire), c'est faire de la critique historique.

L'histoire est encore assez désarmée devant beaucoup de problèmes que pose sa tâche explicative, ceux où il s'agit de dégager le mécanisme de l'influence incontestable, mais restée jusqu'ici mystérieuse de certaines manifestations sociales sur d'autres. Par contre, l'esprit des sciences naturelles a déjà triomphé là où, comme en Géologie, comme en Astronomie, les faits comparables les uns aux autres ont été recueillis en grand nombre. C'est ainsi qu'il nous a donné les études sociologiques contemporaines qui mettent en évidence chez les peuples les plus divers, à travers l'espace et à travers le temps, des phénomènes partout comparables et d'une unité que nul n'aurait pu prévoir. (2). Mais nul cas n'est peut-être plus typique à ce point de vue que celui de la Linguistique. Sans opérer sur un domaine géographiquement aussi étendu que celui qui nous est accessible, l'Antiquité n'était pas sans avoir eu connaissance d'assez nombreuses langues; mais c'est seulement lorsque, apportant à cette étude l'esprit des sciences naturelles, on a songé à les confronter et à les classer que se sont manifestées, dans ce domaine qui relève de l'âme humaine et, semble-t-il au premier abord, de la liberté humaine, des lois d'aspect aussi précis, sinon aussi mathématiques que celles de la Mécanique et de l'Optique.

En tout cas, la discipline des sciences exactes apprend à l'historien, au sociologue à se méfier, tout comme le physicien ou le biologiste, de l'interprétation des faits. Les phénomènes humains commandent peut-être au moins autant de doute méthodique sur ce point que les phénomènes naturels. Chacun de nous peut avoir l'occasion de s'en rendre compte.

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(1) Voir, par exemple, dans le Calcul des Probabilités de Joseph Bertrand, la contre-partie de l'exemple de Poincaré.

(2) Brunetière, Cinq Lettres sur Ernest Renan.

(1) On a été souvent tenté d'exagérer l'analogie qui existe entre les phénomènes historiques ou sociaux et les phénomènes biologiques. Par contre, je serais porté à défendre contre Langrois et Seignobos l'opinion professée par E. A. Freeman que l'étude de la Géologie importe à l'historien ou au sociologue. Sans même parler des données auxquelles aboutit cette Science, n'y a-t-il pas, par exemple, une leçon utile à méditer dans le fait que les phénomènes spectaculaires des éruptions volcaniques n'ont exercé qu'une influence négligeable sur l'histoire de la Terre, tandis que la goutte d'eau tombant au cours des millénaires est la force à laquelle rien ne résiste?

(2) Renan note déjà cette unité dans les poèmes mythiques de l'Europe et de l'Asie.

XVI

Dans cet ordre des études humaines, faut-il avec Renan, (1) prévoir et souhaiter une évolution de la Science dans un esprit de synthèse, évolution qui lui permettrait de saisir la vie d'une manière vraiment complète à laquelle l'analyse ne parvient pas suffisamment. La Science pourra-t-elle évoluer ainsi sans perdre de sa rigueur, conquête essentielle à laquelle elle ne peut renoncer sans déchoir et qu'elle doit consolider chaque jour? On n'entrevoit pas, à l'heure actuelle, comment ce progrès si fondamental serait possible.

XVII

Quoi qu'il en advienne, les progrès de la méthode scientifique ne cessent et ne cesseront pas d'avoir leur répercussion sur toutes les démarches de notre activité mentale.

Il convient de ne pas oublier une de ces répercussions, qui est bien loin d'être insignifiante. Qu'il s'agisse des sciences exactes ou des sciences humaines ou même de cette Métaphysique où il est bien entendu que la Science se garde bien de légiférer, la méthode scientifique, si elle n'aide pas à résoudre les problèmes, peut, en tout cas, enseigner à les poser: premier pas qu'on peut être tenté de négliger, tant il semble aller de soi, mais sur lequel tout savant, en quelque branche que ce soit, (2) est forcé de méditer et qui exige, lui aussi, une forte éducation de l'esprit laquelle ne cesse de faire depuis quatre siècles. (3)

XVIII

Tout cela met en jeu l'imagination mais imagination constamment surveillée, contrôlée par les faits, obligée parfois à l'audace pour suivre ces mêmes faits: en sorte qu'aux anciennes explications de la Nature, on peut à la fois reprocher de demander trop à l'imagination et de ne pas lui demander assez.

On comprend comment imagination et rigueur scientifiques marchent ainsi de pair. C'est que l'imagination du savant doit être employée à rechercher toutes les objections possibles à sa thèse. On a pu dire, on le sait de notre génial Pasteur que ses théories n'avaient pas d'adversaire plus acharné que lui-même. Loin de se contenter des expériences qui confirmaient ses idées, il instituait, et de mille façons, toutes celles qui pouvaient les combattre; c'est seulement après les avoir vues sortir victorieuses de ces assauts qu'il se décidait à les faire connaître.

Cette haute discipline morale, lui et ses continuateurs, les Duclaux, les Roux l'ont imposée à toute la Bactériologie contemporaine.

Il en est ainsi dans tout le domaine des sciences expérimentales, et il en est ainsi de plus en plus. Plus nos moyens de recherche s'enrichissent, plus ils accumulent devant le chercheur de nouvelles difficultés et plus ils exigent de lui une critique aiguë de ses propres conclusions.

L'histoire des mesures de précision, ces opérations d'une minutie au premier abord si vaine et qui se révèlent à maintes reprises si importantes, montre à l'œuvre cette critique chaque jour plus affinée. On connaît les précautions délicates et souvent inattendues que nous a enseignées Regnault, précautions sans lesquelles, par exemple, nous ne saurions peser l'air avec quelque exactitude. Et quand les chimistes, avec Armand Gautier et M. Gabriel Bertrand, ont montré le rôle essentiel que jouent dans la nature les doses infinitésimales de tel ou tel métal, les réactifs, les récipients qu'ils utilisaient ont été pour eux des ennemis à un degré inconnu jusqu'alors.

Il va sans dire que des pièges de cette sorte se sont accumulés davantage encore lors des récentes conquêtes de la Physique moderne: les erreurs dont l'expérimentateur doit se méfier ne portent plus sur des millièmes de milligramme comme dans les recherches d'Armand Gautier et de Gabriel Bertrand, mais sur des quantités de matière plusieurs milliards de milliards de fois plus petites, puisqu'on cherche à les rendre comparables à la masse individuelle de l'atome.

XIX

En même temps, ces mêmes progrès récents de la Physique nous ont fourni un exemple mémorable entre tous de la nécessité de reviser au besoin nos jugements les plus solidement, les plus définitivement fondés en apparence.

Il est vrai que reviser n'est pas, dans la marche de la Science, synonyme de détruire. Une théorie physique n'est jamais intangible même si elle a été établie par les recherches les plus sérieuses; mais si elle a été établie par des recherches sérieuses, il est rare que les faits constatés par la suite la renversent tout à fait. On ne rase pas la maison, et, bien au contraire, on bâtit par dessus en sacrifiant au besoin un étage supérieur. C'est cette fuite en avant dont nous avons parlé et grâce à laquelle nos conceptions se modifient, mais non, ou bien rarement, pour revenir en arrière.

Cette histoire est celle de la théorie de la lumière. L'antique conception qui faisait lancer par le dieu du Soleil ses flèches d'argent avait trouvé un porte-parole qui s'appelait Newton: et cependant, il a fallu renoncer à cette «théorie de l'émission». Il fallut bien se rendre compte que les rayons de lumière, si évidents pour nous depuis que nous sommes au monde, cessent cependant d'exister pour qui veut y regarder de plus près. La théorie de l'émission fut laissée pour morte.

A partir de ce moment, nulle conception ne paraissait, n'était plus fortement basée sur les faits que la nouvelle théorie de la lumière, la théorie ondulatoire. Expériences sur expériences n'avaient cessé de lui apporter des confirmations d'autant plus éclatantes qu'elles étaient plus inattendues. Or une première fois, avec les conceptions électriques de Maxwell, force fut aux phycisiens de la modifier radicalement. Seulement, loin que cette transformation ait détruit l'ancienne théorie, il se trouve que celle-ci subsiste intégralement. On combine des notions qui représentent à notre esprit tout autre chose

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(1) L'Avenir de la Science, pp. 308, 314, 315.

(2) Le précepte «Il faut poser la question de manière à ce qu'elle puisse être résolue» est d'un mathématicien, le grand Suédois Abel.

(3) C'est une question mal posée que celle de la vision redressée malgré le renversement des images rétiniennes; et le type des questions mal posées est celle de savoir «ce que c'est que l'Electricité».

que celles sur lesquelles opérait Fresnel, mais qui se comportent exactement de même dans les raisonnements et les calculs, de sorte qu'en somme rien n'est changé que les noms qu'on leur donne ou, si l'on veut, l'idée qu'on s'en fait.

De cette première crise, l'Optique sortait donc intacte (et, par surcroît, admirablement enrichie, puisqu'aux ondes lumineuses sont venues s'en apparenter d'autres qui ne sont autres que les ondes radio-électriques). Mais à peine a-t-elle triomphé qu'une nouvelle revision apparaît inévitable; et le nouveau bouleversement qui se produit au XXe siècle est autrement grave que le précédent. Cette fois encore, cependant, la théorie ondulatoire n'est pas détruite et ne saurait l'être, appuyée qu'elle est sur ses magnifiques bases expérimentales; mais la revision qu'elle doit subir n'en est que plus difficile car, tout en la maintenant, il faut faire revivre celle qu'elle avait détrônée, la vieille théorie de l'émission de Newton. Ces deux théories contradictoires sont imposées à la fois par l'évidence des faits; et de cette contradiction qui intéresse non seulement les phénomènes lumineux, mais, nous l'avons dit, toutes nos idées sur la matière, la Science contemporaine ne voit d'autre moyen de sortir qu'en faisant violence à toute notre représentation du monde, telle que nous croyions la tenir de notre raison.

XX

Tout cela ne doit pas être perdu de vue. La série des prestigieuses découvertes modernes ne doit pas nous faire oublier les efforts qu'elles ont coûté et continuent de coûter.

Cette lutte constante et hardie entreprise contre l'erreur est une forte éducation morale. Une telle éducation ne saurait certes prétendre à triompher en toute circonstance des faiblesses humaines; je puis cependant dire qu'elle donne à tous ceux qui en ont bénéficié une plus haute conception, je ne dirai pas de la simple honnêteté journalière, mais de cette honnêteté supérieure qu'est la probité scientifique. On rencontre des hommes qui possèdent indubitablement la première, mais ne sauraient comprendre la seconde. D'autres en réalité la détestent secrètement et pour eux comme pour l'Athénien qui votait l'exil d'Aristide parce qu'il en avait assez de l'entendre appeler le juste, — le vrai crime de la Science est de mériter d'être appelée la sincère.

Ce rôle moral de la vérité, Poincaré, tout en réfutant comme nous l'avons vu, la prétention de faire reposer la morale sur une base exclusivement scientifique, la met en pleine lumière. (1)

«Il ne faut pas avoir peur de la vérité, nous dit-il, parce qu'elle seule est belle.»

«Quand je parle ici de la vérité, sans doute je veux parler d'abord de la vérité scientifique; mais je veux aussi parler de la vérité morale dont ce qu'on appelle la justice est un des aspects. Il semble que j'abuse des mots, que je réunis ainsi sous un même nom deux objets qui n'ont rien de commun; que la vérité scientifique qui se démontre ne peut à aucun titre, se rapprocher de la vérité morale qui se sent.»

«Et pourtant, je ne peux les séparer et ceux qui aiment l'une ne peuvent pas ne pas aimer l'autre. Pour trouver l'une, comme pour trouver l'autre, il faut s'efforcer d'affranchir complètement son âme du préjugé et de la passion; il faut atteindre à l'absolue sincérité. Ces deux sortes de vérité, une fois découvertes, nous procurent la même joie; l'une et l'autre, dès qu'on les a perçues, brillent du même éclat, de sorte qu'il faut les voir ou fermer les yeux. Toutes deux enfin nous attirent et nous fuient; elles ne sont jamais fixées: quand on croit les avoir atteintes, on voit qu'il faut marcher encore, et celui qui les poursuit est condamné à ne jamais connaître le repos.»

«Il faut ajouter que ceux qui ont peur de l'une auront peur aussi de l'autre; parce que ce sont ceux qui en toutes choses, se préoccupent avant tout des conséquences. En un mot, je rapproche les deux vérités parce que ce sont les mêmes raisons qui nous les font aimer et parce que ce sont les mêmes raisons qui nous les font redouter.»

Historiquement, vérité scientifique et vérité morale ont marché de pair depuis le XVIe siècle. Ce progrès moral que nous entendons défendre, toute cette évolution morale qu'a évoquée si magnifiquement Renan et que le fascisme veut annuler, tout cela a marché de pair avec le progrès de l'esprit scientifique et ne saurait être séparé de lui.

(1) Introduction à *La Valeur de la Science*

Une grande Voix Française

(Suite page 11)

parmi nous, la Gde.-Bretagne et la Société Royale de Londres ont généreusement montré qu'elles sont présentes en esprit. Ainsi, dans son caractère essentiellement international et universel, il me semble qu'un trait particulier du Congrès de Philosophie de Port-au-Prince sera de donner un haut témoignage de la coopération fraternelle entre la culture latine et française et la culture américaine sur cette île hospitalière et avide des choses de l'esprit, et sous les auspices de l'intelligence haïtienne.

C'est dans ces pensées que je souhaite à notre Congrès le succès non seulement le plus large mais le plus profond, celui que nous avons le plus à cœur et qui est de contribuer pour sa part aux progrès de la connaissance, à la mutuelle compréhension et au mutuel respect des esprits dans la recherche commune de la vérité, et aux préparations d'une paix juste et durable.

AU

SAVOY

CAFE-RESTAURANT

Repas succulents

Boissons délicieuses

et le charme de

la compagnie

de notre célèbre

SYLVIO CATOR

V – L'Expérience et la Connaissance

par Lecomte du NOUY

Directeur de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Faculté des Sciences, Paris.

L'une des constantes et des plus troublantes préoccupations de l'homme a été, depuis des millénaires, l'édification d'un modèle conceptuel de l'univers, superposable à celui-ci; en d'autres termes, la construction d'une image mentale tendant asymptotiquement à se confondre avec ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la «réalité objective.»

Des volumes ont été écrits depuis Platon sur l'existence ou la non existence de cette réalité et sur ses rapports avec l'image subjective que nous en faisons. Il ne paraît pas que l'on soit arrivé à une entente complète. De bons esprits prétendent même, avec quelque apparence de raison que l'on n'a guère progressé. Cependant, il ne faut pas se montrer pessimiste et l'on doit reconnaître que si des problèmes philosophiques comme celui de l'objectivité nous semblent aujourd'hui quelque peu démodés, et en tous cas dénués d'intérêts, la science, qui a relayé la philosophie depuis quelque trois cents ans, nous a fourni une riche moisson de faits impressionnants. Mais la contribution la plus importante de la Science ne réside pas tant dans les faits que dans leur corrélation, leur enchaînement, c'est-à-dire dans l'ensemble des Lois scientifiques. C'est là que le génie de l'homme s'est révélé dans toute sa grandeur, et c'est grâce à elles que, bousculant les barrières imposées par son système sensoriel et la structure de son cerveau, il a pu enfin embrasser tout son univers, depuis les éléments sub-atomiques jusqu'aux mondes hypergalactiques. A ce point de vue le progrès n'est pas niable.

Certes, le problème se pose toujours de l'identité de cette image avec la Réalité qui, par l'intermédiaire des sens et des cellules du cerveau, lui a donné naissance. Peu nous importe, si nous avons réussi à construire un schéma suffisamment homogène et cohérent pour nous permettre de prévoir l'évolution des événements dans le temps, et de calculer avec une précision croissante, leur amplitude. Ce schéma, vrai ou faux, doit nous satisfaire tant qu'il ne conduit pas à des contradictions entre l'observation et la prédiction, entre la théorie et l'expérience. Nous nous proposons de montrer qu'il existe de telles contradictions, qui constituent en elles-mêmes, pour ainsi dire, une nouvelle source de connaissance.

De toute évidence la solidité de notre schéma dépend de la rigueur et de la généralité des principes, c'est-à-dire des lois fondamentales gouvernant non seulement les faits, mais les lois de détail elles-mêmes. Et toute contradiction entre ces principes et l'observation posera des problèmes d'autant plus graves que la rigueur des principes sera mieux établie, d'autant plus inquiétante que leur généralité asservira davantage notre pensée par son extension à toute une partie de cet univers que nous cherchons à unifier.

Quand on découvre un fait aberrant dans une série de faits gouvernés jusque-là par une loi donnée, on peut en conclure que ce nouveau phénomène appartient en réalité à une série différente, ou bien que la loi doit être élargie de façon à englober le phénomène en question. On peut en conclure également que le fait nouveau était dissimulé jusque là par suite d'une technique imparfaite, et ceci conduit fréquemment à d'importantes découvertes, telle que celle des gaz rares de l'atmosphère. Ainsi, progressivement, soit par assouplissement ou extension des lois particulières, soit par établissement de lois nouvelles ou par leur fractionnement, le schéma s'est consolidé et se consolide tous les jours, tant que la validité et l'universalité des principes fondamentaux n'est pas mise en doute. Il est bien clair en effet pour tout physicien que, depuis Einstein et Minkowsky, notre schéma intellectuel s'applique à un univers fini. La signification de nos concepts a gagné en précision par l'introduction de la notion de limite: limite de l'espace, limite de la vitesse (c, vitesse de la lumière) et comme conséquence nécessaire, limite du Temps. Ces limites sont devenues l'enveloppe de notre réalité et aucun phénomène ne peut être considéré comme réel s'il déborde le cadre que nous avons été contraints d'assigner à notre univers pour codifier intelligiblement son contenu, ou s'il dépasse les limites qui nous sont imposées par notre expérience matérielle scientifiquement interprétée. Tout phénomène qui paraît entrer en jeu des quantités très supérieures aux quantités limites, par très supérieures, j'entends non pas doubles ou décuples, ni même un million de fois plus grandes, mais tellement plus importantes qu'on ne pourrait s'abriter derrière une erreur de calcul ou d'expérience tout phénomène de ce genre, dis-je, s'il était observé, suffirait à discréditer les principes fondamentaux sur lesquels repose la science. Par exemple, un phénomène qui conduirait à la nécessité d'admettre, pour le rayon moyen de l'univers einsteinien, une dimension de l'ordre de 10^{50} années-lumière au lieu de 10^{9} ou bien un nombre total de corpuscules de l'ordre de 10^{200} au lieu de 10^{79} comme l'admettent certains physiciens (de Sitter) est impensable **dans l'état actuel de notre science,** et exigerait, ou bien une révision complète de nos idées, ou bien **l'introduction d'idées nouvelles capables d'affecter tous nos concepts.**

En d'autres termes nous avons établi un système cohérent et homogène couvrant une vaste gamme d'échelles d'observation. Bien que chaque échelle possède son propre jeu de lois (**«c'est l'Echelle d'observation qui crée le phénomène,»** Ch. E. Guye), nous avons réussi à imbriquer ces lois les unes dans les autres dans la plu-

part des cas, et il est concevable que nous y parviendrons totalement. Mais nous avons été conduits dans cette tâche immense d'unification, à nous forger des limites dans l'espace et le temps et si nous nous sommes libérés à certains points de vue nous nous sommes rendus esclaves de ces limites, de certains principes, et de certains modes de pensée, la pensée statistique par exemple. De sorte qu'aujourd'hui un phénomène ou une série de phénomènes indiscutables, dépassent largement les limites conceptuelles ou expérimentales, ou mettant en doute la généralité d'un seul principe, ou exigeant une révision de nos modes de pensée, mettrait en péril notre orgueilleux échafaudage. Car la cohérence et l'homogénéité du système de la connaissance se trouvant menacées, il nous faudrait reprendre l'édifice en sous-œuvre, ce qui serait peut-être impossible, sa structure étant conditionnée par celle de notre cerveau, ou bien admettre l'existence de lois étrangères à ce système, ce qui équivaudrait à revenir à un dualisme considéré comme anti-scientifique.

Or, il semble qu'il existe au moins deux faits ou deux groupes de faits, qui tendent à détruire l'harmonie de notre image actuelle du monde. L'un d'eux se rapporte à la question des limites dont nous parlions plus haut, et défie la légitimité de l'application du seul calcul des probabilités à **tous** les problèmes de l'univers sensible. Le second attaque l'universalité du principe le plus inébranlable de la science, le principe de Carnot Clausius qui donne un sens précis à la notion d'écoulement du temps et à celle d'irréversibilité.

Ces deux faits sont liés l'un à l'autre par l'interprétation boltzmanienne du deuxième principe qui, comme l'on sait, lie l'évolution de l'entropie à la probabilité.

Le premier concerne l'apparition de la Vie, et même la formation des premières molécules de protéines qui lui servent de support.

Le second concerne l'évolution des formes vivantes qui aboutit à la formation du cerveau humain.

Le premier problème peut s'exprimer brièvement de la façon suivante:

Les Lois statistiques et le calcul des probabilités sont à la base de toutes nos Lois scientifiques. Il n'y a pas de phénomène impossible, mais seulement hautement improbable. Or, on peut calculer la probabilité d'apparition de tout phénomène si l'on possède les éléments fondamentaux nécessaires; on peut de plus, simplifier le problème arbitrairement, ce qui ne conduit qu'à augmenter la probabilité.

Mais, et c'est ici qu'intervient la notion de limite, nous devons nous souvenir que d'après nos connaissances actuelles, la durée de l'Univers est finie et que les estimations les plus dignes de foi. (Milne, de Sitter, Lemaître, Eddington, etc) ne font pas remonter son début à plus de 10^{11} années (cent milliards.). Le chiffre 10^{13} qui a été proposé, ne semble plus cadrer avec les faits. D'autres part, la terre ne semble pas avoir plus de 2 à 3×10^9 années d'existence (2 milliards d'années), d'après les calculs basés sur la radioactivité. Enfin, elle n'a été refroidie au-dessous de 100° que depuis un temps encore plus court et la vie ne semble avoir apparu qu'il y a environ 1 milliard 200 millions d'années ($1,2 \times 10^9$ ans).

Par conséquent, **tout phénomène qui exige pour son apparition par suite des seules lois du hasard, un temps hautement supérieur à ces chiffres est exclu de la réalité tel que nous la représente notre schéma de l'univers.** Et si ce phénomène est bien établi et indiscutable, il n'y a que deux hypothèses possibles ou bien les processus rationnels et les artifices mathématiques nous avons imaginés pour interpréter notre univers ne s'appliquent qu'à des problèmes limités et il existe des phénomènes échappant à nos lois restreintes et ressortissant à d'autres ensembles de lois plus vastes, encore informulées; mais ceci retire toute universalité à notre science moderne et lui ferme momentanément certains domaines. Ou bien la structure matérielle de notre cerveau lui impose inexorablement certains modes d'activité qui lui interdisent l'interprétation rationnelle de certains faits perçus, c'est-à-dire leur incorporation dans le schéma mécanique de l'univers.

Or, l'apparition spontanée, par suite du hasard pur, d'une molécule hautement dissymétrique telle qu'une molécule de protéine est en contradiction avec les lois du hasard. En simplifiant considérablement le problème ce qui rend le phénomène plus probable on arrive par le calcul,* en supposant 500 **trillions de brassages par seconde dans un volume matériel égal à celui du globe terrestre,** au résultat suivant:

Pour qu'il se forme, en moyenne une molécule semblable de dissymétrique 0,9, il faudrait continuer ces brassages pendant 10^{243} milliards d'années. L'exposant deviendrait fantastique si l'on envisageait la probabilité d'apparition d'un kilogramme de protéine et non plus d'une seule molécule. Je rappelle que l'univers n'existe vraisemblablement que depuis 10^{11} années et la terre depuis 2.10^9 années.

Des exposants supérieurs à 100 correspondent à des valeurs qui ont perdu toute signification humaine. Et il ne s'agit pas même là de la vie, mais simplement d'une substance qui lui servent de support. Pour donner une idée de l'immensité des chiffres exprimés en puissances de 10, qu'il me soit permis de rappeler que depuis la naissance du globe terrestre (2 milliards d'années) il s'est écoulé **moins** de 10^{17} secondes, et que la distance du soleil à la terre exprimée en **millièmes de millimètre** est de $1,5\ 10^{17}$ Si l'on objecte que le degré de dissymétrie 0,9 pour une molécule de protéine ne repose pas sur une mesure réelle, et que les premières protéines étaient peut-être beaucoup plus simples et plus symétriques donc plus probables je répondrai que rien ne permet de l'affirmer, au contraire. En effet, si nos protéines actuelles ont des poids moléculaires multiples de 34.500 (peut-être de 17.250 nous savons que les animaux très élémentaires, les Mollusques, et parmi eux en

*Lecomte du Nouy, «L'Homme devant la Science». p. 137 et suiv. Flammarion, Paris, 1939; Ch. Eug. Guye, «L'Evolution Physico-chimique», Paris, Chiron, 1922.

particulier les Gastéropodes (escargots) possèdent des protéines beaucoup plus complexes que les mammifères: leur pigment sanguin (hémocyanine) atteint un poids moléculaire de l'ordre de 6.000.000, ce qui implique un nombre d'atomes (Carbonne, hydrogène, azote, oxygène) certainement supérieur à 375.000, et probablement proche de 500.000. Le degré de dissymétrie d'une molécule aussi gigantesque ne peut pas être estimé, mais on sera d'accord pour lui attribuer une très haute valeur.

Je ne puis évidemment m'étendre sur ce sujet que j'ai examiné critiquement dans un ouvrage publié en 1939 à Paris. (1) Je me contente donc de signaler ce problème préjudiciel qui soulève de graves questions, puisqu'il expose la contradiction entre un fait banal, patent, et tout le système rationnel destiné éventuellement à l'expliquer. Non seulement le fait n'est pas expliqué, mais mathématiquement on est conduit à le considérer comme tellement improbable que cela équivaut à nier son existence.

Passons maintenant au deuxième exemple plus frappant encore que le premier, à savoir l'Evolution des formes vivantes.

On sait que le second Principe de la thermodynamique, ou Principe de Carnot-Clausius, impose à l'univers et à tout système isolé, un sens d'évolution énergique irréversible, vers des états de moins en moins dissymétriques, de moins en moins riches en énergie utilisable; Boltzmann a montré que ces états étaient aussi de plus en plus «probables». La progression de cette évolution s'exprime par l'accroissement d'une grandeur importante introduite par Clausius, l'Entropie. Ce principe est absolument général et constitue l'épine dorsale de toute notre science. Nous ne pouvons pas, scientifiquement, lui concevoir d'exception systématique.

Or, la naissance de la Vie par elle même a introduit sur terre des systèmes nouveaux hautement dissymétriques que rien ne pouvait faire prévoir, et l'évolution biologique n'a jamais cessé, depuis cette époque, de se produire toujours dans le sens d'une augmentation de dissymétries, c'est à dire vers des systèmes de moins en moins probables. Nul ne contestera que les protozoaires, bien que très complexes et très dissymétriques, ne soient infiniment plus simples que les vertébrés constitués d'un nombre immense de cellules, ni que parmi les vertébrés, les homéothermes, les mammifères et finalement l'homme, ne représentent des degrés de complexité immensément plus grands.

Si l'on prétend que cette seconde évolution est négligeable par rapport à la première—ce **qui énergiquement** serait peut-être défendable—et si on la considère comme une simple fluctuation, il faut néanmoins reconnaitre que cette fluctuation, depuis plus de mille millions d'années, a fait preuve d'une singulière permanence.

Une fluctuation qui se maintient, se répète et s'amplifie sans arrêt pendant un temps égal à la moitié de l'âge de la terre ne peut plus être traitée comme une fluctuation. Et nous aurions mauvaise grâce à la considérer comme négligeable puisque c'est à elle que nous devons de discuter ces questions aujourd'hui, grâce à l'existence de notre cerveau.

Pour nous, homme, l'évolution biologique est infiniment plus importante que l'évolution inorganique connue par l'outil lentement élaboré par la première, le cerveau. Et seul un esprit paradoxal ou étrangement aveugle peut s'illusionner sur lui-même au point de conférer plus de réalité à la substance chimique du cerveau qu'aux idées — quelqu'impondérables qu'elles soient — qui lui ont permis d'étudier cette substance et de formuler ses lois.

Ainsi donc voici deux faits, parmi des centaines d'autres, **tous relatifs à la vie,** qui n'entrent pas dans notre schéma intellectuel de l'univers. Notre «Image» ne s'applique donc qu'à notre monde inorganique tel que se le représente notre cerveau, mais est incapable, jusqu'à présent, d'embrasser ce cerveau et l'ensemble des événements antérieurs qui ont permis son édification.

Il est donc hors de doute qu'au point de vue philosophique cette constatation ne soit d'importance fondamentale, car elle révèle l'existence d'un domaine de lois transcendantes dont nous constatons les effets sans pouvoir discerner la cause.

Et il n'est pas sans intérêt de remarquer que l'admission logique de la réalité de ces lois, conduit, en ce qui concerne la destinée et la responsabilité de l'homme, à entrevoir des rizons autrement lumineux que l'assimilation de l'être humain à un système physico-chimique esclave de ses sécrétions endocrines.

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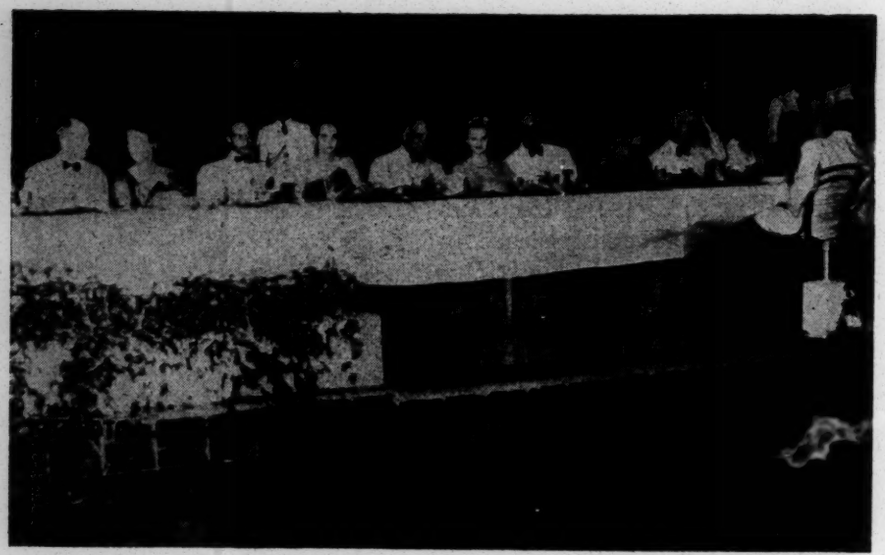
1) Lecomte de Nouy. «L'homme devant la Stience.»

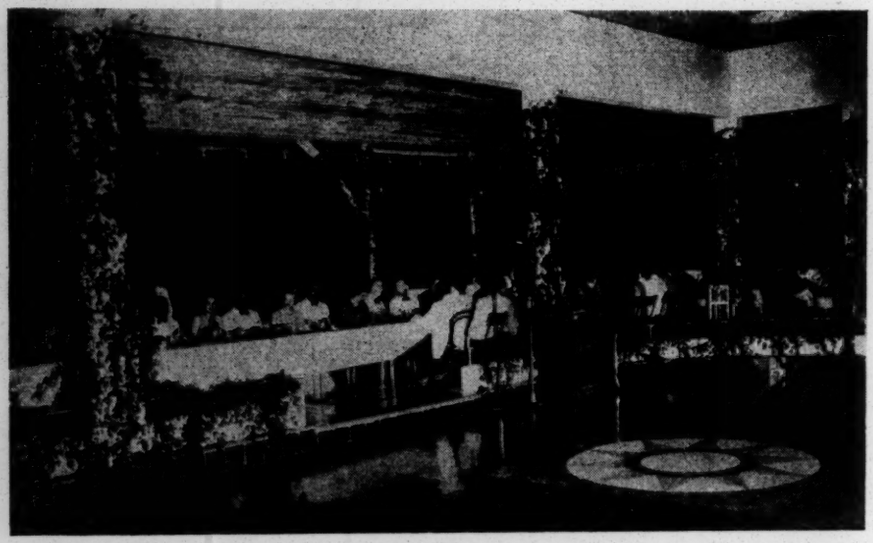
HOMMAGE A HENRI BERGSON

Le lundi 25 Septembre dans la soirée, avant la remarquable communication du Professeur Jacques MARITAIN, sur la Connaissance Humaine, le Dr. Camille LHERISSON rendit un hommage à Henri Bergson et lut le discours de Paul Valéry à la mort de Bergson, qui fut prononcé à l'Académie française en 1941...

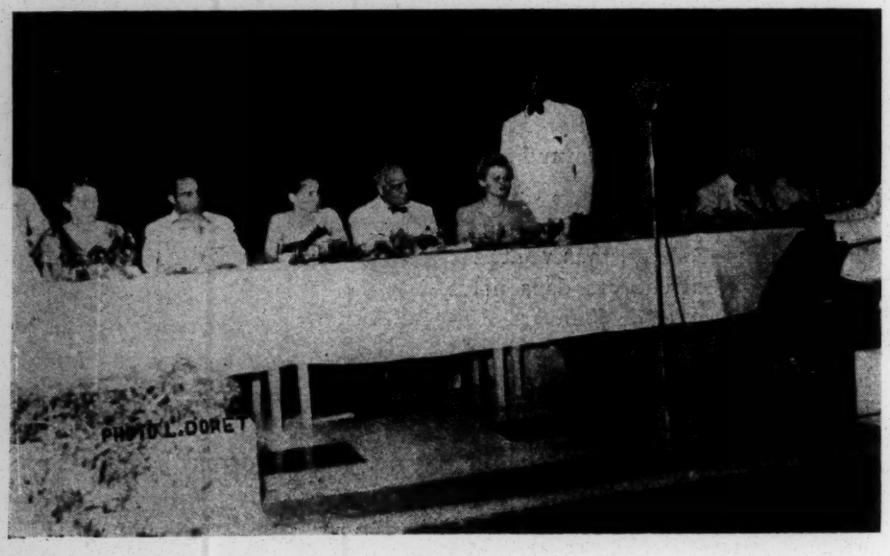
«Très haute, très pure, très supérieure figure de l'homme pensant, et peut-être l'un des derniers hommes qui auront exclusivement, profondément et supérieurement pensé, dans une époque du monde où le monde va pensant et méditant de moins en moins, où la civilisation semble de jour en jour, se réduire aux souvenirs et aux vestiges que nous gardons de sa richesse multiforme et de sa production intellectuelle libre et surabondante, cependant que la misère, les angoisses, les contraintes de tout ordre dépriment ou découragent les entreprises de l'esprit, Bergson semble déjà appartenir à un âge révolu et son nom est le dernier grand nom de l'histoire de l'intelligence européenne.»



Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République préside le Banquet de Clôture du Congrès International de Philosophie, à Miramar: de gauche à droite, l'Ambassadeur Américain Wilson, Mrs. Tuson, Ministre Lescot, Mme. Lhérisson, **Son Excellence,** *Mme. Gérard Lescot, Dr. Lhérisson, Mme. Franco, M. Maritain.*



La salle était magnifiquement décorée. L'Orchestre du Palais National se fit entendre.



Le Dr. Lhérisson proclame LL. EE. Messieurs Elie Lescot et Gérard Lescot, Présidents d'Honneur de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques.

LE BANQUET DE CL

Après une brillante réception au Club militaire, après un brillant récital de Ludovic Lamothe, la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques offrit un banquet à Miramar qui réunissait cent vingt cinq personnalités haïtiennes et étrangères sous la Présidence d'Honneur du Président de la République. Des discours y furent prononcés par le Dr. Camille Lhérisson, le Professeur Jacques Maritain, le Dr. Cornelius Krusé, Son Excellence le Président de la République.

Nous publions ci-dessous le Discours du Président d'Honneur, le Professeur Jacques Maritain et celui de Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République en réponse.

M. le Président de la République,

Je suis particulièrement heureux de pouvoir exprimer de nouveau en présence de Votre Excellence ce que j'exprimais le jour de l'inauguration du Congrès de Philosophie, à savoir mes sentiments de sincère gratitude pour l'honneur que vous m'avez fait en m'invitant à venir en Haïti pour le Congrès. Et c'est un vif plaisir et un privilège pour moi de pouvoir vous exprimer ce soir de nouveaux remerciements, non seulement en mon nom personnel, mais au nom des organisateurs du Congrès et de tous ceux qui y ont participé, et vous dire combien nous sommes tous émus et fiers que vous ayez bien voulu présider ce banquet de clôture et consacrer ainsi, par la présence du Chef de l'Etat Haïtien, le succès, je suis presque tenté de dire le triomphe, de ces assises philosophiques. Nous savons en effet qu'attentif à tout ce qui concerne la prospérité matérielle et spirituelle d'Haïti vous avez bien voulu vous intéresser aux travaux du Congrès de philosophie de Port-au-Prince, et je ne crois pas m'avancer trop, en disant que l'honneur que vous nous faites aujourd'hui est un signe que ces travaux n'ont pas déçu votre attente. Et, conscients, pour notre part, du fait que la philosophie, notamment quand elle réunit ceux qui la cultivent dans les assises publiques d'un congrès, n'est pas sans avoir une signification et une action dans le domaine pratique de la culture et de la vie humaine, nous nous sentons hautement encouragés par la consécration

EL OTURE DU CONGRÈS

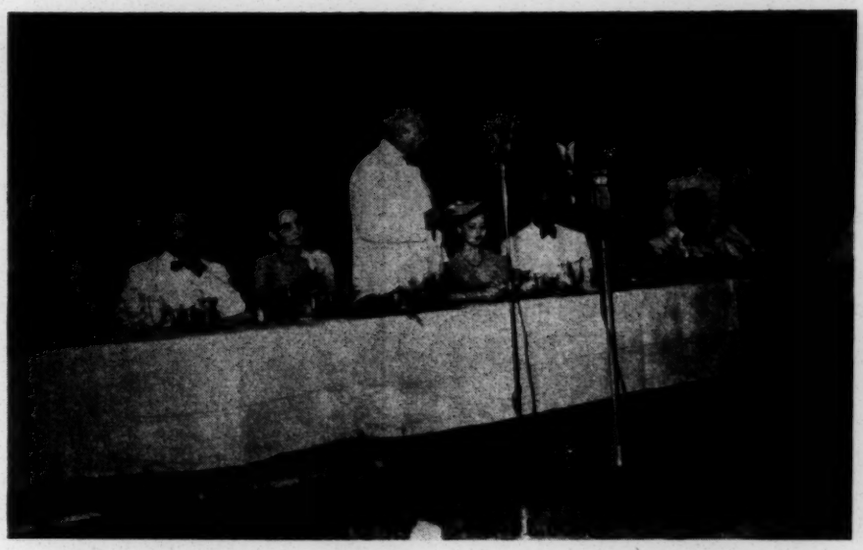
que vous donnez ainsi à nos modestes efforts et nous vous prions d'accepter l'expression de notre profonde reconnaissance.

Mes chers Collègues,
Mesdames, Messieurs,

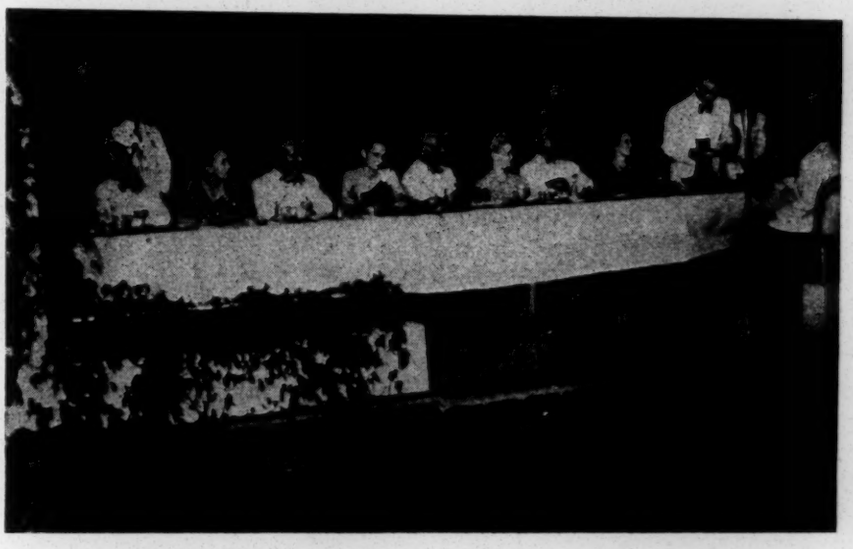
Après avoir traduit notre gratitude à tous à l'égard de Son Excellence le Président de la République, vous me permettrez d'ajouter quelques mots très simples concernant le congrès qui vient de se terminer. Le fruit a passé la promesse des fleurs; et l'importance intellectuelle du Congrès, comme les résultats durables qu'il a produits, sont présents trop clairement à l'esprit de chacun pour qu'il soit besoin de faire plus que de les constater.

Je voudrais vous dire aussi le souvenir inoubliable que je garderai du trop court séjour qu'il m'a été donné de faire dans cette île où la douce et exubérante poésie des Antilles et l'œuvre accomplie par vos héros de l'Indépendance et de la liberté composent ensemble un charme, un gage de fierté et une promesse qui captivent le cœur, et où l'ancre du «Santa Maria» nous rappelle à la fois la grandeur du découvreur qui portait dans son nom comme dans son âme la colombe du Saint-Esprit et les débuts de l'immense aventure du Nouveau-Monde.

Tout en voyant à chaque pas les témoignages de l'œuvre admirable accomplie à force de dévouement et d'esprit de foi par les missionnaires venus de France, je me rappelais que c'est en chantant la Marseillaise et en s'inspirant des idées de liberté, d'égalité, de fraternité, et de dignité humaine proclamées par la Révolution Française que vos ancêtres ont lutté—contre des Français qui ne comprenaient pas à quoi les engageait un tel idéal —pour abolir l'esclavage et gagner leur statut d'hommes libres. Ainsi vous étiez dès l'origine et vous êtes restés fidèles à l'esprit de la France. Ainsi la France, même quand elle ne sait pas, par la faiblesse d'un jour de quelques-uns des siens, conserver les avantages temporels que les meil-



Le Président de la République parle: «Mon bonheur est bien grand d'être parmi vous ce soir, à côté de philosophes et de chercheurs de nationalité et de race différentes».



Monsieur Jacques Maritain parle: «Le fruit a passé la promesse des fleurs».

Le professeur Krusé disant sa joie de connaître Haïti et sa détermination de travailler au rapprochement de plus en plus étroit entre les Etats-Unis et notre pays.

leurs de ses fils lui avaient procurés en suivant la ligne de sa vocation spirituelle, continue cependant, continue toujours sa mission évangélique et sa mission de civilisation. Ainsi, dans l'époque nouvelle qui s'ouvre pour le monde avec l'écrasement du nazisme, du fascisme et du racisme, verrons-nous, je l'espère de tout mon cœur, la coopération fraternelle du peuple de la déclaration d'indépendance et du peuple de la Déclaration des Droits s'affermir sur notre terre, comme dans le Monde entier, pour donner des fruits nouveaux dont se réjouiront tous ceux qui ont le zèle de la dignité de la personne humaine.

Croyez-en ce vieux philosophe qui, après avoir beaucoup lutté pour ce qu'il croit la vérité et après avoir connu bien des hommes et bien des pays s'avance maintenant vers la paix de la mort, et auquel l'accueil que vous lui avez fait est un grand réconfort, le peuple de France est dans ses profondeurs un peuple évangélique, son message sera de nouveau entendu. Après les tortures sans nom qu'il a subies, et la lutte héroïque qu'il a soutenue, il ne faillira ni à sa liberté ni à sa grandeur.

Je manquerais aux sentiments qui occupent mon cœur si je ne vous disais maintenant mes remerciements émus pour ceux grâce auxquels le Congrès de Philosophie de Port-au-Prince a connu le succès que nous célébrons ce soir. Je ne puis nommer tous ceux auxquels je pense, ils sont trop nombreux; je veux toutefois remercier particulièrement Son Excellence M. Gérard Lescot, pour l'appui inestimable et la protection douce, ferme et persévérante qu'il a généreusement accordés à notre effort; je veux remercier le grand animateur et organisateur du Congrès, le Dr. Camille Lhérisson, qui a bien mérité, nous en sommes tous témoins, de la philosophie et de la culture, et que nous avons vu à l'œuvre avec une admiration qui a fait constamment la joie de notre amitié. Qu'il me permette d'associer à son nom celui de Madame Lhérisson, dont le travail assidu, le charme et la bonne grâce ont leur grande part dans l'œuvre ainsi accomplie. Je veux remercier aussi notre ami le Professeur Krusé, qui a conquis tout ensemble nos intelligences et nos cœurs, et qui nous a fait voir tout ce qu'il y a de bonté spirituelle et sage, d'irrésistible bonne humeur, et de sens profond du fellowship humain, dans ce savant philosophe né aux mêmes bords que Mark Twain. Je remercie Son Excellence Monseigneur l'Archevêque de Port-au-Prince, je remercie les représentants du Corps Diplomatique, et tout particulièrement, Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis, Son Excellence le Ministre de Grande-Bretagne, Son Excellence le Ministre de la République Dominicaine, mon cher Compatriote, S. E. le Ministre de la République Française, de l'aide et de l'éclat que leur constante et efficace bienveillance a apportés au Congrès. Je remercie tous ceux qui ont présenté au Congrès leurs travaux, dont la qualité intellectuelle peut nous donner à tous une légitime fierté.

Un Congrès de Philosophie, nous avons pu le constater pendant cette belle semaine, contribue, c'est son but essentiel, à l'avancement de la connaissance et de la philosophie. Il a aussi, c'est un de ses charmes et de ses paradoxes, sinon d'autres finalités, du moins d'autres effets, qui ne sont pas seulement philosophiques, et qui touchent à cette vie selon l'humain qu'Aristote tenait pour inférieur à la vie selon l'intellect, mais dont il reconnaissait pourtant la valeur. Les rencontres dont un Congrès est l'occasion, les amitiés qu'il fait naître, sont un de ces effets les plus appréciables. Tout en aimant les idées, nous aimons aussi les âmes, et au fond nous ne voyageons par les vallées de la terre que dans l'espoir de les rencontrer et de les reconnaître. Laissez-moi vous dire que de tous les biens dont je vous exprime aujourd'hui ma gratitude, celui qui m'a été dispensé pour ma plus grande joie au cours de cette semaine consacrée aux travaux de l'esprit, a été la rencontre de quelques âmes dont le mystère, quand on l'entrevoit, nous émeut plus que les beautés de cette admirable nature qui nous entoure, et la confirmation ou la naissance de quelques amitiés qui, je le sais, seront durables.

Monsieur le Président, veuillez m'excuser d'avoir parlé trop longtemps, et veuillez agréer encore une fois l'expression de ma vive et respectueuse reconnaissance.

Le 30 Septembre 1944.

Réponse de Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République.

MM. les Présidents d'Honneur,

M. le Président du Congrès,

MM. les Congressistes,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

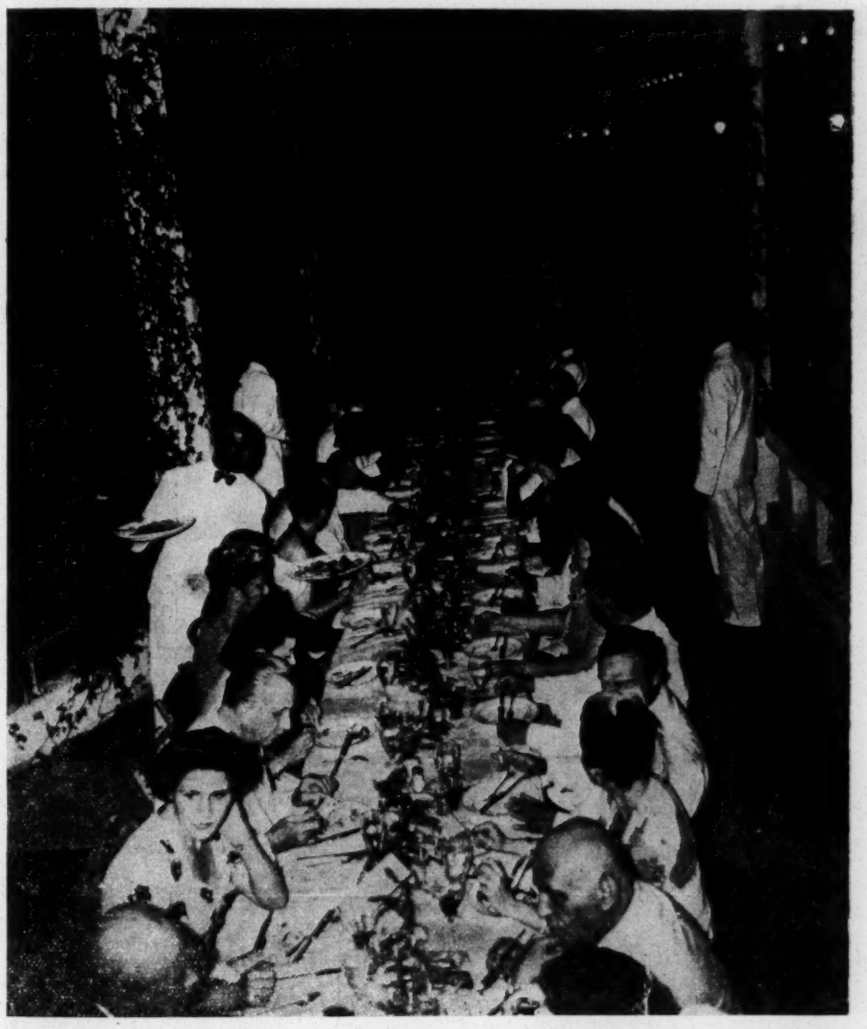
Comme vous le savez, une circonstance indépendante de ma volonté m'avait empêché de jouir du rare privilège de participer, dimanche dernier, à l'imposante cérémonie d'ouverture du Congrès de Philosophie.

Aussi suis-je profondément heureux, en cet instant où se cloturent les importants travaux que vous avez accomplis, de vous apporter, avec les félicitations de mon Gouvernement, l'assurance personnelle de la satisfaction que j'ai éprouvée d'avoir vu des hommes qui vivent de la vie supérieure de l'esprit se réunir, en notre petit pays, pour, reprenant un mot du Professeur Maritain, «rendre un si beau témoignage aux œuvres de l'intelligence et de la culture».

Il est vraiment consolant, en cette époque de déchaînement du matérialisme le plus brutal, de voir des hommes se déprendre de la terrible emprise de la matière et se retourner vers les cîmes.

Mon bonheur est bien grand d'être parmi vous ce soir, à côté de philosophes et de chercheurs de nationalité et de race différentes, qui se sont assemblés comme pour montrer que l'esprit n'est l'apanage exclusif d'aucune race, ni d'aucune nation. Pour la plus grande dilection de nos intelligences et de nos cœurs, — et, par dessus tout pour la plus grande fierté de notre humanité, la pensée française, la pensée américaine, la pensée libanaise et la pensée haïtienne se sont réunies autour des grands problèmes

L'aile droite de la table: On y remarque M. Alfred Métraux, M. de Peillon, Ministre de France, notre Directeur Jacques C. Antoine, M. Gontran Rouzier, Mme. Alix Mathon, MM. Daniel Heurtelou, Dantès Bellegarde, Mme. Horace Ashton.



L'aile gauche de la table: On y remarque Mme. F. Bouez, M. Ashton, Mme. Daniel Heurtelou, Dr. Estéfano, M. Pierre Chauvet, Dr. Catts Pressoir, Mme. François Mathon, Mme. Gontran Rouzier.

qui conditionnent le devenir supérieur de notre humanité.

J'aime à vous remercier de m'avoir convié, Messieurs, à présider votre banquet de clôture.

Malgré ce qu'un vain peuple peut penser, des assises pareilles aux vôtres doit la ocnduire à cet humanisme innotre pauvre humanité. Vous l'aurez aidée à progresser dans la voie qui doit a conduire à cet humanisme intégral qui marquera, selon un autre mot de M. Maritain, «une civilisation nouvelle où l'inspiration démocratique et l'inspiration évangélique seront réconciliées».

Vous l'avez souligné, dimanche soir, M. le Président d'Honneur. Cet humanisme intégral sera en grande partie le produit de l'orientation nouvelle que l'on aura adoptée dans le domaine de l'éducation. Pour ma part, je suis profondément heureux de m'apercevoir que votre pensée rencontre quelque peu celle qui anime notre Gouvernement dans la réforme de l'éducation, qu'il entrepend depuis plus de trois ans.

Mais, naturellement, il est chez nous, comme partout ailleurs des préjugés qui ont la vie dure comme tous les préjugés. Et celui que l'on développe contre la technique est particulièrement irréductible. Plus d'un se refuse à réaliser le caractère impératif de notre position géographique et semble ne vouloir point admettre que nous puissions, tout en étant absolument fidèles à la culture latine, à la culture française, nous plier à cette technologie dont le Professeur Maritain a si justement dit qu'elle aurait «une importance essentielle dans le monde de demain».

C'est pour nous adapter aux conditions d'une vie qui n'admet plus le piétinement, que nous voulons verser dans un creuset la culture latine et la culture anglo-saxonne,—et plus particulièrement la culture américaine—, afin d'en tirer une culture qui nous soit propre, qui soit essentiellement haïtienne, et non quelque pâle reflet d'une culture quelconque.

Il est une vérité brutale qui ne doit point nous échapper, c'est que nous

appartenons au Continent Américain, nous sommes des fils d'Amérique. Il s'agit donc d'avoir cette mesure qui devra nous permettre ni de nous perdre dans les nuées des spéculations supra-élevées, en perdant de vue la vie et ses exigences, ni de nous soumettre à cette tyrannie de la technique, à la technocratie.

C'est cet esprit nouveau que nous voulons instaurer, malgré tous les cris qui peuvent être poussés. Nous ne faillirons pas à notre tâche, car l'Histoire nous a accoutumés à savoir que les novateurs n'ont jamais manqué de donner naissance à des contempteurs, cramponnés à des traditions taboues. Il est un monde qui se meurt, il en est un autre qui se lève à l'horizon. Malheur à ceux-là qui n'auront pas compris qu'il faut éviter le grand péril de la fossilisation.

Mais voilà, Messieurs, qu'en voulant exprimer ma satisfaction d'être parmi vous ce soir, je me suis laissé aller à des considérations qui ne sont pas loin de me sembler hors de propos.

Je ne voudrais cependant pas m'arrêter sans avoir exprimé mes sentiment, qui a consenti à nous apporl'on nomme déjà le «Docteur admirable», Monsieur Jacques Maritain, l'invité spécial de notre Gouvernement, qui a consenti à nous apporter le message incomparable de la haute pensée française, de la pensée chrétienne. — sans avoir adressé mes plus vives félicitations à tous ces Maîtres de la Pensée et de la Connaissance, dont j'ai ouï dire que les travaux étaient hautement remarquables, sans adresser des compliments particuliers au Dr. Camille Lhérisson dont l'audacieuse entreprise, malgré les conditions actuelles, a connu le succès le plus grand.

Grâce au Docteur Camille Lhérisson nous sont venus les plus beaux messages de la Pensée française, de la Pensée libanaise et de la Pensée continentale.

L'intellectualité haïtienne lui en sera toujours reconnaissante.

HOMMAGE AUX HEROS HAITIENS.

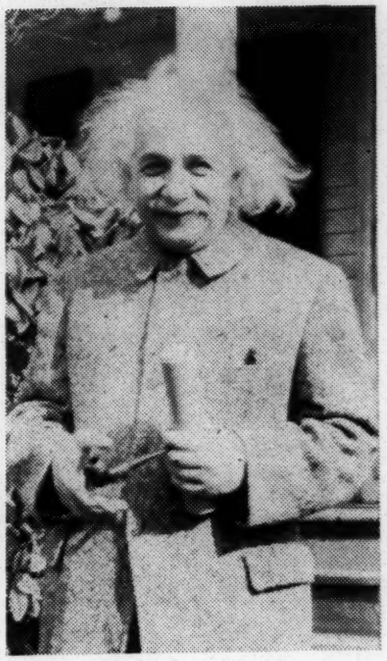
Les professeurs Krusé et Maritain au Mausolée de Dessalines et Pétion.

Le professeur Maritain déposant une gerbe de fleurs au pied de la statue de Toussaint-Louverture.

AVIS IMPORTANT

LE GROS LOT DE LA LOTERIE DE L'ETAT HAITIEN SERA PORTE A 100.000 GOURDES SOIT 20.000 DOLLARS POUR LE TIRAGE DE NOEL

Cahiers d'Haïti offrira le même nombre de primes à ses abonnés pour ce tirage de Noël.



Albert Einstein

Un Message d'Einstein à la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques

Je suis heureux d'apprendre que vous organisez un Congrès Philosophique. Je regrette de ne pouvoir à cause de mes actuelles occupations y participer. Je crois que jamais dans le passé les problèmes épistémologiques n'ont été, à un tel degré, au premier rang de la physique comme ils le sont de nos jours. Il y a la question de savoir dans quelle mesure l'objet de la physique doit être de créer quelque description du monde qui soit indépendant du fait de l'observation. Il y a de plus la question de savoir ce que nous entendons par causalité, si cette dernière est en principe une qualification du monde des faits, ou si la causalité est une qualité du système théorique. Dans ce dernier cas il y a encore une autre question: que doit être une théorie pour qu'elle puisse satisfaire à la condition de la causalité?

Dans l'espoir que votre Congrès aura d'intéressantes discussions et des résultats, je demeure vôtre, très sincèrement,

Albert EINSTEIN

SALUT AUX CONGRESSISTES

(Suite de la page 3)

maine, le salut cordial du Chef de l'Etat en même temps que la sympathie vive et certaine de notre élite intellectuelle, dont je me plais à penser que je suis, en cet instant, un porte-parole.

A tous ceux de chez nous qui vont mettre à notre portée la somme de leurs spéculations, en les tirant du domaine des concepts abscons et abstrus à tous ceux qui, par leur attitude même, se constituent les défenseurs de l'esprit, et vont nous aider à mieux discerner notre raison et la raison des choses, à nous «apprendre à vivre et à comprendre», nous nous plaisons à souhaiter une fructueuse besogne et à les assurer que nous tirons une fierté de les voir honorer notre race et notre Pays, en constituant un aéropage aussi docte.

Cependant, ma tâche serait incomplète, si je ne présentais pas, de façon toute spéciale, les vives félicitations de notre Gouvernement et les miennes propres à celui qui sut concevoir l'idée, plutôt grandiose, de réaliser en notre pays si longtemps et si souvent décrié un Congrès de Philosophie, dont l'importance ne saurait échapper à personne.

Il est juste de rendre un public hommage au Dr. Camille Lhérisson, le distingué Président de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques, qui a su si fortement vouloir, et de toute la puissance de sa volonté, que fût porté dans le domaine du concret, du réel, un projet que d'aucuns croyaient irréalisable.

C'est avec plaisir que le Gouvernement de la République lui a apporté, dans toute la mesure du possible, l'aide qu'il a réclamée pour mettre sur pied son projet dont il est peu de dire qu'il est louable et généreux. Et, pour témoigner sa sollicitude à la Société qu'il préside si brillamment, S. E. le Président de la République s'est empressé de mettre à sa disposition la «Salle des Bustes» du Palais National.

Louable et généreux projet, disons-nous, parce que chez nous autant qu'ailleurs, «la haute spéculation, la métaphysique, la morale, la simple philosophie des sciences s'écartent de plus en plus des soucis de l'âme moderne préoccupée de disciplines inférieures, malgré qu'en apparence, elles soient davantage profitables».

Le tourbillon de la vie moderne, avec toutes les fatalités qui sont mises à notre portée, nous empêche, sinon nous interdit de pratiquer une vie intérieure, que nous ne désirons nullement confondre avec la vie spirituelle. Aussi faut-il nous réjouir de voir des hommes s'assembler pour élever leurs âmes au-dessus des mesquines contingences de ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la vie courante, pour se débarrasser de ces scories qui retiennent à la terre, parce que, eux aussi ils estiment que l'humanité serait sauvée depuis longtemps si la qualité des âmes pouvait suppléer à la qualité des idées»

Comment pourraient-ils ne pas songer que le chaos actuel est non seulement fonction d'un vaste déséquilibre économique, mais aussi qu'il est causé par le vice inhérent à certaines idées ou mieux, si l'on préfère, à certaines idéologies dont on voudrait faire les bannières sous lesquelles l'humanité se doit de se ranger.

Je m'en voudrais, Mesdames et Messieurs, de vous priver plus longtemps du plaisir que vous escomptez si justement à entendre le beau discours que va vous faire le Président de la Société Haïtienne d'Etudes Scientifiques ainsi que les magistrales et savantes communications que nous réservent le Professeur Jacques Maritain et le Dr. Cornelius Krusé.

En terminant, je tiens à renouveler à tous ceux qui participent au Congrès de Philosophie les vifs compliments et les vœux sincères de S. E. le Président de la République, en même temps que l'assurance de toute la sympathie du Gouvernement auquel j'ai l'honneur d'appartenir.

QUATORZIEME TIRAGE DES PRIMES DE «CAHIERS D'HAITI»

Le lundi 2 Octobre en cours, «Cahiers d'Haïti» a effectué le tirage au sort des soixante-et-une primes (61) offertes à ses abonnés. Ces primes consistent en billets de la Loterie de l'Etat Haïtien dont le tirage aura lieu le 6 Octobre 1944.

Voici la liste des gagnants:

Le gros lot de cinq billets (5) entiers de la loterie de l'Etat Haïtien comprenant les Nos. 01523 — 2117 — 16022 — 16859 — 18929 — a été attribué à Mr. Leonard Stowall, Los Angeles, Etats-Unis d'Amérique du Nord, détenteur du reçu No. 739 délivré par la Revue.

Les dix lots de un billet entier chacun ont été répartis par le sort aux Nos. de reçus suivants:

Billet 05164 gagné par No. 957, Dr. Louis Hippolyte, rue Capois
Billet 06444 gagné par No. 411, André Morisset, St-Marc
Billet 06829 gagné par No. 6, Alexandre Legrand, Imprimerie de l'Etat
Billet 07169 gagné par No. 593, André Blanchard, Rex Café, Champ de Mars
Billet 08763 gagné par No. 126, Dr. Rindal Assad, Clinique rue Romain
Billet 09562 gagné par No. 600, Berryer Thébaud, Jacmel
Billet 10799 gagné par No. 460, Nicolas Talamas, rue du Magasin de l'Etat
Billet 11121 gagné par No. 651, Cercle Militaire, Champ de Mars
Billet 14605 gagné par No. 132, Ambassade Américaine, Champ de Mars
Billet 19319 gagné par No. 912, Dr. Martial Bourand, Hôpital Général

COUPONS DU BILLET 4288:

698, Mme. Lionel Bermingham, Hôtel Excelsion, Champ de Mars
141, Ernie Simon, Magasin rue Traversière
104, Alexis Benjamin, Denis et Co. rue du Quai Quai
879, Bureau de la Chambre des Députés, en ville
800, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique, rue du Quai

COUPONS DU BILLET 03756:

820, Léon Décatrel, Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti
934, Clara Rey, Jérémie
5, Justin Parfait, Imprimerie de l'Etat
115, Georges de Lespinasse, rue Américaine
27, Ilo Kawly, Pétion-Ville

COUPONS DU BILLET 08273:

17, Parisien Altieri, Cap-Haïtien
887, Juge Edner Paillère, Anse-à-Veau
41, Toussaint Marseille, Port-de-Paix
442, Nagib Handal, rue des Fronts-Forts
36, E. D. Sylvain, Port-de-Paix

COUPONS DU BILLET 12156:

951, Mme Carl Madsen, Jacmel
955, Madsen et Co, rue Américaine
796, Club de Pétion-Ville, Pétion-Ville
453, La Plantation Dauphin, Fort-Liberté
795, Ernest Sabalat, rue de l'Enterrement

COUPONS DU BILLET 12575:

120, Philippe Baudin, rue Courbe
13, Colonel Alexandre Joseph, Pétion-Ville
812, Robert Bonhomme, rue du Quai
155, Oswald Brandt, Usine à Mantèque, rue du Quai
7, Edouard Peloux, rue Magny

COUPONS DU BILLET 13289:

788, Cécile Lecorps, Département de l'Intérieur
158, Révérend Père Gimbert, Ecole des Salésiens
895, Félix Pilorge, Cayes
319, Albert Silvera, rue Courbe
929, Klan Normil, Anse-à-Veau

COUPONS DU BILLET 13851:

750, Dr. Camille Lhérisson, Avenue Lamartinière
151, Antoine Heini, Compagnie de Tabac Comme Il Faut
103, Antoine M. Talamas, rue du Magasin de l'Etat
40, Ed. Policard, Port-de-Paix
143, Ed. Celcis, Turgeau

COUPONS DU BILLET 14302:

939, Dr. Appolo Garnier, Hôpital du Cap-Haïtien
921, Edel Moraille, Chardonnières
3, Antoine Bervin, Chargé d'Affaires d'Haïti à Cuba
16, Mme. Pelletier Rigaud, Avenue Christophe
35, Regnus Poliard, Port-de-Paix

COUPONS DU BILLET 17272:

444, Département des Finances
18, Eugène Nau, Kenscoff
954, Révérend Père Goré, Séminaire, Collège St. Martial
39, Michel Lucas, Port-de-Paix
928, Mancini Anglade, Anse-à-Veau

COUPONS DU BILLET 19795:

793, Juge Bignon Pierre-Louis, Palais de Justice
654, Sénateur Arthur Rameau, Ruelle Roy
23, Albert Denis, Pétion-Ville
738, Philippe Cantave, Consul d'Haïti à Ottawa
122, Dr. Plésance Télémaque, Service d'Hygiène

«CAHIERS D'HAITI» remercie vivement MM. Marcel Villard, Henri Reiher qui ont bien voulu faire partie du Bureau du Quatorzième Tirage, respectivement comme Président et Secrétaire-Contrôleur, ainsi que la charmante Mme. Marcel Sicard qui a tiré de l'urne les différents lots gagnants au Café Savoy.

Prière de réclamer les lots de Mlle. Cylotte Antoine, à l'Hôtel Excelsior Champ-de-Mars.

Le bureau du 14ème. tirage des primes de Cahiers d'Haïti de gauche à droite : M. Marcel Villard, Président; notre Administrateur, Melle. Cylotte Antoine; Mme. Marcel Sicard; Melle. Carmel Sicard; M. Henri Reiher, Secrétaire-Contrôleur

50.000 GOURDES A GAGNER

QUI CONNAIT SA CHANCE?

Cahiers d'Haïti informe solennellement ses lecteurs qu'il offre, CHAQUE MOIS, à tous ses abonnés ayant une souscription annuelle ou semestrielle payée, la belle chance de gagner la petite fortune de

CINQUANTE MILLE GOURDES

Chaque mois, il sera effectué un tirage au sort parmi les numéros d'ordre des reçus de souscriptions annuelles ou semestrielles pour désigner les gagnants des primes de la Revue.

SOIXANTE ET UNE PRIMES A GAGNER

Les primes de Cahiers d'Haïti pour le mois d'Octobre en cours sont les suivantes:

1 Gros Lot de cinq (5) billets entiers de la Loterie de l'Etat Haïtien comprenant les Numéros suivants:

1840	9463	10321	18186	19188

10 Lots de un (1) billet entier comprenant les Numéros suivants:

2577	5037	6903	7574	8602
10733	11348	14719	15722	19449

50 Lots de un (1) coupon formant les dix Numéros suivants:

3545	4774	8953	13006	13779
14170	15985	16475	17248	17642

Le tirage au sort des soixante et un (61) lots gagnants de Cahiers d'Haïti aura lieu le 7 Novembre à 4 heures du soir, au Café «Savoy» Champ de Mars.

Abonnez-vous de suite à Cahiers d'Haïti et payez sans retard votre souscription annuelle ou semestrielle à Mlle. Cylotte Antoine, chargée de l'Administration de la Revue, Hôtel Excelsior, Champ de Mars, Port-au-Prince; téléphone 5170.

Si vous payez par chèque, faites-le à l'ordre de CAHIERS D'HAITI

Le signe de l'hospitalité

KALMAR'S CAFE

RESTAURANT

CHAMP DE MARS

EL SAIEH

TISSUS

CHEMISES

ROBES DE BAIN

SOULIERS

CHAPEAUX

PYJAMAS

NOUSTAS

distillé deux fois et mis en bouteille

par

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Annoté par

A. RIGAL

Avocat

Ancien Directeur de l'Ecole
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20-5-11

Mr W.E.B. Dubois

8 april, 1945
Los Angeles Calif.

Dear Sir:

I being a reader for many years, of the Chicago Defender. knowing of your past as an Educater and the fine an cultured background that you have to do better things in this critical time for our people I am asking you Mr. Dubois in what way and means can be done to clear this continues prudjudice against our people the Government is going to help our return soldiers. My suggestion is there some way that can be an immediate all over the County that Colored orgnation can start an ac

that instead of the return Soldier
spending his Money in
some Gambling dive or
Night Club that will be a
detriment to our Youth. Won't
you see that in some way
they can spend their money
in all kinds of small and
large business houses grocery
butcher Shops farms to produce
things, we only make those poor
ignorant Riohan do nothing
for ourself. thanking you in
advance.

Very Truly Your
Oliver Abraham
Hotel Dunbar
Los Angeles
Calif

20-5-12

21 June 1945

28-5-13

My dear Mr. Abrham:

Thank you for your letter of April 8. It contains much truth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Char Abrham
Hotel Dunbar
Los Angeles, California

[April 16, 1945?]

A. A. Adams - Ph. G.,
Adams Drug Store,
1709 - Central Ave.,
Los Angeles - 21 - Calif.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir:

20-16-18

San Francisco Conference

— Comes now this message from a "youngster" who first met you and talked to you personally, in Little Rock, Ark., on the veranda of a hotel on Davis St. before "World War #1". I was the "white boy" in a group of school-kids who had you there in conference.

— The second (and) time that I met you personally was in Los Angeles at your desk in an office building down-town. I don't remember (name of bldg. nor do I remember) the year. Your itinerary should disclose each.

— I've been a keen reader and admirer, as you may calculate, for some years, now.

— For the many years that you wrote "As The Crow Flies" in the "Crisis", you were my "prime" inspiration. May God grant that — Now, under President Truman (Somehow, I am inclined to think that the letter "e" after the letter "u" May be found missing (what do you think?) you may find time to bless the "Crisis" with the American Original "TIMES ANALYSIS" (or "Analysis of The Times") (reading between the lines) "W. E. B. Du Bois —

The Winds of Time — bade me to believe that you shall make a person effort to be present at the "Frisco-Follies" (Quitting adage) — I am unknown even in my own bailiwick. But I am taking the liberty to forward to you some thoughts & opinions such thoughts as are herein enclosed. I implore you to use them, disburse them and present them at San Francisco, through known delegates, either improved as your own or in the rough long-hand and un-revised as mine. I hereby grant you the sole right to use my name and I hereby grant you that right, my signature

Belovedly Yours,

A. A. Adams
Adams Drug Store
1709 - Central Ave
Los Angeles - 21 - Calif.

Dr. Du Bois: [ENCL.] 20-16-19

This missive is not prompted by any desire for personal reasons.

- I am a member N.A.A.C.P.
- I subscribe to "Weekly Trend" (Mrs. Barrington)
- This letter and all contents, you may consider as being your own personal property.
- However, when in N.Y., please visit Adams Drug Store - 1209 - Lenox Ave (Said to be the Best Drug Store in America)

20-16-20

July 11, 1945

My dear Mr. Adams:

I thank you for your letter of April 16th.

I am returning the enclosure as I received the letter too late for use in San Francisco and have no way of using it now.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enclosure

Mr. A. A. Adams
1209 Central Avenue
Los Angeles 21, California

24 January 1946

African Academy of Arts and Research
55 West 42nd Street
Suite 521
New York City 18, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. Mbonu Ojike

to

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-24

Lecture, American Museum of Natural History,
January 19, 1946 $50.00

CHICKERING 4-2539

CC

African Academy of Arts and Research

55 WEST 42ND STREET
SUITE 521
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

February 8th.
1 9 4 5

Dr. D. W. E. P. Du Bois
N.A.A.C.P.
69 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

20-4-45

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

The two first ladies of our land, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, will be guests of honor and speakers at our "March of African Music and Dance" Festival to be held at Carnegie Hall on April 4th and 6th, 1945.

Knowing of your interest and participation in encouraging good relations between all groups of people, we extend a cordial invitation to you to become one of the honored sponsors of the affair.

The African Academy's mission in the United States has been and will be the creation of educational work, whereby Africa and the United States will establish good relations based on a better understanding of each other.

In keeping with these ideals, we plan a Willkie Award to the one, who in the judgment of the Committee has followed closest in his footsteps, and a tribute to the late Governor General Felix Eboue, both to take place on April 6th.

Many illustrious and worthy men and women are among those on our sponsorship list, feeling along with the Academy, that it is but part and parcel of the vital work of international unity, in which all people of good will are engaged, to do so.

It is on the strength of this, that we take this opportunity to ask you to take part and help to make this into what promises to be one of the most important events of the season.

Cordially,

K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe

K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe,
President.

15 February 1945

20-4-46

My dear Mr. Mbadiwe:

I have your letter of February eighth. I regret to say that the Colonial Conference concerning which I have already written you and shall write you again is going to meet in April and my time will be entirely taken up with that. I cannot, therefore, accept sponsorship for your Dance Festival, but I wish you every success. I shall write you in a few days concerning the Colonial Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe
African Academy of Arts and Research
55 West 42nd Street
Suite 521
New York 18, N. Y.

CHickering 4-2539

African Academy of Arts and Research

55 WEST 42ND STREET
SUITE 521
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

February 24th.
1 9 4 5

Dr. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

20-4-47

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am extremely sorry that your letter of January 8th came during my absence while at Rochester, New York on a lecture tour. The letter was re-directed there and missed me, therefore had to be returned to New York.

Your outline for the anticipated Colonial Conference to my mind is orderly and objective. At the present time, I am deeply occupied with the African Festival, which comes off on April 4th and 6th. Therefore, I cannot find time to make any tangible contribution in the way of prepared document for the forthcoming Colonial Conference.

However, I am in touch with Prince Orizu, who is very anxious to cooperate with you in all ways possible. Prince Orizu is quite qualified to speak for us in all matters covering Colonial demands. I also hope you are in touch with Mr. Mbonu Ojike, who will be a very great asset in such a conference. Mr. Ojike, is of course, out of town most of the time on lecture tours.

I must thank you for the fine step you have already taken.

Yours truly,

K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe

K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe,
President.

KOM/eh

5 April 1945

20-15-41

My dear Mr. Mbadiwe:

May I thank you for a satisfying evening spent last night in viewing your African dances. The African part of the program was especially successful in the authenticy of the art and the sincerity of the performance. I wish you continued success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe
African Academy of Arts and Research
55 West 42nd Street
New York 18

San Francisco Conference
Resolutions

For Release

A MEMORANDUM ON TRUSTEESHIP SUBMITTED TO THE UNCIO BY MBONU OJIKE, REPRESENTING THE AFRICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND RESEARCH, INC., (55 W. 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.) MAY 14, 1945.

Freedom for all colonies is closely related to the whole problem of world peace and security. To ignore this fact in formulating an international charter based on the principles of justice and equality for all peoples, would seriously menace the peace for which the UNCIO has been convened.

20-19

So that the Big Three may not defeat the purpose of the UNCIO by battling now to continue to deny equality and self-determination to millions of the peoples hitherto held under colonial chains, the African Academy of Arts and Research wishes to make plain to the UNCIO that

1. Prior to the white man's domination of Africa every African country was free and self-governing. In fact, civilization, which some greedy nations of Europe now claim to bring to Africa was born in Africa before it touched Europe. Documents historically prove that the white man's colonialism in Africa was, and is still, a direct result of the economic greed on his part.

2. Africans are no political idiots, and they are not babies either. They have kingdoms and kings, principles and organizations. They ruled themselves before. It is therefore fallacious and unkind to tell the world that the imperialists are in Africa to teach the African the principles and mechanics of government.

3. There is no alternative to the UNCIO. It must write a charter to destroy all techniques of power politics that have continually plunged civilization into this kind of barbarism that makes the beasts gaze at us all with disdain.

4. Talk it up or down, trusteeship or partnership, colonialism or imperialism, protectorate or mandate, one thing is clear to Africans - they want the self-government comparable to that of the Americans, the British, the Russians and other independent nations of our day. Africans do not want any alien - white, yellow or black to hold any public office in African countries. They want democracy. They want a people's government. They want it NOW.

5. Trusteeship as defined by the British Delegation is an equivocation for maintaining the status quo particularly in Africa. This

kind of trusteeship simply means the good old imperialism that negates the ideals of the UNCIO. If trusteeship must be advocated anywhere in Africa, let the American and Russian interpretations be written into the Charter. This means, give all colonies, mandates and trusteeship areas their independence soon.

6. No imperialist nation has ever said that it does not aim to enable its colonies to attain self-government. But the truth is that under foreign rule, the speed of attaining independence is deliberately retarded. For Africa to continue the sort of trusteeship that goes on in Nigeria, Senegal, Kenya, Uganda, the Gold Coast as well as in all colonial Africa, is bad indeed. It is a denial of freedom and democracy. With that evil, Africans are now totally fed up.

20-16

7. We want a Freedom Date to be set for each colony, mandate or trust nation. For Nigeria and the Gold Coast, we have repeatedly suggested dates ranging from five to fifteen years. We want it because it is definite and would make for better relations between the colonial powers and the colonies. The United States of America has set an example with the Philippines.

8. We do not see any just reason for colonial powers to be afraid of freedom for colonies. Only free people can grow educationally and economically, and grow sufficiently fast enough.

9. Great powers have nothing to fear if colonies are freed. Liberia has never invaded the United States of America, neither has Australia attacked Great Britain. Only free nations can be strong, help themselves and help others.

10. Let the nations now gathered to write a world charter for peace and security write it by correcting the past wrong of imperialism that has always been the cause of wars. Let the UNCIO use its good influences to persuade the imperialist nations to follow the historic example of the United States of America in relation to the Philippines. Let the UNCIO enjoin that the imperialist nations must arrange with their respective colonies Freedom Dates not exceeding fifteen years. International military trusteeship could be established over strategic areas without in any other way taking away the people's right to govern themselves.

- - - -

Local Address:
Scaggs Hotel
1715 Webster St.
San Francisco
West 9931

African Academy of Arts and Research

55 WEST 42ND STREET

SUITE 521 CHICKERING 4-2539

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Lectures

August 16, 1945

20-7-39

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
55 West 42nd. Street
Room 1338
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In order to lay the new foundation for disseminating direct information about African culture in this country, the African Academy of Arts and Research is sponsoring a series of six lectures for the coming season.

The lectures will be given free, at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and 81st. St. The theme is "Africa Today". African scholars and a few outstanding Americans are being scheduled to participate in these lecture series.

We invite you to be our lecturer on January 19th, 1946. The topic is the "Government".

Please notify your acceptance at your earliest convenience.

Further particulars will be sent to you in the Fall.

Sincerely yours,

Mbonu Ojike

Mbonu Ojike,
Executive Director.

MO/eh

August 23, 1945

20-7-34

My dear Mr. Ojike:

I have your letter of August 16th. I think you can understand that with the great number of calls upon my time for lectures and other things, I am compelled in self-defense to charge a fee.

My fee for the lecture you propose would be $50.00.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Mbonu Ojike
Executive Director
African Academy of Arts and Research
55 West 42nd St.
Suite 521
New York 18, N.Y.

African Academy of Arts and Research

55 WEST 42ND STREET

SUITE 521 CHICKERING 4-2539

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

September 17, 1945

20-7-35

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are happy that you will participate in the series of lecture to be held at the American Museum of Natural History January 19th on "The Government" entitled Africa Today.

Of course, we shall take care of your fee, estimated at fifty dollars ($50). We shall be grateful if you could furnish us with your biographical sketch and a glossy finish picture of yourself. This we would like to have before the end of September.

Further data shall be sent you on the scope of the lecture.

Yours truly,

K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe - Eh.

K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe,
President.

KOM/eh

20-7-26

October 10, 1945

Mr. K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe
African Academy of Arts and Research
55 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

My dear Mr. Mbadiwe:

I am flying to England Saturday but shall be back in time for your meeting January 19th.

I am enclosing a photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

---------- 20 West 40th Street

29 November 1945

20-7-37

My dear Mr. Ojike:

I am writing to let you know that I have returned from England and am ready to speak for you January nineteenth if it is still your wish. The fee will be fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Mbonu Ojike
African Academy of Arts and Research
55 West 42nd Street
Suite 521
New York 18

[AME Zion Church]

2850 Fifth Avenue
Troy, New York
August 5, 1945

20-10-73

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Headquarters of N.A.A.C.P.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We are at this time attempting to setup our yearly calendar, and we are trying to procure the services of people who can bring us new and interesting thoughts of current interest.

Having read a recent review of your early manuscript in July copy of Commonwealth, I say with others that you have rendered a great contribution relative to Negro Thought and are now in need of the unification of this thought among our Negro leaders.

We are hoping that you will send us some dates at which time you will find yourself available and will be in this area, so that you can give a lecture in our community. Also we would like to know the fee you charge.

We will deem it a honor to bolster your philosophy for Negro people, and thank you in advance for whatever little interest you can show in our behalf, we remain,

Sincerely,

Charlotte Russell Coles

Charlotte Russell Coles
Corresponding Secretary
Findley Guild
A.M.E. Zion Church

cc:

[AME Zion Church]

August 23, 1945

20-10-K

My dear Mrs. Coles:

It is possible that sometime during the fall or spring I could come to Troy, New York, to lecture. My fee is $100.00 with board and lodging. I would pay my own travelling expenses.

If you are interested you might correspond with me later when I can be more certain about dates.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mrs. Charlotte Russell Coles
Corresponding Secretary
Findley Guild
A.M.E. Zion Church
2850 Fifth Avenue
Troy, New York

MEMORANDUM

of

RECOMMENDATIONS

on

INDEPENDENCE OF BRITISH WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

Submitted

by

The African Students Association

of

The United States and Canada

55 West 42nd Street

New York 18, New York, U.S.A.

to

Colonel, the Right Honorable Oliver Stanley, M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies

10 Downing Street London, England

April, 1945

—★—

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE AFRICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, APRIL, 1945

●

WHEREAS the United Nations will assemble this month in San Francisco to lay down the basic democratic principles upon which the future peace and prosperity of the world can be erected, the African Student Association of the United States

and Canada wishes to make known its desires affecting the political status of African countries now controlled by the British Colonial Office, with particular reference to West Africa:

The African Student Association, recognizing the enormous need for the political and economical development of non-sovereign African countries, earnestly declares:

1. That in order to speed up the pace of democracy and progress in all British-held African countries, it favors complete political independence for all such countries;

2. That the British Colonial Office now enter into agreement with the respective West African countries of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, specifying when and how Britain will withdraw her rule from each country;

3. That the date for the complete independence of Nigeria and the Gold Coast be definitely set for 1950

4. That in the interim. responsible self-government be proclaimed in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia;

5. That all non-Africans be prohibited by law from exercising voting privileges and from holding public office in African countries, except such offices as are necessitated by the plan of this interim or handing-over period;

6. That the British governors cooperate with the African leaders of the various political parties now existing in Nigeria and the Gold Coast to create a Constitutional Committee charged with the function of drafting a national constitution, which shall be ratified in 1949 and promulgated on January 1, 1950.

Signed:

MBONU OJIKE, *President*

Prince A. A. NWAFOR ORIZU, *Vice President*

NNODU J. OKONGWU, *Secretary*

FOREWORD

This pamphlet contains two peace statements made by my association demanding political freedom for the West African countries hitherto ruled under the British Colonial System.

There can be peace on earth only when imperialism has given way to universal democracy, and voluntary cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

MBONU OJIKE, *President*

April, 1945

—★—

MEMORANDUM

of

RECOMMENDATIONS

on

INDEPENDENCE OF BRITISH WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

Submitted

by

The African Students Association

of

The United States and Canada
55 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York, U.S.A.

to

The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Chairman of United Nations World Security Conference
San Francisco, California

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

A MEMORANDUM
FROM THE AFRICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
APRIL, 1945

●

Inasmuch as the wisdom of the United Nations, meeting to formulate democratic principles and to create machinery for preventing future wars and thereby ensue freedom and prosperity for all, is indeed a noble effort with which we, citizens of dominated African countries, hereby declare our cooperation;

And inasmuch as the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals made no specification insuring freedom for us, the victims of imperialism;

And inasmuch as we have equally sacrificed our resources and lives in this Global War against the enemies of freedom;

We, therefore, the members of the African Students Association of the United States and Canada, earnestly ask the World Security Conference, now convened in San Francisco, to make a specific provision whereby non-sovereign African nations will be peacefully liberated from foreign rule.

We enclose our memorandum to the British Colonial Office, as it embodies our specific recommendations on the present political aspirations of African peoples.

Signed:

MBONU OJIKE, *President*

A. A. NWAFOR ORIZU, *Vice President*

NNODU J. OKONGWU, *Secretary*

Endorsed by the African Academy of Arts and Research, Inc.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear
Pan
7 30
7 35

Tel : GROsvenor 4111

American Embassy,
London. W.1.

October 26, 1945.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am very sorry to have missed you when you called. I have tried to get you a number of times at this address, but they say you are out of town.

Will you be good enough to call again as soon as you get back?. I am very anxious to get you for lunch as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Agar

Herbert Agar.

20-8-56

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o The Liberty Club,
12 Upper Woburn Place,
W.C.1.

Dorchester Hotel
Time: 7:30 P.M.
#30 bus Euston Road
to
Park Lane

Rm. 736

July 12, 1945

20-20-26

My dear Senator Aguero:

May I ask for a copy of the address which you made at the Maceo Centenary in New York?

My Research Assistant, Miss Diggs, has praised it very highly and I should like to quote from it.

I am

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Senator Salvador Garcia Aguero
El Capitolio
La Habana
Cuba

[ALABAMA - ST. TEACHERS COLL.]

The State Teachers College
At
Montgomery, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, PRESIDENT

January 9, 1945

20-7-4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I send this letter as a follow-up of our conversation at Atlantic City at which time I expressed the hope that you could consider an invitation to visit our college and speak to the college sponsored audience incident to your trip into the South. It is my recollection that you intimated that March would be the month in which you would probably go to Texas. I shall be interested in knowing the time of the month of your engagement in Texas and your preference as to your stopover for a visit with us en route to Texas or on your return trip. At present our schedule for the month of March will permit a rather easy adjustment to accommodate your preference between March 15 and April 1 except for the weekend of March 22-23 when the Alabama State Teachers Association will be meeting here.

Pleased to have had the privilege of seeing and hearing you at the banquet occasion at Atlantic City on December 31, and pleased to look forward to this possibility of your visit to our institution this school year, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

17 January 1945

20-7-5

My dear President Trenholm:

I was glad to meet you at Atlantic City. As I said my trip to the West and Southwest has not been settled but I think it will take place in March. Then on the way back I will plan to stop in Montgomery. Just as soon as I get the other dates settled, I will let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President H. Councill Trenholm
The State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

21 June 1945

20-13-8

My dear President Trenholm:

As usual I greatly enjoyed my visit to Alabama State and the opportunity to address your summer school. Please thank your Mother and wife as well as yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President H. Council Trenholm
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

8 March 1945

20-22-17

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Thank you so much for the books which you left for me. Also somehow I lost you at Rockefeller Center the other day and for compensation went to see "Dorian Gray" which I recommend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Ernest R. Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York City

[ELLIAN ALEXANDER]

25 July 1948

MRS. E. R. ALEXANDER GREEN PASTURES GREENWOOD LAKE, NEW YORK

8-22-08

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Read "them" minutes of the Ninth Board Meeting!!! Lord forgive us all - sit tight & keep both shirts on - I had hoped my hell-raising days were over!

Been trying to write you for weeks - got up my 4th of July picnic in a week and told everybody to invite the "of course" people. Mabelle said she invited you but you scorned the invitation because it was not engraved! Ernest tried also to get you but couldn't find you at your office and didn't want to leave that kind of message with an outside person.

Thanks to you Erma is going to your (?) camp Aug 11 - 18 - Shall you go?

Mainly I'm writing now to invite you & "Miss Nika" up for a few days at your convenience.

Can you let me know at once if and when that will be? I know she is here for a change & rest but I'm hoping this can be had here - On a pinch Erma may be able to find you to come & get her - you can walk.

Do you need or want to talk to me about this NAACP situation? Can I help? Is it going to be serious? I do hope you will not let small jealous folks to upset your life plans again -

Sincerely yours,

Hilliard Alexander

July 30, 1945

20-22-19

Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander
Green Pastures
Greenwood Lake, New York

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Do not worry over me. I shall get on all right without disturbing your peace and health.

Mrs. DuBois will be glad to come up to your place in August at any time that you say, but she could not come unless Doctor could bring her up. She says you must settle the date as it makes no difference to her. I know she would enjoy the trip and benefit from it. I am going to camp from the 6th to 18th. It is possible that late in August I may "walk" up and see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
POST OFFICE BOX 322
Telephone 4657

Office of the Rector
OSCAR F. GREEN

18 May 1945

20-21-35

My dear Dr. BuBois:

I am wondering if you feel that you could come down to Palo Alto and speak to a group of our people. Dr. Trueblood, the chaplain of Stanford University, joins me in the invitation. We should have from 75 to a loo persons to hear you. A good time for you to come would be either Sunday evening May 27, or June 3. There is a congregation of colored people here, and we should want them to join us. You can speak either at the evening service in my church or in the parish house after the service. Train connections are easy, it taking about an hour to make the trip one way. I shall meet the train, and hope to have you at supper. Unfortunately I am not able to offer an honorarium; your reward will be the service you do to inter-racial friendship. You can select your own topic, and give us an address you already have in mind.

Trusting that you can come, believe me,

Most sincerely yours,

Oscar F. Green

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
918 Sir Francis Drake Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

[All Saints' Episcopal Church]

20-21-26

May 21, 1945

Reverend Oscar F. Green
P. O. Box 322
Palo Alto, California

My dear Reverend Green:

I regret to say I am leaving San Francisco Saturday, May 26th, and therefore cannot serve you.

I wish that I could.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(00)

A. N. WILLIAMS
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DL = Day Letter
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20-7-2

.TC06 T.JDC103 NL PD=JD OAKLZND CALIF 1

1945 APR 1 PM 6 37

DOCTOR W E B DU BOIS=

Lecture - 1945

.69 5 AVE NYK=

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY WISHES TO PRESENT YOU AS GUEST SPEAKER AT UNITED ALLIES RECEPTION KINDLS ADVISE US A DATE PREFERABLY SUNDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING ON WHICH YOU CAN ACCEPT OUR INVITATION DURING YOUR FOURTH COMING VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO=VIRGINIA CRAFT ROSE PRESIDENT ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORRITY 856 32 ST OAKLAND CALIF.

856 32.

LL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

It is possible that I could speak for you after Thanksgiving but much depends on travel facilities and course of United Nations Conference. Fee _____ is not to be one hundred dollars

JS 39

[Alpha Kappa Alpha]

New York City
2 April 1945

night letter
collect

20-7-3

Virginia Craft Rose, President
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
856 Thirty-second Street
Oakland, California

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT I COULD SPEAK FOR YOU APRIL THIRTY BUT MUCH DEPENDS ON TRAVEL FACILITIES AND COURSE OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE stop MY FEE WOULD BE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA] 20-21-11

To Dr. DuBois

Date May 10 Time 11:45

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Mr. Miss Eddie Mae Armstrong

of Berkeley

Phone Berkeley 9019 9003

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		RUSH	

Message Want to know if he would speak for AKA Rho Chapter. First Week in June.

week by May 20

FORM S-94-A SCHWABACHER-FREY CO. S.F. & L.A.

[ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA]

Day letter

DAY LETTER

May 22, 1945

Miss Eddie Mae Armstrong
Berkeley, Calif. Kingman Hall U of Cal

Dear

EXPECTING TO LEAVE BEFORE JUNE FIRST. ONLY CHANCE WOULD BE FOR WEEK OF MAY 20th. MY FEE FOR LECTURE IS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

(25)

W.E.B. DUBOIS

20-21-10

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA]

4 January 1945

20-1-80

My dear Dr. Logan:

Shirley Graham is looking up the record of Paul Robeson in the Alpha Phi Alpha and she would like the names and addresses of some of his fellow members who were in the fraternity with him after his initiation. Will you kindly send them to me or send me the names of persons who could tell me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

ΑΦΑ

ALPHA CHI CHAPTER

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

January 20, 1945

20-24-68

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
Office of the Secretary
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bro. DuBois:

We, of Alpha Chi Chapter, have formulated plans for our Annual Chapel Program. On this occasion we will celebrate the establishment of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The chapel program will be given February 18, 1945, at 8:30 p.m. This date was secured by the program committee several weeks ago.

We would be happy, indeed, to have you as our speaker of the evening; therefore, if you are able to come please notify me immediately. However, if you are unable to accept our invitation I will be very grateful if you will notify me to that effect.

I will send all other particulars and any information that you desire after I receive your answer.

Fraternally yours,

Earl Belle Smith

Earl Belle Smith
Chairman.

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Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

20-10-81

January 22, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research, NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Brother Du Bois:

Absence from the city has prevented me from replying sooner to your inquiry of January 4 concerning Brother Paul Robeson. I have forwarded your request to Brother Joseph H. B. Evans, our General Secretary.

I have also requested him to send you a personal check for your expenses to Atlantic City. We changed treasurers, hence the delay.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

23 January 1945

20-24-69

My dear Mr. Smith:

Answering your letter of January twentieth, I regret to say that I am unable to speak for you because I am lecturing in the Middlewest during the month of February.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Belle Smith
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Alpha Chi Chapter
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

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20-10-82

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Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF
GENERAL SECRETARY
101 S STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

January 24, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Brother DuBois:

Brother Logan has referred to me your letter of January 4 for information concerning the record of Paul Robeson in Alpha Phi Alpha.

I am going over some of the old records tonight and if I find information, it will be attached to this letter. In the meantime, I am enclosing my check for $8.10 in payment for your expenses to Atlantic City. It is necessary that I send you a personal check as we are having some delay in the transferring of accounts to a new Treasurer. This will be refunded to me when the treasurer starts writing checks.

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Joseph H. B. Evans
General Secretary

Enclosures

Information will be sent from the Chapter

The Negro Must Share in the Post-War Society

7 February 1945

Alpha Phi Alpha

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

80-10

for roundtrip from New York City to Atlantic City December 31, 1944 and January 1, 1945 $8.10

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48-01-02

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Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

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OFFICE OF
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HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1, 1945

Dear Co-Contributor:

I have great pleasure in sending you herewith a check in the sum of $70.85, representing the share of each contributor in the sales of What the Negro Wants through December 31, 1944, as per the statement of the Press.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

The Negro Must Share in the Post-War Society

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

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1945 APR 11 PM 8 35

AA85 TB91

T DD129 NL PD=TDJD BERKELEY CALIF 11

DOCTOR W A DUBOIS=

69 FIFTH AVE NYK=

UNDERSTAND YOU ARE PLANNING TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU BE AVAILABLE FOR RECEPTION. PLEASE REPLY=

BOB LEE PRESIDENT ALPHA EPISLON CHAPTER ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY..

20-21-91

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**Member of Executive Committee*

20-13

February 13, 1945

To Organization Representatives—

Dear Friends:

Enclosed is a copy of the second issue of our Washington Letter on "The United Nations," by Livingston Hartley which was described at the January 19 meeting in the Woodrow Wilson Library and distributed at the February 9 meeting at the Y. W. C. A. Also enclosed is a copy of the explanatory circular which accompanied the first issue.

We shall be glad to supply this Letter weekly without any charge, in practicable amounts, to you for distribution to chapters or branches. Material in the Letter may be utilized in any way desired without credit.

Please fill in the answers to the questions below and return this slip to Miss Dorothy Robins at this office if you are interested in the Letter.

Yours sincerely,

Frances A. Thomas

Mrs. Harrison Thomas

---

1. I wish to be put on the mailing list for the Washington Letter.....

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Based on the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

Conducted jointly by

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

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W A S H I N G T O N L E T T E R

on "The United Nations"

by Livingston Hartley

(Distributed by the American Association for the United Nations, 8 W.40 Street, New York, 18. Requests for copies should be addressed there. Questions should be addressed to Mr. Hartley, Room 714, 1420 New York Avenue, Washington 5, D.C. Material in this Letter may be reprinted or published without any credit.)

February 10, 1945 No. 2

SENATE AND HOUSE Legislative action on the Bretton Woods Agreements concerning the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is expected to be begun within a few days by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

DEFENSE IN DEPTH AGAINST WAR This war has shown, in the Pacific as well as in Russia, how essential it is to have defense in depth against Blitzkrieg assaults.

Today there seems to be evolving a system of defense in depth against war itself as a means of maintaining international security.

Britain and France have made long-term treaties with Russia to insure against future German aggression. Senator Vandenberg has proposed that the United States should make a treaty now with her principal Allies to keep Germany (and Japan) demilitarized. It seems likely that some special arrangements will be made between the major Allies to prevent Germany from again threatening the peace. Finally, coordinating and supporting these defenses against another German war will be the world-wide structure of "The United Nations" and its Security Council.

Thus the International Security Organization will be buttressed on its Central European front by these other defenses against German aggression composed of Powers immediately or vitally concerned. Such a system seems to offer both strength and flexibility in dealing with what has been for two generations the greatest threat to the peace of the Western World.

Senator Austin, leading Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, explained to the Senate on January 25 that these bilateral treaties against Germany "fit the pattern of the general international organization for peace and security." He made a clear distinction, moreover, between these treaty defenses against Germany and the regional arrangements provided for in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

The first, such as the treaty between France and Russia, falls under Chapter XII of the Proposals. This states that "no provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action." Senator Austin pointed out that this provision is more than regional in scope, since it would include the United States as well as the European Powers.

The second, such as the inter-American machinery for peace and security, falls under Chapter XIII, Section C, of the Proposals. This covers the relationship between the Security Council and such regional arrangements. It provides that regional agencies which "are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Organization" should be encouraged to settle local disputes, "either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council." But it also provides that no enforcement action should be taken by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.

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Thus enforcement action by regional agencies to meet a threat of aggression would be subject to approval by the Security Council, whereas action by the major Allies to meet a new threat by Germany would not. But all these arrangements, inter-Allied treaties against Germany, inter-American and other regional peace and security machinery, and future agreements relating to Japan and the Pacific, are valuable and mutually supporting elements of an impregnable system of defense in depth against war.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AND THE BITTER ISOLATIONISTS:

> From the Washington Post, January 27: "Nazi propaganda leaflets printed in Russian and intended for the Eastern Front were fired into American lines today. The leaflets declared the United States was preparing to attack Russia in the Pacific and said only a strong Germany could save Soviet Russia from British and American imperialistic aims.
>
> "A few minutes later leaflets in English were fired across, warning Americans that Stalin was seeking to destroy America and Britain. Only a strong Germany can save the Allies, the leaflets said."

Here is German propaganda in the raw, with its major aim of dividing the Allies as the last hope of avoiding defeat. The writer has seen the same type of thing at the Anzio Beachhead where German leaflet and radio propaganda tried, with marked lack of success, to create friction between the British and American troops. He has found the same propaganda working much more successfully here at home, for instance, in the story an Italian bootblack had swallowed whole to the effect that the United States has sent food to Italy but the British would not let it in.

When Americans today seek to stir up distrust and hate of our Allies, they are promoting this German aim, and thus giving aid to the enemy on a very important front. Yet, that is just what the bitter type of Isolationists and some newspapers continue to do. Their purpose at this time can be surmised.

These forces know, after the stand of both parties and the overwhelming mass of the American people for cooperation with other countries to keep the peace, that there is no hope of a return to isolation by direct methods. So, like Senator Lodge 25 years ago, they see the advantage of opposing international cooperation by an indirect method. If friction with our major Allies could be promoted to such a degree that effective post-war cooperation became impossible, the result would presumably be a return to isolation.

Unfortunately, such an aim is so closely parallel to that of Dr. Goebbels that its pursuit can afford a wide means of circulation in our country for propaganda invented originally in Berlin.

DUMBARTON OAKS QUESTIONS

HOW FAR IS THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNDEMOCRATIC?

The view appears justifiable that the Security Councill will be undemocratic as between sovereign states. This view is based upon the provision that the Great Powers will have permanent seats and upon the expectation that their agreement may be required in some fields of action.

But this does not mean that the Security Council will be undemocratic as between peoples or in relating their responsibilities to their sacrifices. These are two aspects of the question which have been given little attention.

For instance, the governments of the 5 Great Powers represent 1400 million people, almost two-thirds of the world. The governments of the 5 smallest Central American, in contrast, represent little over 5 million people. It would be democratic in terms of sovereign states to give them the same position on the Security Council. Would it be democratic in terms of people?

The United States has 200 times the population of Costa Rica. Both countries are democracies in which a majority may determine foreign policy, and each man can exert his proportion of influence on its determination. So if the United States and Costa Rica had precisely equal positions on the Security Council, each Costa Rican could have 200 times as much influence as each American upon its vote.

It is the Great Powers, moreover, upon whom the Security Council will depend primarily for bearing the sacrifices and the costs of enforcement action to keep the Peace. Is it unreasonable or unfair to give these Powers a special voice in the decision whether such action should be taken?

Without this provision we could have a situation where each Costa Rican could wield 200 times as much influence as each American on votes affecting the use of American forces to keep the peace. And we could have a situation where enforcement action by the Great Powers could be voted, against the wishes of some of them, by a majority composed mostly of smaller powers who would play no part in carrying it out. For example, a majority composed of European and Latin American nations might outvote the United States, Britain and Russia upon the question of whether their forces were to be used in Asia.

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SHOULDN'T ALL OUR VIEWS ON THE PEACE BE ACCEPTED?

This is another way of saying, "Shouldn't we dictate instead of compromising in our international relations?

Our own government was built upon compromise of conflicting viewpoints, which is the essence of the democratic process. Five generations ago, the Constitution was termed by Madison, "a bundle of compromises." This process is used in making every law and in writing every party platform. Shouldn't we expect to employ the same process in international life, where every country has differing interests, or do we wish to dictate to the rest of the world in the Hitler way?

If the answer is that we prefer the democratic method, we must be prepared to get only a part of what we want in framing the Charter of the United Nations and the terms of peace with Germany. And if our Government can only get part of what it wants, clearly no individual or groups can expect to see all their wishes adopted.

In the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals it is evident that the United States got a great part of what it wanted, a much greater part than it could have expected in joint proposals of four Powers unless there had been a wide field of agreement. How great this part was can be seen by comparing the Proposals with the Fourth Report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and bearing in mind that the official views of our Government were even nearer to the final Proposals than were the views of this unofficial body. Senator Austin stated in the Senate on January 25th, "We know the Dumbarton Oaks Proposal is substantially the American plan."

In drawing up peace terms for Europe, which necessarily affect other Powers more vitally than ourselves, it would be logical to expect that the democratic process of compromise would result in a lesser proportion of what we want than it did in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

SHOULDN'T EUROPE FEDERATE INSTEAD?

This question is often inspired by Isolationists, in order to propose a means whereby the United States could again withdraw from the crucial problem of maintaining European peace and security.

The question is not a practical one at this time for a very obvious reason. How could the peoples who have been massacred and tortured by Germany and her satellites be expected to be willing to enter a federal union with Germany and those satellites?

But quite apart from its impracticability, such a development would now appear dangerous to American National Security.

A real Federation of Europe could be formed on only two bases: a) Without including Britain and Russia; b) Including Britain and Russia.

a) In the first case, the Federation would soon be dominated by Germany, which would be its heart and possess its greatest industrial capacity. It would soon become equivalent to a German Europe. We are fighting to prevent a German Europe now, basically because it is dangerous to our own national security.

b) In the second case, because of the vast extent of British and Russian territories outside of Europe, the Federation would include at least the greater part of Europe, Asia and Africa and more than half the population of the world. If it created a customs union, as a real federation would, it might have disastrous results on our foreign trade. In the long run, when it had consolidated its internal structure, it would face our nation and our hemisphere with overwhelmingly superior power on both our oceans.

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WILL ENGLAND HAVE SIX VOTES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

The experience of the League of Nations showed that the six members of the British Commonwealth frequently differed and did not habitually vote the same way. Developments since that time may be expected to increase this divergent attitude on many questions, as the position of Canada at the Civil Aviation Conference showed. Canada and Australia, which now deal directly diplomatically with many countries, are likely to have their own attitude on most questions before the General Assembly. And Eire, we must remember, has not even entered the war and still maintains good relations with Germany.

It is probable, of course, that on questions affecting seriously the political or economic interests of the Commonwealth most of its members will vote together. But this prospect raises a similar question concerning our own position. How many votes may the United States expect to have on questions affecting seriously its political or economic interests?

There are in the Caribbean and Central America 9 small Republics whose trade is mostly with us and whose political interests and economic welfare is closely bound up with our own. The extent of our influence in their capitals is not generally appreciated except by specialists in their affairs. After Pearl Harbor these 9 Republics declared war on the Axis almost at once.

In questions before the General Assembly which concern seriously our political or economic interests, it seems exceedingly likely that all 9 of these Republics will vote with us. And several other countries may vote with them, such as the Philippine Republic and a number of countries in South America.

AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.
(Formerly The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

National Headquarters: 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. **Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100**

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**Member of Executive Committee*

20-13

February 14, 1945

To Organization Representatives—

Dear Friends:

Enclosed, in addition to a sample copy of Mr. Hartley's Washington Letter and Mrs. Thomas' letter to you about it, is a communication from Gordon B. Halstead, National Director of the East and West Association, outlining the Victory Caravan Campaign which the East and West Association is projecting.

As some of you know, Mr. Halstead appeared before a meeting of representatives of organizations supporting the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals on February 9 and outlined his plan. This meeting was held at the YWCA since the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is in the process of moving and we were unable to meet in the Library as we have been doing. Those present agreed to support the plan in principle with the understanding that Mr. Halstead would submit a full memorandum to all of you. This memorandum is therefore enclosed, together with Mr. Halstead's own letter in which he invites your cooperation and raises various questions as to how you will be prepared to help. Since the time is short, we hope you will be able to give immediate consideration to the matter.

Faithfully yours,

Clark M. Eichelberger

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February 20, 1945

To Organization Representatives--

Dear Friends:

Now that the results of the Crimean Conference are known and April 25 is set for the full-dress conference of the United Nations to draw up the Charter of the United Nations Organization, your Planning Committee decided on Friday to call a highly important meeting of all our groups supporting the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for Tuesday, February 27, at three o'clock in the Exhibit Room of the YWCA headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, corner of 52nd Street. This will be one of the most important meetings we have ever held and full attendance is important.

We must speed up the tempo of our work. We have but two months between this date and the opening of the San Francisco Conference for our educational campaign on the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals to bring home to the American people a realization of the necessity for our full cooperation in the United Nations Organization.

We have asked the State Department to send one of their representatives to our meeting on February 27 to discuss in an "off-the-record" speech the agenda and other arrangements for the San Francisco Conference. We have good hope that a representative of the State Department will be here.

The Planning Committee will present a draft statement on the completion of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals with regard to such matters as trusteeship for dependent peoples, etc. It is hoped that our organizations will agree to submit such a statement jointly to Secretary of State Stettinius and the other members of the American delegation.

The Planning Committee endorsed the project for making the week of April 15-22 Dumbarton Oaks Week to be featured by mass meetings, radio broadcasts, exhibits, etc., culminating in Dumbarton Oaks Sunday on April 22, which is to be observed in the churches with special addresses and prayers. A subcommittee will present suggestions to be sent out to all the organizations as to methods of work both during Dumbarton Oaks Week and during the

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whole period between now and April 25, discussing also the issues which should receive particular attention.

Mr. Edward L. Bernays, well-known public relations consultant, will appear to present a project in which he is particularly interested.

As you see, we shall have a full agenda, so please be present promptly at three o'clock prepared for the most practical discussion of the best use of all our resources between now and the San Francisco Conference on April 25.

Faithfully yours,

Clark M. Eichelberger

TELEGRAM
COPY

February 22, 1945

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director
American Association for the United Nations
8 West 40th Street
New York, 18, New York

PLEASE ASSURE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WHO WILL HAVE REPRESENTATIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE THAT INTERNATIONAL CENTER WILL BE GLAD TO OFFER ITS FACILITIES TO THEM IN SERVING AS HEADQUARTERS OR CLEARING HOUSE FOR INFORMATION ON CONFERENCE.

Chester H. Rowell
International Center
68 Post Street
San Francisco, California

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*Member of Executive Committee

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March 2, 1945

To Organization Representatives—

Dear Friends:

This letter will deal with three important matters growing out of the last meeting of the cooperating groups on Tuesday, February 27, and a meeting of the Planning Committee yesterday.

FIRST: I enclose a copy of a suggested statement addressed to Secretary Stettinius, voicing our support of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and suggesting what we think should be done on certain points in which the Proposals were not complete. This statement was drawn up by a subcommittee appointed by the Planning Committee and presented to the February 27 full meeting. The plan is that we will secure as many signatures as possible from the representatives of our cooperating groups, then transmit the statement to Mr. Stettinius and to the other members of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference well in advance of the conference. Many groups have been considering doing something of this sort, and obviously a statement on which a large number of important organization representatives agree will have more weight than scattered statements, each worded differently and emphasizing different points.

You will see that your signature to the statement will not bind your organization, though the name of your organization would be included in your title. The statement was approved in principle at the February 27 meeting and there is not time to suggest textual changes. If one individual approves a certain wording and others want to make changes, the problem would be endless and we would not be able to submit anything. Therefore, if you approve the general tenor of the statement, even if the wording is not just what you would choose, we hope you will sign. However, if you have some point with which you are deeply concerned and which is not a mere matter of wording, will you make your suggestion and will you be willing to leave the final decisions as to whether it will be included to the Planning Committee? We shall all have to agree to leave the final editing to the Planning Committee. Of course signatures to this statement do not preclude writing to Mr. Stettinius on any particular emphasis with which any of us might be concerned.

SECOND: I enclose a copy of a telegram from Mr. Chester Rowell, head of the International Center in San Francisco maintained by half a dozen cooperating organizations including American Association for

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the United Nations, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Church Peace Union, Citizens for Victory, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. We hope that all of you who are planning to have representatives at San Francisco will accept the invitation and make use of the fine facilities that will be provided. This telegram raises the whole question of organization representation at San Francisco. After careful discussion at the February 27 meeting and the later meeting of the Planning Committee, we want to make the following suggestions.

Both travel accommodations and housing for San Francisco will be difficult, if not impossible, for the general public. An individual organization representative, even supposing he gets to San Francisco and gets a place to stay, would experience the greatest difficulty both in learning what is going on and in representing his organization in any effective way. It seems, however, probable that if we could all agree upon a small core delegation, say a minimum of eight or ten people, who would in a sense represent us all, we would be able to get for those people special consideration in the way of credentials, appearance before committees, and perhaps even travel accommodations. This small core committee would be our strategy group. They would function as a unit, would be in almost hourly contact with each other, would be able to get together almost any time day or night for emergency purposes, would be in a position to advise all other organization representatives as to strategy, and would furnish emergency information or calls for action which all representatives could send back to their headquarters. Obviously this core committee should be as broadly representative as possible. They should be people who could function with a high degree of effectiveness in difficult situations.

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This procedure would not mean that other representatives than this small group would be discouraged from attending. Exactly the reverse would be true. They would simply be a spearhead who would do the hardest work, with the idea of serving not only their own organizations but our entire group, including especially those who have representatives at San Francisco. Meetings of all our organization representatives would be frequently held and the fullest information exchanged.

If you approve this general plan, will you answer the questions appended at the end of this letter as to your plans for representation at San Francisco?

THIRD: Mr. Edward L. Bernays, well-known public relations consultant, appeared at the February 27 meeting and described his forthcoming booklet on public relations technique entitled, "Your Place at the Peace Table." This book is further described in the enclosed flyer. It is expected off the press about March 15. It will run from forty-two to sixty-two pages depending on the type; it will be printed in the same format as Willkie's "One World." Mr. Bernays is generously offering this booklet as a public service to the cooperating groups at about fifteen cents per copy. Obviously this price involves no profit to himself or anyone. Many of us plan to order the book in large numbers to distribute to our branches and personnel. Will you send your order direct to the International Press, 121 Varick Street, New York

City as soon as possible so that the publishers may be guided in the size of the first edition. Galley proof of the manuscript can be secured from us in a few days if you wish to examine it.

All these points require quick action--your signature to the memorandum to Mr. Stettinius, indication of your plans for representation at San Francisco, and your decision in regard to Mr. Bernays' book. We shall meet again as soon as these matters are further advanced.

Yours faithfully,

Clark M. Eichelberger

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Please return the following information to Miss Dorothy Robins, American Association for the United Nations, 8 West 40th Street, New York, 18, New York.

---

1. You may use my name with my organization connection indicated on the statement to Mr. Stettinius.....

2. My organization (plans.....to have a representative at San Francisco.
(does not plan

3. Our representative will be a (representative from our national office.
(local person specially designated.

4. Name of probable representative:

Name.....

Organization.....

Address.....

5. I agree to selection of a small core committee by the Planning Committee.....

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"YOUR PLACE AT THE PEACE TABLE"

What You Can Do To Win The Peace
The Answer to the most important question facing Americans today.
by
Edward L. Bernays
America's Foremost Counsel on Public Relations

Arrangements have been made by the American Association for the United Nations with the publishers of "Your Place at the Peace Table" for copies of this new book to be made available to organizations fighting to win the peace, on a bulk basis of $15.00 a hundred. Organizations wanting copies of this fact-packed manual should communicate directly with headquarters at 8 West 40th Street. Publication date will be about the middle of March, and nationwide distribution of the book through bookstores and newsstands will be made by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc.

Written by America's foremost counsel on public relations, "Your Place at the Peace Table" tells you when, where and how to speak up for the peace. Mr. Bernays describes methods and tools by which the citizen's opinion can function through the spoken and written word and have its effect on U. S. Senate, the House and public opinion generally.

Proven techniques of dealing with the public are described:

How to enlist the support of leaders.
How to plan for strategy of your activities.
How to create newsworthy events in the cause of peace.
How to make a speech.
How to send news stories to the newspapers.
How to speak over the radio.
How to win public acceptance for your point of view.

Other practical recommendations fill the 69 page volume.

The Appendix will be most helpful to every organization and individual actively engaged in the battle for a just and durable peace. It contains bibliographies on peace, lists of organizations from whom pamphlets may be procured; bibliographies on exhibits, motion pictures, public opinion, public meetings, public speaking, radio; organizations from which cooperation may be secured and much additional helpful material.

Edward L. Bernays has been called by TIME Magazine "U.S. Publicist No. 1" and the Bernays public relations organization in the last 25 years has served many of America's leading institutions

In writing this manual, Mr. Bernays has made available to organizations like yours, a quarter century experience in dealing with public opinion.

The book is sold without profit to him. Your only costs are the printing costs.

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[ENC 1945]

The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stettinius:

The undersigned, although writing this letter as individuals, represent organizations most of which are working night and day on an educational campaign for the support of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals which we welcome as steps in the direction of an organized world community. We feel, therefore, that our views will not be taken out of the context of our support if we write you in particular about certain areas of incompletion in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals which you yourself have several times mentioned.

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FIRST: We appreciate the valiant efforts of the American delegation at Dumbarton Oaks to have granted to the Assembly and the Social and Economic Council responsibility for the promotion of human rights and essential freedoms. We urge that at San Francisco this be implemented by a Commission on Human Rights as one of the commissions of experts to be set up under the Charter and that the Charter contain an International Bill of Rights.

SECOND: We have viewed with enthusiasm the establishment by the Department of State of the Division of Dependent Peoples. We hope that adequate provision will be made in the United Nations Organization for machinery to assume control of the League of Nations Mandates and to administer certain territories taken away from Italy and Japan. We further hope that the United Nations controlling non-self governing peoples will accept the principle of trusteeship by which they will be responsible to the world community for the economic and social well-being of such peoples and for their preparation for self-government. We would recommend a Trusteeship Council as part of the United Nations Organization.

THIRD: We recognize that as the result of two world wars that have cost eighty million casualties and eighteen million killed, the first concern of the people is for political security. At the same time we hope that in rounding out the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals into the United Nations Charter, the position of the Permanent Court of International Justice will be assured and that procedures for the peaceful adjudication of disputes and the revision of unjust conditions will be strengthened.

FOURTH: In point VIII of the Atlantic Charter it is stated that "for realistic as well as spiritual reasons (nations) must come to the abandonment of the use of force." The signatories also asserted that they would "aid and encourage...practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

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We recognize the need of military force, placed at the disposal of the United Nations organization, to assure world security. However, in harmony with the Atlantic Charter, the Moscow Declaration and the Declaration of the United Nations, all of which have reaffirmed the need for the regulation of armaments in the postwar period, we earnestly commend to you the necessity of giving adequate consideration to <u>universal</u> reduction of armaments within the basic framework of the international organization.

FIFTH: As regards voting procedure in the Security Council, we regard the debate over veto by the Great Powers of use of force against themselves as somewhat unrealistic, since forceful action against a Great Power would mean in fact not only police action, but world-wide conflict. We welcome the decision reached at Yalta that a Great Power should have no vote in consideration of a dispute to which it is a party. In this field we believe that continued friendly relations and cooperation among the Great Powers should be the main goal.

SIXTH: We believe that the success of the United Nations in maintaining peace will depend largely on mutual respect and understanding, and that educational and cultural cooperation among nations is a powerful force in developing such understanding. We, therefore, hope that express provision will be made in the United Nations Charter for an international agency whose function it will be to develop the climate in which world organization can live and grow.

We are convinced that the peoples of the earth desire an organized world in order that the general well-being may be advanced and that men everywhere may live free from the threat of war. Through our nationwide contacts we assure you of our belief that the American public is ready and eager to see this country play its role in contributing, through an international organization, to the maintenance of peace and welfare throughout the world.

20-13

8 March 1945

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My dear Mr. Eichelberger:

This organization has been receiving your circular matter and recently I have read your plan for trusteeship for non-self-governing peoples. I am so disturbed by this proposal that I am venturing to write you. That there should be trusteeship I thoroughly agree; but first, your statement does not make sufficiently clear the distinction between dependent territories formerly in the possession of enemy states and dependent territories which are colonies of the great empires and still non-self-governing or only partially so. The application of trusteeship to the latter set of colonies should be more definitely emphasized.

Secondly, in your declaration of principles there is to my mind curious contradiction. No. 3 seems the usual sop to capitalistic investment. In the matter of regional commissions the whole statement seems to me to be dangerous and unfair. You are practically dividing the world into regions which would put the control of many colonies in the hands of reactionaries and investors; and there is no demand for the representation on these commissions of non-governing colonial peoples themselves.

So too, in the permanent trusteeship, the council is made up of the representatives of empires and the investment agencies behind them. In the powers of the general international organization charters are planned to train the inhabitants but the inhabitants themselves are given no voice, apparently, in forming and administering these charters.

In other words it seems to me that this plan for trusteeship combines interest in colonial peoples with interest in imperial objects and is too strongly weighted on the side of imperialism. I am enclosing a proposed resolution which I shall present to the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples at its next meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
8 West Fortieth Street

For Mr. Wilkins

DRAFT

9 March 1945

On NAACP letter 2 carbon

20-13-91

My dear Mr. Eichelberger:

Replying to your letter of March 2, 1945:

1. the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would be glad to join in signing the letter to the Secretary of State although we believe that the second paragraph is not strong enough. We do not think that it should start with praising the Department for a Division of Dependent Peoples. This is important but the most important thing is [redacted] the right of any power to own and control groups of people without giving them a voice in their government or preparing them either for full citizenship or autonomy. This is the great demand which we should like to make and to emphasize it above everything except the conservation of peace.

2. We hope to have a representative or representatives at the San Francisco meeting but this matter has not yet been settled.

3. With regard to Mr. Halstead's proposals from the East and West Association we would be willing to take part in the Victory Caravan campaign providing again the campaign will emphasize the need of fundamental emphasis upon the post-war status of colonies.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
8 West Fortieth Street

20-13-92

9 March 1945

My dear Mr. Eichelberger:

Replying to your letter of March 2, 1945: one, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would be glad to join in signing the letter to the Secretary of State although we believe that the second paragraph is not strong enough. We do not think that it should start with praising the Department for a Division of Dependent Peoples. This is important but the most important thing is the right of any power to own and control groups of people without giving them a voice in their government or preparing them either for full citizenship or autonomy. This is the great demand which we should like to make and to emphasize it above everything except the conservation of peace.

Two, we hope to have a representative or representatives at the San Francisco meeting but this matter has not yet been settled.

Three, with regard to Mr. Halstead's proposals from the East and West Association we would be willing to take part in the Victory Caravan campaign providing again the campaign will emphasize the need of fundamental emphasis upon the postwar status of colonies.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
8 West Fortieth Street
New York City

[Am. Association for the U.N.]

AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

(Formerly The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

45 East 65th 21
National Headquarters: STREET, NEW YORK N. Y. Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100

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*Member of Executive Committee

20-17-19

March 15, 1945

Mr. W. E.B.Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Eichelberger asked me to thank you for your letter of March 9th with regard to the statement to Mr. Stettinius, the San Francisco Conference, etc. The statement has now been referred to the subcommittee, which drew it up, due to the events which have occurred since it was written. The committee will be glad to take your suggestions into consideration.

I hope you will let us know if you do decide to have representation at the San Francisco Conference.

We are calling an important meeting of the cooperating organizations for Friday, March 23rd here at Wilson House, and I hope you can be here.

3. P. M.

Yours sincerely,

Frances A. Thomas

Mrs. Harrison Thomas

FAT:MB

(OVER)

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(Formerly The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

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**Member of Executive Committee*

Research Affiliate:
COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

20-13

March 16, 1945

To Organization Representatives--

Dear Friends:

Our Planning Committee met Tuesday, the thirteenth, and asked me to call the next meeting of the organizations cooperating in the educational campaign in support of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for Friday, March 23, at three o'clock, here at Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street. Not only will this be an unusually important meeting, but you will all be interested in seeing the fine new headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and this Association. We will meet in the conference room on the first floor.

Note carefully the place of meeting which I hope will be our regular meeting place hereafter.

1. Important among the things to be considered will be the statement on completion of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals to be submitted to Mr. Stettinius, which your subcommittee will have ready in final form. Some changes are necessitated by what has happened since the first draft was prepared. We must decide not only on this final draft but also on the method of presentation.

2. Then we must consider further plans for organization representation at the San Francisco Conference. We shall have a representative of the State Department here and you will find their plans much further advanced than at our last meeting. You will all be delighted with the arrangements that the State Department is making to give organization representatives the fullest possible information during the conference.

Meantime it will be helpful if those who have not done so will answer the questions raised in our letter of March 2 regarding your plans for representation at San Francisco. From the replies already received, many organizations are planning to be represented at San Francisco and are also willing to have a small core committee designated which can operate in ways that would not be possible for the larger group to do.

3. We will report further on plans for Dumbarton Oaks Week--the possibility of a large meeting here in New York with perhaps a parade, the nationwide radio broadcast, and the proclamations by

(OVER)

Governors. We have now definite word from thirteen Governors that Dumbarton Oaks Week proclamations will be issued, and a number more are giving favorable attention to the idea.

4. Sample copies of additional literature will be ready for you, including new material from the State Department and a new flyer prepared by this organization listing twenty things to do during Dumbarton Oaks Week. We hope also to have for you sample copies of Mr. Bernays' book, "Your Place at the Peace Table."

With the San Francisco Conference less than five weeks away when we meet, this will be one of our most important meetings. We must prepare to put all our plans into rapid execution and gear ourselves for the last month of cooperative effort in preparation for the conference. Please be present on Friday, March 23, if it is at all possible.

Faithfully yours,

Clark M. Eichelberger

Clark M. Eichelberger

20-13

Program

Mch 25-31
Conference
maps
program

Africa - books
Du Bois

clothes
bag

April 1-7 (Boston)
Conference

Africa

Apr 6-14 (Balls)
Africa
Calif

15-21
Play-poems

21 March 1945

20-13-89

My dear Mr. Eichelberger:

I beg to say that at its meeting March 12, 1945, the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted the enclosed resolution. Also they asked me to act as their official representative in San Francisco.

I shall be glad to have from your organization any information or cooperation which will help me to carry out these directions.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

20-13-94

AMERICAN

ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

(Formerly The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

45 East 65th 21
National Headquarters: [redacted] STREET, NEW YORK [redacted] N. Y. Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100

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Quincy Wright

*Member of Executive Committee

March 27, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Eichelberger asks me to tell you that he is interested to know you are planning to represent your Association at the San Francisco Conference.

He expects to be there and you will be able to get in touch with him there at the International Center, 68 Post Street, where he will make his headquarters.

Thank you for sending us the resolution adopted by your board of directors. I enclose a copy of the statement which the various organizations, which have been cooperating with us in the campaign for the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, plan to present to Secretary Stettinius.

We would be glad to have your signature. You will notice in point two the reference to the preparation for non-self-governing people for self-government.

Yours sincerely,

Frances A. Thomas

Mrs. Harrison Thomas

FAT:MB
Enclosure

(OVER)

20-13-93

28 March 1945

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

This is the latest communication from the Association for the United Nations and the resolution which they finally arranged for the letter to Stettinius. Kindly read and return.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

20-13-90

28 March 1945

My dear Mr. Eichelberger:

I notice what you said about the possibility of getting passage to San Francisco. As I have told you I have been appointed as the representative of this organization and we have made reservation with the airlines. If, however, the State Department freezes all transportation, I may not be able to go.

I am writing to ask if you can suggest any way in which this organization can get permission to be represented. I presume you cannot but I thought it would not hurt to ask you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
Organization for the Study of Peace
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Return to W.E.B.D.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, Inc.

(Formerly The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

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COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

Telephone: BUtterfield 8-8000

National Headquarters: 45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

20-13-86

April 2, 1945

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Mr. Eichelberger asks me to tell you that he unfortunately cannot help you as to reservations to San Francisco.

I suggest you write direct to the Department of State with regard to the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Frances A. Thomas

Mrs. Harrison Thomas

FAT:MB

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Member of Executive Committee

April 5, 1945

To Organization Representatives --

Dear Friends:

You will recall that the organizations meeting periodically at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in support of the educational campaign for the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals referred to their Planning Committee the formation of a Core or Strategy Committee to work in San Francisco during the forthcoming United Nations Conference. Because of various pressures, including those of transportation and housing, it was felt advisable to form a Core Committee representing the interests of all of us and meeting constantly in San Francisco for purposes of exchange of information, planning of strategy and mutual guidance.

The Planning Committee submits herewith the result of its deliberations in choosing the personnel of this Committee. We have suggested that Clark M. Eichelberger of the American Association for the United Nations serve as Chairman. Enclosed are the names of those to serve with him.

Every effort has been made to choose a well rounded representative committee of persons who can stay in San Francisco for whatever length of time is necessary and can utilize their experience and judgment for the benefit of allorganizations and persons interested in our field. Naturally, other who may be in San Francisco representing organizations will work with and be in touch with this Committee. Its headquarters will be at the International Center, 68 Post Street. . . .

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte B. Mahon

Mrs. Burnett Mahon
For the Planning Committee

[ENC]

CORE COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATIONS
- SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Clark M. Eichelberger, Chairman
American Association for the United Nations
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

Henry A. Atkinson
Church Peace Union

Ulric Bell
Americans United for World Organization

Mrs. Arthur Brin
National Council of Jewish Women

James B. Carey
Congress of Industrial Organizations

Ben M. Cherrington
Educational Groups

20-13

W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Jane Evans
National Peace Conference

Robert Norton
American Legion

Catherine Schaefer
Catholic Association for International Peace

James T. Shotwell
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Walter Van Kirk
Federal Council of Churches

The people listed above with their organization affiliations will act as a strategy committee for all organizations, will work with those who have representatives at the conference and will keept the organizations which have no representatives at the conference informed. In addition to these, it is hoped there will be representatives from farm groups and from the American Federation of Labor.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, Inc.

(Formerly The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

Research Affiliate:

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

Telephone: BUtterfield 8-8000

National Headquarters: 45 EAST 65TH STREET,
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

April 9, 1945

San Francisco

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

20-17-21

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I appreciate your letter with its criticisms of the Trusteeship plan of the Commission. I am forwarding your letter to Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, Chairman of a sub-committee of our Washington Commission which drafted the report. He will reply to your letter in detail.

Faithfully yours,

Clark M. Eichelberger

cme:la

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[Am. Association for the U.N.]

21 March 1945

20-17-20

My dear Madam:

In answer to your letter of March 15, I beg to say that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be represented in San Francisco during the meeting of the United Nations conference. I have been designated as their official representative.

I shall try to attend the meeting March twenty-third at Wilson House.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Harrison Thomas
Association for the United Nations
45 East 65th Street
New York 21

[American Ass'n of Univ. Professors]

13 March 1945

20-19-68

My dear Sir:

I have hesitated about renewing my membership in your Association but finally after talking with Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University, I have decided that I will not. I think that the persistent policy which you follow in spite of our protest of holding your meetings, national and local, in places where your Negro members are not allowed to attend is not only unfair but contemptible. I do not wish, therefore, any further connection with an organization that perists in such conduct.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Ralph E. Himstead
Executive Secretary
American Association of University Professors
1155 Sixteenth Street Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

[AMER. ASSOC. OF UNIV. PROF.]

CORNELL IOWA 1853 COLLEGE
MOUNT VERNON, IOWA

Department of
History and Political Science
C. F. Littell
R. M. Cooper

April 6, 1945

21-6-17

Dr. W. E. B. Du BOIS
N. A. A. C. P.
69 5th Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I assure you that I am heartily in sympathy with your remonstrance against racial discrimination, if there is such, in the American Association of University Professors. I was not aware of any tendency in that direction, although it is highly probable that there are many of our members, particularly from the South, who are still slaves to the notion of segregation, etc.

I was on an errand not a month ago, to one of our best colored schools in the Middle West, to give them advice as to how best to handle some problems that had arisen in their faculty with regard to promotions in rank, and also to encourage their fine chapter of the A A U P that has recently been started. I found there what seemed to me as a visitor, a satisfaction in having their own institution, state supported and independent, and a desire NOT to be incorporated into the regular State University. I realize that much of this local sentiment was due to the desire to avoid as much as possible of the inevitable discrimination that would exist on the campus of the university.

It is undoubtedly true that a great many broad-minded and sincere Americans are doing all in their power to forward the cause of true Americanism and Christianity through evolutionary methods. I personally feel that great progress has been made in many ways since I first became interested in such questions, many years ago.

Whenever occasion arises in the National Council to deal with the problem that you raise, I shall certainly do all in my power to have the wrong righted.

Yours sincerely,

C. F. Littell

[AMER. ASSOC. OF UNIV. PROF.]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

April 9, 1945.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

21-6-18

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want to thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of March 13, 1945 addressed to Dr. Ralph E. Himstead, Executive Secretary of the A.A.U.P.

As a member of the Council of the Association I feel a sense of responsibility for the state of affairs which led you to refuse to renew your membership for this year. May I trouble you to send me an account of the specific facts and circumstances of which you complain? I wish to come well armed to the next Council Meeting to be held at the Stevens Hotel on May 18.

Even before your letter reached me I had been planning to ask the disturbing question why the Association has been so ominously quiet about the prevalence of racial, religious and national discrimination in the administration of institutions of higher learning. This is a matter of professional interest which it is the business of the A.A.U.P. to consider.

I need not add that I take a serious view of the evil of race and other abominable prejudices not only on general grounds of human justice but also on personal grounds. The frequent sign "gentiles only" is aimed at me and the likes of me.

Sincerely yours,

William Jaffé

William Jaffé

WJ:sh

[AMER. ASSC. OF UNIV. PROF.]

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

April 9, 1945

21-6-19

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,-

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of March 15 to Dr. Himstead.

I am sure that there is no policy to exclude our negro or any other group. There may be some carelessness in making it perfectly clear to the hotels that we insist that there be no discrimination.

The American Chemical Society has a clause in their contracts with hotels and halls to which notice is always directed. I shall certainly urge that such be done in future A. A. U. P. meetings.

I would urge you to reconsider your decision to resign from the A. A. U. P. It is only by your presence that you can contribute to the improvement of conditions. We need your vigilance and support.

Yours sincerely,

Francis E. Ray

Francis E. Ray

[44403] No carbon is needed

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

1155 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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University of Chicago

FRANK L. GRIFFIN, *Vice-President*
Reed College

JEWELL HUGHES BUSHEY, *Vice-President*
Hunter College

In the
WASHINGTON OFFICE

RALPH E. HIMSTEAD, *General Secretary*
ROBERT P. LUDLUM, *Associate Secretary*
JEAN PERRY LESLIE, *Assistant Secretary*
FLORENCE P. LEWIS, *Treasurer*

April 19, 1945

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

21-6-12

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of March 13 in which you submit your resignation as a member of the American Association of University Professors. Your resignation is accepted with deep regret.

In stating the reason for your resignation, you write as follows:

> "I have hesitated about renewing my membership in your Association but finally after talking with Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University, I have decided that I will not. I think that the persistent policy which you follow in spite of our protest of holding your meetings, national and local, in places where your Negro members are not allowed to attend is not only unfair but contemptible. I do not wish, therefore, any further connection with an organization that persists in such conduct."

I should like to comment on your statement quoted above. Although the American Association of University Professors has always experienced difficulty in finding places for its Annual Meeting free of discrimination against Negroes, its policy has been and is to find such places. In the pursuit of this policy, the Association has for the most part been successful. During my nine years as General Secretary of the Association, only one of the Association's Annual Meetings was scheduled at a hotel whose management discriminated against Negroes. I refer to the 1939 Annual Meeting, which was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Hotel Jung. All the other Annual Meetings of this Association during my Secretaryship have been held at hotels free of discrimination against Negroes.

The American Association of University Professors usually holds its Annual Meeting in connection with the Annual Meeting of one or more of the special discipline organizations. The decision to hold the 1939 meeting with the meeting of the Modern Language Association was made before the Modern Language Association had made a final selection of the city for the meeting.

21-6-13

With reference to the city in which that meeting was held, therefore, the American Association of University Professors had no choice nor did it have any choice as regards hotel accommodations. The Modern Language Association is a large organization with many sections and in the very nature of the case that Association had first choice of hotel accommodations. The only hotel in which the American Association of University Professors could get accommodations was the Hotel Jung whose management discriminates against Negroes. Our Negro members were permitted to attend the business sessions of the meeting, but were not permitted to attend the annual dinner. With reference to the scheduling of this meeting at the Hotel Jung I received a few protests from our Negro members to which I replied presenting the facts as indicated above. The Association has received no similar protests with reference to any other meeting during my term of office as General Secretary. It is difficult for me, therefore, to understand your reference to "the persistent policy which you follow in spite of our protest."

In your letter of March 13 you also refer to local meetings of the Association. Except for a few regulations in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association concerning procedures, chapters of this Association are autonomous. To my knowledge, no chapter of this Association in holding a meeting open to members of the Association at other institutions has ever excluded a Negro member. On the other hand, I have firsthand knowledge of several regional meetings sponsored by chapters to which members of chapters of Negro institutions were invited and in which they participated. There is no policy of this Association, "persistent" or otherwise, to discriminate against Negro members either locally or nationally in the manner you indicate in your letter of March 13.

Occasionally chapters of the Association in arranging for regional meetings experience difficulty in finding places for such meetings free of discrimination against Negroes. I have in mind one such instance. On April 14, 1944, there was held in Washington, D. C. a dinner meeting of the Association sponsored by local groups in the Washington area. The Committee on Arrangements for this meeting had difficulty in finding a place on the date set for the meeting that would serve a dinner for a group of the size that was expected to attend. There were only two such places available, both hotels, and the management of both these hotels discriminate against Negroes. On March 31, 1944 I wrote to Professor Rayford W. Logan, President of the Association's chapter at Howard University, with reference to this situation. In my letter to Professor Logan, I said:

> "With deep regret I write that the regulations of both these hotels are such as to bar the attendance of our colored members. In order that there may be no misunderstanding concerning this situation and to avoid embarrassment we are not sending to our members at Howard University the special postal card announcement of the dinner.
>
> "I am confident you understand that the national officers of the Association regret the fact of the discrimination referred to above but this discrimination is a fact which apparently only the slow process of education can change

and concerning which in this instance there is no other course we can follow than to comply. As you know, when the City of Washington was less crowded, we held Association meetings at places whose regulations were not discriminatory. This policy the Association has followed whenever possible, and it should be possible in Washington as soon as conditions become more normal.

"If you think it would be advisable, I should appreciate it if you would bring this letter to the attention of the chapter at Howard University."

21-6-14

To this letter Professor Logan did not reply.

During my nine years as General Secretary of the American Association of University Professors, chapters in the Washington area have held a number of regional meetings. The dinner meeting on April 14, 1944 was the only one held at a place whose management discriminates against Negroes.

In the light of the record of the American Association of University Professors and of my own record as General Secretary of the Association with reference to the scheduling of meetings at places that do not discriminate against Negroes, the charge you make in your letter of March 12 is, I submit, unfair and regrettable.

The American Association of University Professors has chapters at 321 institutions. Nine of these chapters are at Negro institutions: Atlanta University, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Lincoln University (Missouri), North Carolina College for Negroes, Stowe Teachers College, Virginia State College for Negroes, West Virginia State College, and Xavier University. In addition to its Negro members at these nine institutions, the Association has Negro members from the faculties of six other institutions where chapters have not been organized. To the faculties of Negro institutions, the Association has given much service. Proportionately, more requests for professional service, particularly requests for intervention in situations involving issues of academic freedom and tenure, have come to the Association from members of the faculties of these institutions than from members of the faculties of other institutions, and the services requested have been given to the full extent of the Association's ability. The American Association of University Professors is deeply interested in the education and the advancement of Negroes as am I personally. That fact constitutes another reason why the charge you make in your letter of March 13 is regrettable. It is difficult for me to understand why you did not ascertain the facts before making so serious a charge.

Several members of the Council of this Association inform me that they have received a copy of your letter to me of March 13. Did you send copies of this letter to all the members of the Association's Council? Please advise me on this point and also send me the names of all other persons to whom you sent copies of this letter. I shall wish to send to the persons who received copies of your letter of March 13 copies of this my reply.

Enclosed with this letter is a statement of your indebtedness to the

21-6-15

American Association of University Professors for membership dues for the portion of the current year you were a member; i. e., up until the time of receipt of your resignation. If, in the light of the facts stated in this letter, you should decide to resume membership in the Association, and I hope that you will so decide, please disregard the statement enclosed and make the regular payment of annual dues some time during the current year.

I was interested to learn of your retirement from the faculty of Atlanta University and of your present position on the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I hope that you are finding your present work congenial and that in it you will find an even greater opportunity for significant service to society than as a member of a faculty of a university.

With best wishes for you in your new work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Ralph E. Himstead

REH/AJH

Ralph E. Himstead.

Enc.

Copy to Dr. Rayford W. Logan

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS
1155 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

April 19, 1945

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois

20-22-2

I have your letter of March 13 in which you submit your resignation as a member of the American Association of University Professors. Your resignation is accepted with deep regret.

In stating the reason for your resignation, you write as follows:

> "I have hesitated about renewing my membership in your Association but finally after talking with Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University, I have decided that I will not. I think that the persistent policy which you follow in spite of our protest of holding your meetings, national and local, in places where your Negro members are not allowed to attend is not only unfair but contemptible. I do not wish, therefore, any further connection with an organization that persists in such conduct."

I should like to comment on your statement quoted above. Although the American Association of University Professors has always experienced difficulty in finding places for its Annual Meeting free of discrimination against Negroes, its policy has been and is to find such places. In the pursuit of this policy, the Association has for the most part been successful. During my nine years as General Secretary of the Association, only one of the Association's Annual Meetings was scheduled at a hotel whose management discriminated against Negroes. I refer to the 1939 Annual Meeting, which was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Hotel Jung. All the other Annual Meetings of this Association during my Secretaryship have been held at hotels free of discrimination against Negroes.

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With reference to the city in which that meeting was held, therefore, the American Association of University Professors had no choice nor did it have any choice as regards hotel accommodations. The Modern Language Association is a large organization with many section and in the very nature of the case that Association had first choice of hotel accommodations. The only hotel in which the American Association of University Professors could get accommodations was the Hotel Jung whose management discriminates against Negroes. Our Negro members were permitted to attend the business sessions of the meeting, but were not permitted to attend the annual dinner. With reference to the scheduling of this meeting at the Hotel Jung I received a few protests from our Negro members to which I replied presenting the facts as indicated above. The Association has received no similar protests with reference to any other meeting during my term of office as General Secretary. It is difficult for me, therefore, to understand your reference to "the persistent policy which you follow in spite of our protest."

20-22-3

In your letter of March 13 you also refer to local meetings of the Association. Except for a few regulations in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association concerning procedures, chapters of this Association are autonomous. To my knowledge, no chapter of this Association in holding a meeting open to members of the Association at other institutions has ever excluded a Negro member. On the other hand, I have firsthand knowledge of several regional meetings sponsored by chapters to which members of chapters of Negro institutions were invited and in which they participated. There is no policy of this Association, "persistent" or otherwise, to discriminate against Negro members either locally or nationally in the manner you indicate in your letter of March 13.

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> "I am confident you understand that the national officers of the Association regret the fact of the discrimination

referred to above but this discrimination is a fact which apparently only the slow process of education can change and concerning which in this instance there is no other course we can follow than to comply. As you know, when the City of Washington was less crowded, we held Association meetings at places whose regulations were not discriminatory. This policy the Association has followed whenever possible, and it should be possible in Washington as soon as conditions become more normal.

"If you think it would be advisable, I should appreciate it if you would bring this letter to the attention of the chapter at Howard University."

To this letter Professor Logan did not reply.

During my nine years as General Secretary of the American Association of University Professors, chapters in the Washington area have held a number of regional meetings. The dinner meeting on April 14, 1944 was the only one held at a place whose management discriminates against Negroes.

20-22-4

In the light of the record of the American Association of University Professors and of my own record as General Secretary of the Association with reference to the scheduling of the meetings at places that do not discriminate against Negroes, the charge you make in your letter of March 12, is, I submit, unfair and regrettable.

The American Association of University Professors has chapters at 321 institutions. Nine of these chapters are at Negro institutions: Atlanta University, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Lincoln University (Missouri), North Carolina College for Negroes, Stowe Teachers College, Virginia State College for Negroes, West Virginia State College, and Xavier University. In addition to its Negro members at these nine institutions, the Association has Negro members from the faculties of six other institutions where chapters have not been organized. To the faculties of Negro institutions, the Association has given much service. Proportionately, more requests for professional service, particularly requests for intervention in situations involving issues of academic freedom and tenure, have come to the Association from members of the faculties of these institutions than from members of the faculties of other institutions, and the services requested have been given to the full extent of the Associations ability. The American Association of University Professors is deeply interested in the education and the advancement of Negroes as I am personally. That fact constitutes another reason why the charge you make in your letter of March 13 is regrettable. It is difficult for me to understand why you did not ascertain the facts before making so serious a charge.

Several members of the Council of this Association inform me that they have received a copy of your letter to me of March 13. Did you send copies of this letter to all the members of the Association's Council? Please advise me on this point and also send me the names of all other persons to whom you sent copies of this letter. I shall

wish to send to the persons who received copies of your letter of March 13 copies of this my reply.

Enclosed with this letter is a statement of your indebtness to the American Association of University Professors for membership dues for the portion of the current year you were a member; i. e., up until the time of receipt of your resignation. If, in the light of the facts stated in this letter, you should decide to resume membership in the Association, and I hope that you will so decide, please disregard the statement enclosed and make the regular payment of annual dues some time during the current year.

20-22-5

I was interested to learn of your retirement from the faculty of Atlanta University and of your present position on the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I hope that you are finding your present work congenial and that in it you will find an even greater opportunity for significant service to society than as a member of a faculty of a university.

With best wishes for you in your new work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

REH/AJH Ralph E. Himstead

Enc.

Copy to Dr. Rayford W. Logan

STATEMENT

American Association of University Professors, Dr.

1155 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

69 Fifth Avenue

New York 3, New York

Date April 19, 1945

Description			*Amt. Due*
Resignations become effective as of the end of the month during which they are received.			
Membership dues, January through March, 1945			$1.00

Make All Checks Payable to American Association of University Professors.
Your canceled check is your receipt.

Of 5

[AMER. ASSOC. OF UNIV. PROF.]

9-4 b/k

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

April 20, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

21-6-16

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of March 13 to Dr. Himstead, a copy of which you sent me, has puzzled me, for three reasons: First, I am not aware that our Association has a policy of excluding Negroes from meetings; second, I have assumed, perhaps mistakenly, that the large Northern hotels freely admit Negroes; and third, it has been several years since our Association has held a netional meeting open to the general membership.

May I say with reference to the third point above that, according to my recollection, there has not been a general meeting since December, 1941. There have been Council meetings, but since you are not a member of the Council, I do not see how you could have been adversely affected.

Sp far as I am personally concerned, I feel no disposition to exclude Negroes from any AAUP meeting, whether business or social, and I am inclined to believe that most members feel as I do. Whether they do or do not so feel, the issue cannot become acute during the war, since no meetings are being held. Meanwhile, the problems of higher education are acute. Why, then, should one resign from an organization whose efforts are presently needed, over an issue which at present cannot exist in a practical sense?

If your resignation was intended as a gesture, it seems to me so ill-timed as to lose all effect. If it was a sincere reaction to a present issue, I hope that my analysis above may help you to see it in a different light. In short, since the welfare of Negroes cannot be practically advanced by your resignation, and since higher education needs the continued support of all sincere friends, I hope that you will reconsider your action.

Very truly yours,

G. P. Shannon

G. P. SHANNON

American Committee for a DEMOCRATIC WORLD

Temporary Address • 112 EAST 19th STREET • ROOM 706 • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ROBERT M. MacIVER
Chairman

September 10, 1945
Duplicate of letter sent August 8, 1945

Mr. W. E. DuBois
Room 1338
55 West 42d Street
New York City

20-7-41

Dear Mr. DuBois:

One of the tragedies of war is the let-down of body, mind and spirit that follows.

In the worst agony and effort we have high purposes about the peace. That alone inspires us to go through with it.

Then, when the world has paid the staggering price in blood and tears and treasure, we grow too languid to seek the fulfillment of the purposes for which we have paid so dearly.

We say the San Francisco Charter is imperfect, but far better than nothing, and we hope it works. That kind of fatal fatigue will lead to another war.

We say that the Charter is imperfect. If so, what are its defects and how can they be remedied? Will it prevent another war? If not, how can it be amended so that it will do just that? Above all, how can we bring our influence to bear so that those provisions of the Charter which are aimed at war prevention can become effective?

These are issues that should be discussed before Congress reconvenes to pass legislation implementing our role in the new world organization, and with this aim in view, the American Committee for a Democratic World is planning a meeting at Town Hall on September 21 at 8:00 P.M. to lay bare mistakes and discuss practical means by which these dangerous mistakes can be corrected.

We want very much to have you as one of the speakers at this meeting. We hope that you will consent to discuss the United Nations Charter with particular emphasis on your own point of view. Other speakers who have been invited are: Dorothy Thompson, Leo Cherne, Judge Owen J. Roberts, Emery Reves, Louis Fischer, Matthew Woll, Senator Robert LaFollette, and Father John La Farge.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible as we are eager to have our program completed.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. MacIver

Robert M. MacIver
Chairman

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC WORLD

Robert M. MacIver, Chairman

Room 706
112 East 19th St.
New York 3, N.Y.

September 12, 1945

20-7-63

Mr. W. E. DuBois
Room 1338
55 West 42d Street
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We have found it advisable to postpone our projected Town Hall meeting until later in the season.

I am deeply appreciative of your willingness to cooperate. I hope you will permit me to reiterate my invitation for our later meeting which probably will be held in October, and I trust you will be equally available then.

In the meantime, I am trying to arrange a small group meeting to discuss possible broadening of the scope of the public meeting. When that date has been arranged, our secretary, Mrs. Elfenbein, will be in touch with you. I hope we may have the benefit of your advice at that time.

Sincerely yours,

R M MacIver

Robert M. MacIver

20-7-65

September 14, 1945

Mr. Robert M. MacIver
American Committee for a Democratic World
112 East 19 Street
Room 706
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. MacIver:

Since my letter, one difficulty has arisen. I had promised sometime ago to speak in Chicago September 20th but as I had not had a definite reply, I assumed that the engagement was off. I received a telegram yesterday saying that the meeting had been arranged. I must, therefore, go.

I intend to fly out there and to fly back and if I can get back on the 21st, I shall keep my engagement to speak for you. There is, however, always some element of uncertainty in flying and I am therefore writing you to warn you of the possibility that I may not get back; I hope I shall.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

American Committee for a DEMOCRATIC WORLD

Temporary Address • 112 EAST 19th STREET • ROOM 706 • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ROBERT M. MacIVER
Chairman

September 20, 1945

20-15-79

Mr. W.E. DuBois
Room 1338
55 West 42d Street
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

This is to confirm the arrangements made over the telephone by Mrs. Elfenbein for our luncheon conference on Monday, September 24 at 12:30 at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park.

You may want to know that the others who have been invited -- all of whom have agreed to attend -- are:

Mr. Louis Fischer
Norman Cousins
Leo M. Cherne
Sidney Hertzberg
Mrs. Lenore Marshall
Norman Thomas

Sincerely yours,

R. M. MacIver

R. M. MacIver
Chairman

RMM/ff

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

55 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y. Telephone - LAckawanna 4-0362

January
18
1945

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L. Hollingsworth Wood, *Attorney*
New York City
Walter L. Wright, *President*
Lincoln University

20-4-114

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 8 to Prince Orizu in his absence from the office. Upon his return to the city, I shall call your letter to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

L. M. Ferguson

Secretary to Prince Orizu

/lf

23 January 1945

My dear Sir:

I am writing you as secretary to Mr. Orizu. In his book Without Bitterness on page 230 he refers to seven different statements made by organizations in Nigeria demanding social and political improvements. One of these I have a copy of - the petition of the West African Congress. I wish very much that I could get copies of the texts of the other statements. Do you have them in your office and if not can you refer me to places where they may be found? I shall be very glad of any information.

In addition to this, as soon as Mr. Orizu returns to the office, will you ask him to send me a list of persons from colonies who could be consulted concerning a colonial conference and who might possibly be able to attend? I should like to have, if possible, persons who have lived in the colony recently or in any case had made careful study of colonial conditions and kept in correspondence. I should be obliged for any help that you or he can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. L. M. Ferguson
American Council on African Education
55 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

28-4-115

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

55 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y. Telephone - LAckawanna 4-0362

January
27
1945

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Augustine A. Austin
Vice-President
Nnodu J. Okongwu
Secretary
William M. Martin
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Wilberforce University
Frank T. Wilson, *Dean*
Lincoln University
L. Hollingsworth Wood, *Attorney*
New York City
Walter L. Wright, *President*
Lincoln University

20-4-116

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your most interesting letter of January 8 has been referred to me on my return to the city and the plan that you outlined is very worthy indeed. I think it would be advisable for us to have a personal conference as I think I can better give you my views on the project. In the meantime may I say that I am practically in accord with such a movement and shall contribute whatever I can to concretize it. Please let me know when you will have time so that we can meet. You may call me at my office here anytime between 10:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. at La 4-0362, or write me if you prefer.

In reference to the organizations mentioned on page 230 of my book: "Without Bitterness", I do not know of any sources here in the country from where you can obtain adequate information on them. However, I am confident that you can get all necessary information on any of these institutions by writing to either Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Zik's Press, Lagos, Nigeria; or Mr. Herbert Maccaulay, c/o Zik's Press, Lagos, Nigeria. It may be better to write both of these men simultaneously so that you can get the information more fully. If you prefer, I can write them and secure the information for you but I do not think it will make any difference. I am looking into my own records to see if I have, as I believe, any of the records in the original. It may be possible that we will discuss that when we meet.

Ever sincerely,

A. A. Nwafor Orizu

CC

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

55 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y. Telephone - LAckawanna 4-0362

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Lincoln University

20-4-117

February
7th
19 45

Dear Dr. Du Bois

There will be a special committee of the American Council on African Education consisting of nine prominent persons of New York City for a special purpose which will be explained at the gathering on Monday, February 12 at 1274 Fifth Avenue, apartment 6D. at 8 p.m.

There will be light refreshments, but we shall take up a very serious discussion in which I hope you will be deeply interested. Your presence is very important at this meeting, since the number is selected and limited.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you then.

Ever sincerely,

A. A. Nwafor Orizu

AANO:EB

A . A . Nwafor Orizu

20-4-113

15 February 1945

My dear Mr. Orizu:

If you are near my office any day this week, I would be very glad if you would drop in and let me consult you concerning the Colonial Conference. Give me a ring - Algonquin 4-3550 - if and when you can come.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. A. A. Nwafor Orizu
American Council on African Education
55 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

3 April 1945

20-4-119

My dear Mr. Orizu:

We find it is too near the time of the Colonial Conference to attempt any further gathering of information until later. Consequently Miss Diggs will not come to your office Wednesday, April 4.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. A. A. Nwafor Orizu
American Council on Africa
55 West 42nd Street
New York City 18, N. Y.

[Am. Coun. on Afr. Ed.]

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
270 CONVENT AVENUE
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

June 5, 1945

40|80|12

My dear Friend:

The American Council on African Education, 55 W. 42nd Street, New York 18, New York, was founded two years ago by my friend, Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu of the reigning house of Nnewi, Nigeria who is a graduate of Lincoln, Ohio State and Columbia Universities. It was organized for the purpose of securing scholarships and maintenance for brilliant young Africans in outstanding universities in this country.

Almost single-handed Prince Orizu has secured 150 scholarships from leading institutions of learning and many more have been promised. The problem of the Council now is to secure maintenance for the first 25 of these young Africans who, upon graduation, will return to their native countries to assume leadership.

About $32,000 is needed for this first group and knowing of your interest in matters of this kind, it occurs to me that you might be desirous of making some contribution to such a noteworthy effort. I am sure the Council will be glad to have any contribution whether it be five, ten, twenty-five, one-hundred, or one-thousand dollars.

If you would like to aid in this worthwhile effort, please send your contribution to the treasurer, Mr. William Martin.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Schuyler

George S. Schuyler
Secretary

GSS:EB

[ERR.?]

Pittsburgh Courier Feature Page

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

40/80 11 08/04

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

One of the most significant international projects today is the American Council on African Education, located at 55 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y., founded two years ago by Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu of the reigning house of Nnewi, one of the strongest and most advanced kingdoms of Nigeria, and ruled by his family for several centuries. It is the purpose of this organization to obtain scholarships in American universities for bright African boys and girls, so that they may return to their respective countries and assume positions of leadership. Through his own efforts, Prince Orizu has secured 150 scholarships from leading institutions of learning, and the organization he heads is now seeking to raise the money to sustain these young men and women while studying here.

Several thousand dollars have been raised and more is forthcoming through the efforts of individuals and groups over the country, but obviously a great deal more is needed, when it is considered that $32,015 is needed to bring over and care for twenty-five students which is the council's first task. There are four students already studying.

* * *

Obviously, if Africa is ever going to be free, it will have to gain its independence through its own efforts and under its own leadership. To be effective, that leadership must be educated. In the past, a few young men and women have been educated in British universities and returned home lampblacked Anglo-Saxons with viewpoints similar to those of their exploiters. What African leadership needs, of course, is not primarily instruction in European literature and philosophy, but training in agriculture, economics, chemistry, engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, sociology and kindred subjects helpful in the development of the various countries of Africa for the benefit of the Africans. To what better place could they come to get this training than the universities of the U. S. A., the most highly developed nation industrially in the world? Here have come Chinese students on Boxer Indemnity scholarships; Japanese youngsters who returned to build up their country economically, and Russian youths and administrators for the same purpose, subsidized by the Soviet government.

* * *

Now everybody knows that the Africans are dreadfully poor, else the Europeans who have drained them of their wealth would not be so rotten rich. There is no Boxer Indemnity out of which bright young Africans may receive scholarships. There is no Japanese or Soviet government to pay for their university training. There are some rich people in African countries—a few kings, princes, nobles and planters—but generally the standard of living is far below that obtaining in our most backward areas.

Obviously, some persons or groups who are interested in a free, powerful and secure Africa must help it to get the kind of trained leaders it must have. American Negroes are the most logical persons for that. Most of our ancestors came from West African countries and we are still bound to those lands by spiritual ties. If we look down on the Africans, it is only because of our ignorance and miseducation. For those who do not know the facts, I suggest a reading of Prince Orizu's book "Without Bitterness" and Delafosse's "Negroes of Africa: History and Civilization."

* * *

Personally, I am terribly eager to see this effort succeed. So are such people as Roy Wilkins, A. A. Austin, Henry K. Craft, Alain Locke, John H. Johnson, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Barney Josephson and several dozen other prominent colored and white Americans.

They have all contributed to this fund, but it seems to me that here is a project in which every intelligent colored person in this country should be interested. The stronger Africa becomes, the better our position in this country. Africa has teeming millions and fabulous natural wealth. What it needs desperately at this juncture is American university trained leaders in science, industry, commerce and government.

* * *

Only 25 years old, and already a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), and Ohio State University, with an M. A. from Columbia University, Prince Orizu has already contributed about $3,000 of his own money to this effort. He is not what Americans would call a rich man.

I think the readers of "Views and Reviews" can make a far greater financial contribution, and I am calling upon them to do so—NOW. Checks and money orders for any sum should be made out to the American Council on African Education, 55 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y. It will be gratefully acknowledged.

Who is it that does not believe this monumental effort is worth five or ten dollars of their money? And who is it that cannot afford to make such a contribution tomorrow for the greater future of Africa?

Incidentally, such contributions can be deducted from income tax.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

SATURDAY, MAY 26th, 1945

(17)

HD 80 I3

Uneducated masses make neither good buyers nor good producers. The American Council on African Education visualizes the dissemination of sound education among the African peoples as a realistic means of raising the standard of living in Africa. With better health, cultivated intelligence, and improved conditions of living, the African peoples will be in a position to buy more, and produce more, thereby enriching the general economic well-being of the world, which will in turn promote a condition of permanent peace.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON
AFRICAN EDUCATION
55 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

Never before in the history of the African peoples has the need for education been so vital as it is today. In no part of Africa—North, South, East, or West—will one fail to be shocked by the staggering percentage of illiteracy. It is true that some parts are more developed than others, but no section can claim more than 10% literacy. Thus it becomes obvious that much remains to be done to wipe out illiteracy from Africa.

The role of the African peoples in supply of man power, essential raw materials, and strategic bases for operation is well known. The amount and nature of the contribution which these countries can and will make toward civilization, democracy, and international peace will, in the end, be determined by the amount and quality of their educational development.

As the forces of destruction, tyranny, and dictatorship are today threatening all that human civilization stands for, it becomes incumbent upon the lovers of freedom and human decency, to help those countries which are originally democratic in their attitudes toward life to develop, through education, a firm belief in the democratic way of life which alone will guarantee the fullest development of individual personality, social freedom, and a permanent international peace.

The sons of Africa, being fundamentally democratic but temporarily chained by ignorance, see America as one place where man has made and is making a sincere effort to translate the ideals of democracy into practical ways of living. They, the Africans, would like the wave of this way of life extended to them.

It is for these reasons that the American Council on African Education has been organized by Prince Akweke Abyssinia Nwafor Orizu of Nnewi, Nigeria, the founder and President of the African Student's Association of the United States and Canada, to initiate the task of liberating the minds of Africans from the shackles of "ignorance, superstition, and disease". This will form the basis of individual welfare in Africa, and promote an international good will and cooperation between Africa and America.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL

I. To promote and enrich cultural and intellectual understanding between Africa and America through education.

II. To create a fund here and in Africa which would be administered for and on behalf of the African students.

III. To secure scholarships for deserving African students in various American Universities according to their respective interests. These students, after completing their studies, should return to their homeland to help in the manifold work of construction and reconstruction that will be needed there.

IV. To encourage educational and anthropological research as a means of fostering cultural understanding between Africa and America.

V. To concentrate its present activities mainly on Nigeria until conditions warrant expansion to other parts of Africa.

VI. To found a center or a hostel here in America, like the "Africa House" in London, where the African students will feel at home during their stay in the United States.

VII. To subsidize a library and science laboratory in Nigeria for the promotion of general education and research.

The people of Africa are anxious to "liquidate" illiteracy as a prerequisite to the development of a democratic society. But their chances and hopes of success are dependent on the material help and cooperation of the democratic nations.

▼

We need your assistance now—

Membership in the American Council on African Education consists of the following:

Benefactor's Contribution	$1,000.
Patron's Contribution	500.
Life Membership	250.
Subscribing Membership	100.
Sustaining Membership	25.
Annual Membership	10.

▼

Please make checks payable to:

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55 West 42nd Street

New York 18, N. Y.

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20-22-11

July 10, 1945.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Dept. Research,
Color & Democracy,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Will:

I heard Bishop Bruce R. Baxter, on Mutual's Radio Chapel of the Air last Sunday. He quoted a deal or all of a poem from your DARKWATER. Copies can be obtained at the Radio Station.

I thought you might like to know, if you didn't listen in.

How are you anyway? All send best wishes.

Enjoyed your articles in the POST and what I have read of your COLOR AND DEMOCRACY.

Orizu said he is going to review the latter for the West Coast papers.

Yours sincerely,

John S. Brown.

P.S. Talked with Vincent Myers, who journeyed in same train with you and Walter White to San Francisco.

July 20, 1945

My dear John:

Thank you for your letter of July 10th.

We must see each other. Can we meet, perhaps for lunch, some day soon? Phone me at Chickering 4-3997.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. John S. Brown
American Council on African Education
55 West 42 Street
New York 18, New York

20-22-12

[1945]

COPY

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

55 West 42nd Street New York, 18, New York

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Concerning my promise to offer some suggestions relative to the proposed "Pan African Conference" to be held in Paris, I shall make some pertinent remarks that occur to me:

1. A special "Committee on Pan African Conference" should be summoned here in America, under the auspices of the N.A.A.C.P. The Committee should comprise representative Negro leaders in all fields of life. The number of such committee should not be too large. Some Africans here ought to be invited. The N.A.A.C.P. will present its program to this body and endeavour to enlist their support morally or otherwise. I feel that this will give the N.A.A.C.P. a national and inclusive character before going abroad. It does not imply that failure to rally everybody will stop the project.

20-5

2. Effort should be made to have all countries that have African background represented in Paris. The choice of the representatives will be rested with the special committee to be appointed for that job by the "Committee on Pan African Conference" suggested above.

3. The plan of the Paris Conference must be sent out to the leading prospective delegates a month before the actual conference. This will give them opportunity to study it, and, in turn, prepare their own memoranda for a collective action in Paris.

4. If possible, it may be advisable to have those prospective delegates send in their agenda to the N.A.A.C.P. headquarters here before the Paris Conference.

5. The objective must be made very clear to the expected delegates. The leaders in Africa today are more serious than ever before about the colonials and dependencies in relation to international matters. It will be necessary, therefore, to have the program well planned and presented with a view to effectiveness and permanency. Similar conferences had taken place before only to fade away. Every effort must be made at this time to avoid further premature collapse of the prospective program. Some of the factors to be reckoned with are as follows:

a. Avoid inviting unidentified representatives from Africa or any other place. To affect that, it should be organizational representation.

b. Avoid Africans recommended by the European governments in Africa, unless in a special case where for some reasons the Committee find it expedient to do so.

c. Too many items must be avoided. A definite, conclusive, and practical goal must be in sight to give direction to the whole action.

d. Organization represented should be made to, at least, have some responsibility in order to enlist their continued interest.

e. Cooperation of American, European and other governments should be sought for only on advisory capacity, and should not be permitted to take any active part in important discussions.

f. In Paris, a permanent Committee: "International Committee of the Pan African Conference" should be set up. This committee ought to meet once or twice annually to decide on matters that affect the Colonials and dependencies as they may arise in other international conferences of governments. The general Pan African Conference ought to meet once every two years. But the Committee should continue the work while the Conference is out of session.

g. International Officials are to be elected as well.

h. A charter should be drawn by the NAACP in consultation of some informed experts on African and allied matters before the Conference is convened. That charter should be read before the Committee I mentioned in item One.

i. It is important to establish Regional branches of the Pan African Conference all over the world where it is possible.

6. The Pan African Conference should seek a direct recognition in the coming Peace Conference. But it must have the backing of the peoples to be represented, and that depends entirely on how well the preliminaries are carried out bef ore the actual meeting is held in Paris.

I am sorry my time is so short now, and I cannot continue to put these things in writing. I promised you that I shall do all that I can to get the people of West African countries interested and represented fully. Most of the African nationalism is in West Africa, particularly the Gold Coast and Nigeria. I shall not hesitate to have more personal conference with you if you desire any more suggestions.

Yours very sincerely,

(SIGNED)

A. A. Nwafor Orizu.

Dr. DuBois

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 25, 1945

Dear Colleague:

I am sending to you herewith copy of the actions taken at the conference on September 21-22, 1945, held in Washington, D.C., relating to the provisions of the Draft Constitution of the Proposed Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations. These recommendations have been transmitted to the Department of State. I hope that you will find them useful in discussions of the Draft Constitution.

Yours very sincerely,

George F. Zook

George F. Zook
President

20-12

[ENC]

REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON THE DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR AN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

From a Conference Group Called Together by the
American Council on Education

September 21-22, 1945

In submitting this Report of the deliberations of a nationally representative group of American scholars, the American Council on Education would express to the Department of State its appreciation for this opportunity of stating its views and for the cooperation of members of the Department in holding the Conference. The Conference group would also register its conviction that, with the conquest of atomic energy there has arisen a wholly new urgency in the furtherance of intellectual cooperation among the nations. If, as scientists belie there is no military defense against robot warfare in the atomic age, the only safety for mankind lies in the direction of intelligence upon the problems of peace, the development of appreciation for cultural values and the intellectual and spiritual life of nations. The proposed Educational and Cultural Organization has, therefore, even deeper importance and larger responsibilities and opportunities than could have been anticipated earlier. In submitting this statement the Conference group extends to those entrusted with the creation of the Organization its sincere best wishes for success in a great enterprise already well begun.

20-12

The recommendations here presented must be considered within a context of praise for the general intent and nature of the Draft Proposals. The recommendations are here formulated without explanatory argument and comment, and in as specific terms as possible.

Recommendations.

1. The name of the organization should be revised to read: International Organization for Educational and Cultural Cooperation.

2. In order to clarify the scope of the Organization, the word scientific should be added throughout the document wherever the words, educational and cultural, are used together in modification of a common noun.

3. The present Introduction in the Draft Proposals should be revised in order to be made more challenging and positive. It should express a higher sense of the urgency of its work, should emphasize the ethical ends in view, and should contain reference to the necessary limitations of an International Organization in this field.

4. Article I should be revised to read as follows: (Underlined terms indicate revisions and additions.)

ARTICLE I. Purposes

The purposes of the United Nations Organization for Educational and Cultural Cooperation with due regard to the maintenance of academic and cultural freedom, shall be:

1. To develop and maintain mutual understanding and appreciation of the life and culture, the arts, the humanities, and the sciences of the people of the world, as a basis for effective international organization and world peace.
2. To cooperate in extending human knowledge, and in providing full access to that knowledge for all people, and in assuring its contribution to economic stability, political security, and general well-being of the peoples of the world.
3. To facilitate cooperation on an international basis among students, scholars, and technical and professional groups.
4. To promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

20-12

5. To gather and disseminate information for such use as each nation may deem appropriate about the purpose, structure, and function of international agencies and associations.

5. A number of revisions are also recommended for Article II, which should read as follows: (Underlined passages indicate revisions and additions; bracketed passages indicate deletions.)

ARTICLE II. Principal Functions

To achieve these purposes the Organization, without interfering with or limiting the educational, scientific, and cultural activities essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, shall:

1. Facilitate consultation and cooperation among leaders in the educational, scientific, and cultural life of all peace-loving countries.
2. Assist the free flow of ideas and information among the peoples of the world through schools, universities, and other educational and research institutions, voluntary associations, libraries, publications and the press, radio and motion pictures, international conferences, and the exchange of materials and personnel in educational, scientific, and cultural fields, and promote intellectual cooperation for the advancement of knowledge in all fields.
3. Foster the growth (within each country and in its relations with other countries) of educational, scientific, and cultural programs which give support to international peace and security, and which tend to develop friendly relations between nations, peoples, and cultural groups.
4. Develop and make available educational, scientific, and cultural plans and materials for such consideration and use as each country may deem appropriate.

20-12

5. Conduct and encourage research and studies on educational, scientific, and cultural matters and activities related to the maintenance of peace and the advancement of human welfare.
6. Assist countries that need and request aid in developing their educational, scientific, and cultural activities.
7. Encourage bilateral and multilateral agreement and cooperation among states and nongovernmental associations in educational, scientific, and cultural matters.
8. Encourage educational progress in non-self-governing areas.

6. In order to bring the Draft Proposals into harmony with the United Nations Charter concerning withdrawal of member states, it is recommended that Section 2 of Article III be deleted.

20-12

7. In Article V, Section A, dealing with the composition of the Conference, it is recommended that the United States favor Alternative (a). If that alternative is not generally acceptable, an appropriate second choice would be Alternative (b). The following new paragraph is favored as third choice:

> The Conference shall consist of representatives of the members of the Organization. Each member state shall appoint according to its own constitutional system not more than five delegates to the Conference. These delegates shall be representative not only of governmental bureaus but also of the cultural, scientific, and educational forces, organizations, agencies, and institutions of the member state.

It is the conviction of the recommending group that Alternatives (d) and (e) are not acceptable.

8. It is recommended that Section C, Article V, dealing with voting in the Conference, should be revised to read as follows:

C. Voting

Each member state shall have one vote in the Conference on matters of structure, organization, and budget. On all other matters each delegate shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of those present and voting, except as otherwise specified in this instrument, provided that a quorum of one-half the members be present.

9. It is recommended that, in order to provide for greater flexibility, the words not less than be inserted before the word fifteen in the first line of Article VI, Section A, and then the term one-third shall be substituted for five subsequently in the section.

10. In the present terms of Article VI the Executive Board members are elected for three years; they must be members of the Conference, and yet Conference members are apparently elected annually. The document should be specific as to whether a person elected to the Executive Board but not re-elected to the Conference should continue to serve on the Board.

20-12

11. It is suggested that to Section 3 of Article VII, dealing with the staff of the Secretariat, the following be added:

and may include competent experts on temporary leave of absence from regular posts within their respective nations.

12. In Article VII various alternatives are suggested concerning the creation of National Commissions. The conferring group recommends that the United States urge Alternative (a) as its first choice. A second choice may be stated as follows:

It is recommended that each state, within the framework of its own constitutional system, establish a National Commission, directly representative of the educational, scientific, cultural, and professional interests of the nation. The Commission shall act in an

advisory capacity to the nation's delegation to the Conference and to the government itself in matters relating to fields of its competence.

A third choice is Alternative (c) in the Draft Proposal.

13. Since the "appropriate bodies" are now known, Section 1 of Article XIII should read as follows:

The Organization shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations, this relationship to be defined by an agreement to be approved by the Conference of the Organization and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

14. The conferring group is strongly of the opinion that there should be adequate provision for consultation and cooperation between the Organization and other agencies. There should be more specific provision for consultation with non-governmental agencies. To this end we recommend that the title be broadened and a new section (actually embodying Article 71 of the United Nations Charter) be inserted in Article XIV. The first two Sections of Article XIV should read as follows: Present Sections 2 and 3 should be retained as Sections 3 and 4.

20-18

ARTICLE XIV. Relations with Other (Specialized International) Organizations.

1. The Organization shall make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the Organization.
2. The Organization may cooperate with other specialized international organizations whose interests and activities are related to and in harmony with its purposes.

15. It is recommended that the State Department give serious consideration to the possibilities of providing adequate voice in the Organization for the peoples of non-self-governing areas.

16. It was the sense of the meeting that, in the establishment of the Organization, the possibilities of decentralization in administration through strategic regional centers and through widely distributed conferences and consultations should be carefully considered.

20-18

9/24/45

20-20-80

14 February 1945

My dear Mr. Dodson:

I have some plays in verse which I have been working on and working over for ten years and more. I am think they might do for radio or pictures. I should like your judgment. Let me hear from you sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Owen Dodson
American Film Cooperation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Chairman, RUFUS M. JONES

Telephone
RITTENHOUSE 9372

Executive Secretary, CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

January 11, 1945

621-4-29

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

During my absence my associate C. Reed Cary gave a tentative answer to the query raised in your letter of October 21 as to whether our organization has taken any position on the attitude of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal toward colonies in the postwar world.

We have not taken action on that problem as such. I remember your expression of concern about this matter at the meeting in the State Department auditorium when the Dumbarton Oaks proposal was considered, and personally I had a great deal of sympathy with the concern you expressed.

Since Mr. Stettinius asked at that time for suggestions to be sent in, I wonder whether you have complied with his request. If you have I should be glad in case they are not confidential to know what suggestions you made. I am sure you will find us sympathetic with the accent on this problem which you feel is so important. At the same time we cannot profess to be experts in the field, and I would like to know what you have said so that we might study it and perhaps be more articulate in expressing an attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary

cep pc

[AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE]

20-21-3

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PRESIDENT

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DR WM DUBOIS, CARE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE=

Returned 1945

=NOTE WITH ENTHUSIASM YOUR PROPOSED SAN FRANCISCO VISIT ARE YOU AVAILABLE EVENING OF APRIL 23RD TO SPEAK ON COLOR AS A FACTOR IN WORLD PEACE OR SIMILAR SUBJECT FOR GROUP OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES JAPANESE AMERICAN S NEGROS QUAKERS AND OTHERS NEEDED TO BE SONSORED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENTS READY FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT OF DECISION WIRE COLLECT REPLY AND POSSIBLE SAN FRANCISCO ADDRESS=

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PRESIDENT

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Miss Ann Browne, Secretary
Inter-Racial Work
San Francisco, California

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W. E. B. Du Bois

Chairman, RUFUS M. JONES

Telephone
RITTENHOUSE 9372

Executive Secretary, CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

October 25, 1944

20-4-170

W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of October 21. Clarence Pickett, to whom it is addressed, left a few days ago for England and is not expected back for some month or six weeks. While this is a matter which should have his personal attention, I am taking the liberty of sending copies of it to various individuals whose opinion will have weight in deciding what attitude our organization should take. While I know that the matter which you bring to our attention is a very similar one to other projects with which we are working the problem for us is rather how far we can extend ourselves since we already have more irons in the fire than we can efficiently handle.

I trust that a delay in connection with a definite answer to your letter may not be a serious inconvenience.

Very sincerely,

C. Reed Cary

C. Reed Cary
Assistant Executive Secretary

CRC:rc

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDITIONAL CHAPTER PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES IN REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP

Amendments suggested on behalf of the American Jewish Conference.

The American proposals of May 4 for International Trusteeship contain provisions which, while not so intended, may seriously prejudice existing Jewish rights in regard to Palestine as conferred under the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine. The intention to safeguard such rights has been stated on a number of occasions in connection with the San Francisco Conference; to carry out such intention and to safeguard these rights the following amendments are respectfully submitted:

20-11

Paragraph 4 of the American Proposals.

At the conclusion of Paragraph 4 it is proposed that there be added the following clause:

> No such trusteeship arrangement shall deprive any people or nation of any rights or benefits acquired or impair any obligations assumed under existing mandates held by members of the United Nations.

Paragraph 4 of the United States proposals calls for the trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship to be agreed upon "by the States directly concerned."

It is proposed that in lieu of this formula, such arrangement should be agreed upon by the five permanent members of the Security Council, together, in the case of any particular territory held under mandate by a nation not a member of the Security Council, with the nation holding such mandate.

Comment: The present formula is ambiguous and may even be construed to exclude the United States from participating in any determination in regard to the trusteeship arrangement for Palestine. On the other hand, it is conceivable that the Arab States may claim to be "directly concerned" and as such entitled to pass on the trusteeship arrangement.

The formula now proposed would place appropriate responsibility on a group of states comprising the Principal Allied and Associated Powers now members of the United Nations together with the two other powers, U.S.S.R. and China, who have played a major role in this war. In addition it would be proper to include in considering the arrangements for any particular territory the nation holding a mandate for that territory. The revised paragraph 4 would therefore read as follows:

> The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the five permanent members of the Security Council, together, in the case of any particular territory held under mandate by a nation not a member of the Security Council, with the nation holding such mandate, and should be approved as provided for in paragraphs 7 and 8 below. No such trusteeship arrangement shall deprive any people or nation of any rights or benefits acquired or impair any obligations assumed under existing mandates held by members of the United Nations.

20-11

Paragraph 2b of the American proposals

It is proposed to insert after "and their inhabitants" the following - "and those in whose behalf or for whose benefit any of the aforesaid existing mandates may have been established." Paragraph 2b would then read as follows:

> "To promote the political, economic and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and of those in whose behalf or for whose benefit any of the aforesaid existing mandates may have been established, and their progressive development toward self-government."

Comment: The reason for this addition is that if the objectives of the trusteeship system are restricted to the inhabitants of the trust territories, that may be deemed to exclude the rights of Jews to immigrate and settle in Palestine as provided under the Palestine Mandate.

Paragraph 2c of the American Proposals.
It is proposed that this clause should read:

"to provide for non-discriminatory treatment in trust territories on a reciprocal basis with respect to economic, etc."

Comment: The purpose of the insertion of "on a reciprocal basis" is to meet situations such as developed under the parallel article (Article 18) of the Palestine Mandate whereby it was possible for other countries to discriminate against the goods of the mandated territory while insisting on non-discrimination so far as concerned their own exports to that territory.

20-11

Paragraph 9 of the American Proposals.
It is suggested that this paragraph be amended to provide that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of a majority of states not administering trust territories.

In the Permanent Mandates Commission there was a substantial majority of representatives of states not holding mandates. This fact undoubtedly added considerably to the independence of judgment shown by the membership of that body in its consideration of the administration of mandated territories. The development of international law has become one of the purposes of the International Organization. In this development international trusteeship will constitute an important chapter based on practice and precedent. The impartiality, permanence and independence of the members of the Trusteeship Council will be a vital element in establishing a sound code of law.

To this end, too, it is desirable that the members of the Trusteeship Council shall, as was the case with the members of the

Permanent Mandates Commission, be required to exercise an independent judgment and be given security of tenure. This would not be achieved if the representatives of states other than those administering trust territories are designated, as at present proposed, for three year periods only. Nor should the members of the Trusteeship Council, once designated, be deemed to represent the interests of their respective governments on that Council. Their functions should be those of experts acting in an advisory capacity. By analogy with the spirit of Chapter X (4) of the Joint Amendments to Dumbarton Oaks with regard to the Secretariat, they should look for their authority not to the state by whom they had been designated but to the International Organization.

Moreover, only such states should be eligible as members of the Trusteeship Council which by reason of their experience and their achievements in the fields of social, political, economic and educational endeavor have shown themselves qualified for this responsibility.

The proposal contained in paragraph 9 for the composition of the Trusteeship Council is open to the further criticism that it might lead, in view of the special interests of the trusteeship powers, to the establishment of a solid bloc within the Council comprising half its membership and tending to seek a lesser rather than a more effective supervision on the part of the Council.

The second sentence of paragraph 9 of the United States proposals as amended would therefore read:

> The Trusteeship Council should consist of specially qualified representatives designated as to a majority of their number by states not administering trust territories. No state shall designate more than one representative and only such states shall be entitled to designate representatives which by reason of their experience and their achievements in the fields of social, political, economic and educational endeavor have shown themselves qualified for this responsibility.

Paragraphs 8-11 of the American Proposals.

The Trusteeship Council reports to the General Assembly. That body, by contrast with the Council of the League of Nations, has been entrusted in terms of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals with very limited functions. It is possible, however, that the trusteeship arrangements may seek to confer on the Assembly functions broader than those provided for by the Charter of the United Nations. In order to avoid any constitutional conflict and to make possible a more effective supervision of the trusteeship territories it is suggested that there be added to Chapter V Section B of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals the following clause:

> 9. The General Assembly may assume such other duties and responsibilities as may be provided for in arrangements concluded under the auspices of the International Organization.

The effect of this clause would be to give the Assembly the necessary power to act when so authorized by any trusteeship arrangement.

Respectfully submitted

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE

Henry Monsky
Consultant to the American Delegation

Louis Lipsky
Herman Shulman
Associate Consultants

THE AMERICAN MERCURY A Monthly Publication
Lawrence E. Spivak, Publishers
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

[AMER. MERCURY] copy

May 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I note with interest the announcement of your forthcoming book, "Color and Democracy".

I'm sure you haven't said all you want to say on the Negro problem. Won't you give consideration to doing some articles for the MERCURY?

Cordially,

/s/ Lawrence E. Spivak

20-17-9

Negro
S.7. & Colonies
" Human Rights
Next war
Negro in army
Pan Negro Amer.
Caribbean
Ethiopia, Haiti & Liberia
France & Africa
Pan Africa
Georgia

typed only this letter
D. Keyes

21-6-42

THE AMERICAN MERCURY *A Monthly Publication*
Lawrence E. Spivak, Publisher. 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

May 17, 1945

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Harper Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I note with interest the announcement of your forthcoming book, "Color and Democracy."

I'm sure you haven't said all you want to say on the Negro problem. Won't you give consideration to doing some articles for the MERCURY?

Cordially,

Lawrence E. Spivak

21-6-43

May 22, 1945

Mr. Lawrence E. Spivak
Care of The American Mercury
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spivak:

There is always much to be said about the 200 million Negroes in the world and I especially think that just now a restatement of their problems and reorientation of their relationship to the modern world is due. Much depends on how far my ideas correspond with those of the American Mercury.

I suggest that from two or four articles might be built out of the following subjects under the general title, "The Darker World after San Francisco":

1. The Plight of Colonies at San Francisco
Nothing was done at San Francisco to face or settle the colonial problem. Rather, colonial imperialism was strengthened.

2. San Francisco and Human Rights
The conclusions at San Francisco were to mention human rights and close the door to every practical possibility of realizing them.

3. The Pattern at San Francisco
This leads straight toward race war between the Nordics and Asia with Russia ranged with Asia.

4. The Negro in the American Army
Either race separation will disappear in the American armed forces or the pattern will be torn to pieces in the next war.

5. The Caribbean
Race developments in the Caribbean of importance to the world in economics and culture are

pending.

21-6-44

6. Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia
The facts about Negro governments are that their success in view of the opposition has been surprising, and their future critical for the world.

7. France and Eboue
Post war France is going to develop faster in Northern Africa than anywhere else.

8. Pan-Africa
The movement to unite peoples of African descent in Africa and America is today rising and facing the attempt of Smuts and Kenya to dominate Africa with a handful of whites.

9. Georgia
The development of race conflicts in Georgia for the last 25 years, and the present status.

If any of these subjects interest you I would be glad to develop them further for your information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

THE AMERICAN MERCURY *A Monthly Publication*
Lawrence E. Spivak, Publisher. 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

21-6-45

May 29, 1945

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of May 26th. I like your eighth suggestion, "Pan-Africa," provided that it wouldn't be merely an editorial discussion, but would contain some interesting details of the movement to unite the people of African descent.

You understand, of course, that whatever you write for us will have to be done on speculation. MERCURY articles run to about 2500 words. We pay $125 for an accepted piece.

Cordially,

Lawrence E. Spivak

LES/jmm

20-17-10

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

May 29, 1945

Dear Mr. Du Bois: Thank you for your letter of May 26th. I like your eighth suggestion, "Pan-Africa", provided that it wouldn't be merely an editorial discussion, but would contain some interesting details of the movement to unite the people of African descent. You understand, of course, that whatever you write for us will have to be done on speculation. MERCURY articles run to about 2500 words. We pay $125 for an accepted piece.

Cordially,

Lawrence E. Spivak

21-6-47

31 August 1945

My dear Mr. Spivak:

Enclosed is the article on Pan Africa in accordance with your letter of May 29. I shall be glad to shorten it or change it but of course any changes made in it must be seen by me and agreed to before printed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lawrence E. Spivak
The American Mercury
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22

[AMERICAN MERCURY]

THE AMERICAN MERCURY A Monthly Publication
Lawrence E. Spivak, Publisher. 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
Charles Angoff, Managing Editor

20-13-69

September 11, 1945

Mr W E B DuBois
Natl Assn for Advancement of Colored People
65 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr DuBois:

Thank you very much for letting us see this article. There is good material in it, but it seems to us it is written in a manner more suited for The Yale Review or The Virginia Quarterly, than for THE AMERICAN MERCURY. Our readers are an intelligent group, but they are accustomed to somewhat lighter fare. We are extremely sorry.

Cordially,

Charles Angoff

CA@bes

AMERICAN NOBEL CENTER

INCORPORATED

740 WEST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

RIverside 9-0953

Nobel Prize

November 8, 1945

Dear Friend:

We have had the great pleasure of numbering you among the sponsors of former American Nobel Anniversary Dinners, and as we are now preparing for the fifth observance, to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, Monday evening, December 10th, we hope we may have the honor of counting you among our sponsors again this year.

The theme selected for this year's observance is "Winning the Peace" and we have been fortunate in obtaining the following speakers: Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne of Norway, who will speak as a representative of one of the smaller nations; Sir Norman Angell, for Great Britain; Pearl Buck, for China; Senator Brien McMahon, for the United States; Masha Dikareva Scott, for Russia; Richard de Rochemont, for France. Norman Corwin will speak for Radio, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, for Religious Cooperation for a Peaceful World.

This year the observance will also be a salute to the peoples of Norway and Sweden, in whose countries the Nobel awards are being given out on December 10th for the first time since before the war, and we hope to arrange a two-way transatlantic radio broadcast to signalize the occasion.

May we hope to have your acceptance for sponsorship in time to include your name in the list of sponsors, to appear on the printed dinner programs? We are reserving a certain number of tables for our Sponsors and their guests, and an early reply will facilitate arrangements. Tables seat 10, dinner tickets are $7.00.

Sincerely hoping that you may be able to be with us on this outstanding occasion, I am

Cordially yours,

Hjordis Swenson

Hjordis Swenson,
Chairman.

"ONE WORLD"

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[c. NOV 1945]

8888888888 20 West 40th Street

My dear Mr. Swenson:

In answer to your letter of November eighth, please permit me to say that Dr. Du Bois will be pleased to be numbered among the sponsors of the Fifth American Nobel Anniversary Dinner.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

20-3

Dr. Hjordis Swenson
American Nobel Center
740 West End Avenue
New York 25, N. Y.

From: American Nobel Center
740 West End Ave., N.Y. City.
Tel. Ri 9-0953.

For release Tuesday, Nov. 13th.

The American Nobel Center will hold a forum discussion on "Education for Peace" at the Women's International Exposition, Madison Square Garden, at 5:00 P.M., Wednesday, November 14th. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, director of the Church Peace Union, will be moderator and representatives of eight organizations exhibiting in the American Nobel Center's booth at the exposition will join in the discussion. Mrs. Hjordis Swenson, chairman of the Center, will be the program chairman.

The organizations participating will be the American Association of the United Nations; Common Council for American Unity; East and West Associations; Free World Association; Intercultural Education Workshop; Society for the Prevention of World War Three; World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; and the World Christmas Festival.

The American Nobel Center's booth will be open throughout the exposition, from Tuesday, November 13th through Sunday, November 18th, from noon until 11:00 P.M.

20-3

(1)

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at seven thirty

on the evening of

Monday, December Tenth

Nineteen hundred and forty-five

in the Grand Ballroom

Hotel Astor

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under the auspices of

THE AMERICAN
NOBEL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

Cordell Hull, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1945, states in his message to the President of the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee:

> *". . . I have been deeply moved by this great honor—one of the greatest that can come to anyone anywhere.*
>
> *"Enduring world peace, based on justice and fair-dealing, is mankind's sole hope for the survival of our modern civilization. There is no cause more worthy of utmost human effort. I am particularly happy that whatever contribution I have been able to make to that precious cause has received this mark of recognition from the statesmen of a country which itself has done so much toward the advancement of world peace."*

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THEME: WINNING THE PEACE

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REV. LEIF T. GULBRANDSEN

Welcoming Address:

HJORDIS SWENSON

Chairman:

HON. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

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SIR NORMAN ANGELL

PEARL S. BUCK

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RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT

MASHA DIKAREVA SCOTT

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NORMAN CORWIN

American Peoples Encyclopedia

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

20-20-20

February 5, 1945

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your reply to our query, in which you have expressed your willingness to contribute material to the American Peoples Encyclopedia. A definite schedule of assignments is being prepared, and you will hear from us again within a very short time.

Yours truly,

Walter Dill Scott

Walter Dill Scott

WDS:VH

American Peoples Encyclopedia

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July 25, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Request to write articles 1946

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sorry to have taken so long to respond to your expression of willingness to contribute to the encyclopedia. It has required some time to determine the number and the length of entries to be included.

I'd appreciate your doing the following biographies for us:

John Brown	125-150 words
Booker T. Washington	80-100 "
George Washington Carver	50-75 "
Frederick Douglass	50-75 "

This will require something like a miracle of compression, I know, but we feel that one completely familiar with his subject can manage to convey an impression of a writer's work in such short space better than one with only a casual acquaintance. We have only 2,000,000 words for the entire volume. Simplicity as well as brevity is desirable, as we are planning the work as one that will prove of maximum usefulness to high school students.

I am enclosing sample biographies by Louis Landa and George F. Whicher to indicate our formal requirements. I'd like to call attention particularly to the short biography of James L. Allen by George F. Whicher to show how much may be said in little space.

Looking forward to receiving your entries, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter Dill Scott

Walter Dill Scott

WDS:VH
Enc.

46-6-278

American Peoples Encyclopedia

153 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

September 10, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On July 25 I assigned to you several biographies following your expression of willingness to cooperate with us. Since then I have not heard from you, but I hope I am correct in assuming that you will do the articles for us. The material is shaping up nicely, and we are anxious to have you listed among our contributors. If questions occur regarding the work, I shall be glad to answer them as best I can.

20-19-70

With thanks and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter Dill Scott

Walter Dill Scott

WDS:VH
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September 26, 1945

EDITOR
ERNA P. HARRIS

Request to write article

20-19-78

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For some time friends of social progress in the news fraternity have felt that an agency devoted to the specific ideals of increasing understanding and correcting the causes of group conflict in areas of racial, religious, national and other cultural differences was urgently needed. American Press Associates, a non-profit service, was formed as one means of filling this need. No doubt you know several of the sponsors by name and reputation.

Our purpose is to serve American democracy through distribution to periodicals of features, news, and cartoons as implements for building cultural bridges, thereby facilitating the march toward economic, political, religious, social and ethnic equality. To this end we propose to bring into informal association an increasing number of newspapers in the "community" field, especially weeklies serving Negro communities and labor groups. These newspapers will receive our features at cost. This association will also imply cooperative interest in specific problems in the field of social conflict.

As the first feature we shall offer "OUR GUEST COLUMN", edited by Miss Erna P. Harris, associate secretary, Workers Defense League, and writer for the Los Angeles Tribune. In addition to original columns by the editor, based on current news, speeches, publications, et cetera, we plan to present occasional guest columns for leaders in the field of progressive social thought and action. We hope that this will become a moving symposium of constructive ideas for the eradication of anti-social behavior and prejudices, such as anti-semitism, anti-Negroism, and anti-labor tactics. Miss Pearl S. Buck, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Randolph will contribute to the column.

Naturally we thought of you as one whose life and philosophy embody the ideas we should like to have furthered by "Our Guest Column", therefore we ask you to accept this invitation to contribute a guest column expressing your views, discussing current situations or suggesting helpful action in the areas mentioned. Four to five hundred words is the length requested.

We know you will see the value in the work projected by American Press Associates, and will want to help.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Schuyler

George S. Schuyler

October 11, 1945

20-19-79

Mr. George S. Schuyler
American Press Associates
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. Schuyler:

In answer to your letter of September 26th, I beg to say that I might help the American Press Associates but I should have to know what compensation is proposed.

Very sincerely yours,

D:jd

W. E. B. DuBois

[American Teachers Ass'n]

20-7-73

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20-7-60

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

(Formerly The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools)

Office of the Executive Secretary
P. O. Box 271
Montgomery 1, Alabama

July 7, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Director of Research, NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I found your telegram here upon my return to my office after a brief trip to Mobile. I do appreciate your gracious willingness to contribute to our ATA Special Conference at Greensboro on Wednesday Night, July 25.

I am embarrassed to have to make this approach. However, we work on a very limited budget with just a dollar membership fee with which we associate four issues of our quarterly magazine each year. Hence, our budget for our convention is quite limited. As a result of a long distance conversation with our ATA president today, I am asking whether or not you will be willing to serve us for a fee of $150 which would include your travel expenses rather than making that an additional consideration. We are quite anxious to have you as the contributor to our evening session and I do hope that you will not take any offense at this alternate proposal which we perforce make. I shall appreciate personally your favorable consideration of this request and your reply by Western Union Collect so that we can make official announcement in our press release early next week.... in terms of whatever your decision is.

This meeting is necessarily a representative conference of officers of national and state professional associations., OFFICIALLY we expect fifty association officers from throughout the country. However, we will probably have a larger number. We have proposed that this Wednesday Evening program be a public program for which there would be the encouraged attendance of the citizens of Greensboro and of the summer students at Bennett and at A & T. There is also to be a minister's institute at Bennett that same week. Thus, we would expect to have quite a representative audience. Your address would be the only address for that evening program.

Pleased to have had your contribution to our summer students earlier inthe summer and appreciative of your gracious note, I am

Yours very truly

H. Councill Trenholm

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20-7-22

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

(Formerly The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools)

Office of the Executive Secretary
P. O. Box 271
Montgomery 1, Alabama

July 13, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Research
NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to acknowledge formally the receipt of your telegram in which you accepted our compromise financial proposal incident to your contribution to the American Teachers Association special conference at Greensboro on Wednesday night, July 25, at 8:15. We are happy to look forward to your contribution and are quite indebted to you for your consideration.

From the enclosed announcement you will note the general organization of the program. You may choose to advise Dr. David D. Jones of Dr. F. A. Jackson who is director of Summer Activities and in charge of the arrangements for the convention, with respect to your arrival so that there can be proper provision made for your entertainment at the college while you are there.

Pleased to look forward to seeing you at that time at Greensboro, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

cc: Mr. W. N. Ridley

[American Teachers Assn]

BENNETT COLLEGE

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

July 17, 1945.

05-2-50

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Bennett College looks forward with pleasure to the coming of the delegates to the American Teachers Association convention to be held here on the campus next week.

The college is planning a reception for the delagates on Wednesday evening, July 25.

Will you stand in the receiving line along with certain others to greet the delegates and guest of the evening?

Yours very truly,

Frederic A. Jackson, Director
Summer Activities.

faj/a

July 19, 1945

My dear Dr. Jones:

I am coming down for a meeting of the American Teachers Association. I shall arrive on the Southern train July 25th at 10:25 A.M. and spend the night.

I would be very glad if you could secure me a reservation leaving Greensboro the morning of the 26th at 11:45 A.M. for New York. I shall buy a return ticket.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

President David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

July 20, 1945

20-7-58

My dear Dr. Jones:

I am coming down for a meeting of the American Teachers Association. I shall arrive on the Southern train July 25th at 10:25 A.M. and spend the night.

I would be very glad if you could secure me a pullman seat ticket for Washington leaving Greensboro the morning of the 26th at 11:45 A.M. for Washington.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

President David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

[American Teachers Assn.]

July 20, 1945

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I have just written President Jones saying I would arrive Wednesday morning, July 25th, at 10:25 from New York and would leave Thursday morning at 11:45.

I would be glad to stand in your receiving line.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Frederic A. Jackson
Director
Summer Activities
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

[American Teachers Assn.]

July 30, 1945

29-13-35

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm
American Teachers Association
P. O. Box 271
Montgomery 1, Alabama

Dear Dr. Trenholm:

I want to thank you for the opportunity of visiting the American Teachers Association and speaking to them.

It was a great opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

July 30, 1945

20-15-72

President and Mrs. David Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

My dear President and Mrs. Jones:

May I thank you very much for your hospitality while I was in Greensboro. I greatly enjoyed your home.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[American Teachers Association]

The State Teachers College

At

Montgomery, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, PRESIDENT

August 14, 1945

20-13-34

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I appreciate your very gracious letter of July 30. We were very happy to have you make the contribution to the American Teachers Association. We have had very fine expressions from quite a few of those who were privileged to hear you on that occasion.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

AMERICANS UNITED FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION
465 Fifth Avenue; New York 17, N. Y.
Telephone - Murray Hill 5-3585

FOLLOWING IS THE ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE DEAN ACHESON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, GIVEN BEFORE THE CONFERENCE OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS ON THE BRETTON WOODS PROPOSALS, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT AUDITORIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1945:

One of the maxims which the world has thought it necessary to accept is that allies cannot work together when the common danger ends. Nothing could be more fatal to our cause than continuing to accept as conclusive this alleged verdict of history. Mankind cannot afford to be deceived again in its hope for a decent world in which mutual understanding and cooperation will replace suspicion and recurring warfare.

The achievement of our best hopes will depend in part on how well we have learned the techniques of joint action, and I believe you will all recognize our progress in this respect.

We are waging war through joint mechanisms, such as the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Combined Boards for the allocation of production, resources, raw materials and food, the Munitions Assignment Board, and our Allied commanders. We are supplementing these formal arrangements with frequent meetings of Foreign Ministers and Chiefs of State.

Of almost equal importance is the fact that all of our joint efforts are not directly exclusively to wartime problems. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been created and is preparing to assume its responsibilities in the areas liberated from the enemy. Already plans have been begun for the creation of a security organization after the war, and in April of this year these plans will be further advanced by the conference to be held in San Francisco.

As early as 1941, work was begun on international monetary problems. For three years the financial experts, both in government and in private business, carried on that work, and last summer, at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, delegates from forty-four nations met and agreed upon proposals for the establishment of an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Never before have the nations of the world been able to agree upon joint action so wide in scope in a field so complicated by national interests and individual preferences.

In the nineteenth century, by tacit consent, the world carried on its commerce through a general, but by no means unanimous or continuous, adherence to the gold standard and by actual shipments of gold across national boundaries when unfavorable foreign trade balances required it. That these mechanisms, to which a number of nations subscribed as long as they could and as long as they found them advantageous, proved to be far from perfect is an historical fact. That most of the nations of the world have found since the last war that they cannot continue to employ them, or are unwilling to pay the price for doing so, is equally a fact.

Many countries which adhered to the gold standard after the last war and used gold as the medium of international payments experienced deflation, unemployment and impoverishment during the "Thirties". Whether correctly or not, many of them feel that to return to the gold standard would be to invite such disasters again. Others do not have sufficient gold to return to their previous course even if they considered it desirable. But all countries agree that something must be done to rid the world of wildly fluctuating exchange rates, multiple currency practices and arbitrary trade discriminations which have done so much in the recent past to stifle the expansion of international trade, which is essential to world prosperity. And all agree that a solution can be found through cooperation.

The importance of the Bretton Woods Conference, however, goes far beyond the mere willingness of forty-four nations to cooperate. The representatives of these nations agreed upon concrete proposals to bring order to the jungle growth of international financial transactions. Not content to throw up their hands and say, "If the gold standard doesn't work, nothing will," these representatives devised plans for new mechanisms, which they believe will succeed.

The gold standard and the use of gold to settle unfavorable balances of foreign trade were never ends in themselves. They were only the means by which men hoped to be able to carry on commerce by the exchange of goods and the investment of capital in new enterprises throughout the world. At Bretton Woods, the means as well as the ends were the subjects of consideration. Two institutions were proposed - a bank and a fund.

Through the Bank, we hope to facilitate investments in productive enterprises where they are needed. This does not mean that all investments abroad will be made by the Bank. Private lending will carry the principal burden. The Bank's function will be to investigate the soundness of projects for which capital is needed, and, when their soundness is determined, the Bank will facilitate private loans by adding its own guarantee. Where private capital is unavailable, the Bank may make direct loans, within limits.

Of course, foreign investments, alone, are not enough. The collapsing currencies and economic depressions which followed the last war destroyed the investments which had been made and reduced the international exchange of goods to a trickle. To help prevent the repetition of these calamities, the Bretton Woods Conference proposed an International Monetary Fund. Subscription quotas in the Fund, amounting, in all, to 8 billion, 8 hundred million dollars, were assigned to the nations participating. The United States' quota is 2 billion, 750 million dollars. Each nation must pay in gold either 25 per cent of its quota or an amount equal to 10 per cent of its net official holdings of gold, whichever is smaller. The balance of its quota each country will pay in its own currency. In this way gold is retained as a basic part of the international monetary structure, but nations are not required to tie themselves to an inflexible gold standard, which, for many, has ceased to be a practical possibility.

The Fund provides a common pool or reserve of foreign exchange which member countries, in case of a temporary shortage, can draw upon to supplement their individual reserves of gold. If a member country is faced with a serious deficit in its international balance of payments, it can use its own currency to purchase from the Fund the foreign currencies which its businessmen need to meet their obligations to pay for imports or to pay interest on loans. Member countries will no longer be entirely dependent on their own holdings of gold to meet emergencies.

This does not mean, however, that member countries are free to change the value of their currencies whenever the spirit moves them or in order to secure unfair trade advantages. One of the conditions of membership is that changes in the gold value of a member's currency shall occur only after consultation with the Fund. The Fund is a cooperative effort to achieve exchange stability; it does not, as some of its critics would have you believe, provide a license to indulge in exchange instability. Its assurance of help in case of need should contribute greatly to the expansion of trade and investment and to economic stability.

The objectives expressed in the proposal for an international Fund and a Bank were the objectives we had for centuries before the Conference at Bretton Woods was held, but our previous efforts to achieve them failed. I look upon the investment of the United States in the Fund and the Bank as the amount we are willing to stake as a nation on the possibility of achieving these objectives in the future.

* * *

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20-21-20

May 8, 1945

Dr. William Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

It has been suggested that you might be willing to speak occasionally for us. We are getting an increasing number of calls for speakers on Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, the San Francisco Conference, and other topics of international interest.

It is, of course, very important that our speakers have the necessary qualifications to present these topics and to be able to stimulate interest and thinking. Since we feel sure of your own stature, we should be proud and grateful if you would join the Speakers' Bureau.

We appreciate the pressure of the work in which you are involved, and shall respect any limitations which you may set upon your time and service.

I am enclosing a leaflet discussing the purposes and program of Americans United, of which, you probably know, President Hopkins of Dartmouth is Chairman.

I shall appreciate any help you may be willing to give the Speakers' Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Frances M Pollak

(Mrs.) Frances M. Pollak
Secretary, Speakers' Bureau

Enc.

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Citizens for Victory
Committee to Defend America
Fight for Freedom
United Nations Association
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20-21-21

May 17, 1945

Americans United for World Organization, Inc.,
465 Fifth Avenue
New York, 17, New York

Attn: Mrs. Frances M. Pollak
Speakers' Bureau

My dear Mrs. Pollak:

Answering your letter of May 8th I beg to say that I have some time now for lecturing and could perhaps serve your bureau.

I shall be back in my office at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, early in June and you might get in touch with me there. I might say that for all my lectures I am compelled, in self-defense, to charge a fee.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

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for World Organization, INC.
465 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
MURRAY HILL 5-3585

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20-7-61

Lectures

27 June 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of May 17th indicating your willingness to speak for Americans United.

I quite understand the necessity of your asking for a fee, but I would very much like to have an idea of what that fee would be.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and assuring you of our appreciation of your offer.

Sincerely yours,

Frances M. Pollak

(Mrs.) Frances M. Pollak
Assistant Director

bjs

AMERICANS UNITED FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION CONSOLIDATES ACTIVITIES OF

American Free World Association
Citizens for Victory
Committee to Defend America
Fight for Freedom
United Nations Association
United Nations Committee for Greater New York

In addition to its branches throughout the country Americans United for World Organization collaborates with the following regional organizations:

Citizens for Victory, *Colorado*
Citizens for Victory, *San Francisco*
Massachusetts Committee of 1,000
United Nations Committee of Minnesota
United Nations Council of Philadelphia

COLLABORATING WITH THE FOLLOWING RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Veterans Committee
Catholic Association for International Peace
Church Peace Union
Citizens Conference on International Economic Union
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Committee for National Morale
Council for Social Action
Federal Union
Food for Freedom
Freedom House
Friends of Democracy
League for Fair Play
League of Nations Association
Non Partisan Council to Win the Peace
Southern Council on International Relations
Union for Democratic Action
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace
World Alliance for International Freindship through the Churches
World Citizenship Movement

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D. J. Winton
Mary E. Woolley
Mrs. Quincy Wright

[Americans United...]

July 9, 1945

20-7-62

My dear Mrs. Pollak:

Answering your letter of June 27th I beg to say that my usual charge is $50.00 for speaking in New York and $100.00 outside New York.

These fees include expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mrs. Frances M. Pollak
Assistant Director
Americans United for World Organization, Inc.
465 Fifth Avenue
New York, 17, New York

in case A.

file

Regina Anne Andrews

born

January 22 1945

20-10

May 15 1949

The Andrews: Regina and Bill are happy to let you know that they now have a little girl of their own, age four years, three months.

Her name is "Regina Anne", and we would be happy to have you come to see us.

Butterflies
by
REPRODUCTA

Chrysidia Ripheus

© 1948

1730 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

31 August 1945

20-15-61

Dear Regina:

Enclosed is a stamped addressed envelope and a piece of paper. Will you for Christ's sake answer this letter. Where in New York could a young colored woman now a branch librarian with a B. S. in library science from Simmons College, Boston do post graduate work for her master's degree at night?

Yours with love and accumulated resentment,

Mrs. Regina Andrews
115th Street Branch of the
New York Public Library
New York City

The Annual Report of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

for the year ending 31st March, 1945

It is gratifying to be able to record another year of progress in the endeavour to advance the Colonial peoples. The Government has greatly intensified its service in the colonies in the social, educational and economic spheres and has granted more representation to the people of several colonies in the government of their countries.

The Colonial Welfare and Development Act, 1945.

The most important event has been the enactment of another Colonial Welfare and Development Act, which provides a sum of £120,000,000 to be spent on social welfare and economic development in the British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories over ten years beginning from the 1st April, 1945. This will increase the annual grant for this purpose from £5,000,000 to an average of £12,000,000. It also extends the period during which these grants will be made to 1955, instead of 1950. It contains another improvement on the Act of 1940 which granted £5,000,000 a year, in that any portion of the annual grant not spent in any financial year will not lapse into the Treasury and be lost to colonial development. Members of Parliament, who are members of the General Committee of this Society, were untiring in pressing this imperfection in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 on the attention of the Government. Of the £25,000,000 available under that Act up to 31st March, 1945 only £5,500,000 had been spent. The explanation given by the Government for failure to spend more has been that men and material have not been available to spend more. It is hoped that the war will have reached its end by the time this Report is submitted to the Annual General Meeting and that men and material will be available thereafter to carry out colonial development in the fullest measure possible. The Committee will exercise vigilance to see that this is done.

The West African Cocoa Marketing Scheme

Another commendable step taken by the Government is its decision to establish in the Gold Coast and Nigeria organizations under Government control to market all the cocoa exported from those countries. In September a White Paper was published by the Government stating that the £3,676,253 profit made by the British Government on its purchase and re-sale of West African cocoa during the war years would be used as to £1,250,000 of it to

endow cocoa research and as to the rest to found organizations under Government control in the Gold Coast and Nigeria to market cocoa. This statement of policy indicates that the Government has recognized its responsibility for stabilizing the price of colonial products and it will make a beginning towards that end with cocoa. Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor of Kenya, said recently that " it is idle to talk of Colonial Welfare until prices are paid for Colonial products which make it possible." No truer statement has ever been made and it is to be hoped that it will have the influence on Colonial policy which it deserves.

It will be remembered that soon after the Government took power at the beginning of this war to buy all of the cocoa produced in the Gold Coast and Nigeria and export it, the General Committee of this Society learnt that the cocoa was being re-sold at a profit and that the profits were not being used for the benefit of people in West Africa. They addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies pointing out the injustice of this course and urging that the producers were entitled to these profits. The Secretary of State at first maintained that the British Government had taken the risk of buying the cocoa and re-selling it and that it was therefore entitled to the profits. The Committee, however, persisted in their representations and the Secretary of State later gave an assurance that the surplus left over on the termination of the Government's marketing of cocoa would be set aside for the benefit of the West African cocoa growers. The decision set out in the White Paper will give effect to that assurance.

Since the publication of the White Paper the Committee has written to the Secretary of State expressing their admiration of his decision to establish cocoa marketing organizations under Government control, at the same time drawing attention to some imperfections in the scheme. They have suggested that the principle of sharing future profits with the producers, after building up an adequate Reserve Fund should be introduced into the Scheme and that part of the money available should be spent in teaching Africans how to prepare raw cocoa in their own homes for their own consumption, so that they may partake of this nourishing food, instead of growing it entirely as an export crop, which they produce. A reply has been received from the Secretary of State that these representations will receive his careful attention.

Statement of Policy on the Amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

On the 10th October, 1944 welcome statements were made in the House of Lords and the House of Commons simultaneously, by the Colonial Ministers, on future policy in regard to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which calmed fears that negotiations may have been proceeding for the amalgamation of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia. They said that while His Majesty's Government realize that the Government of Southern Rhodesia still adhere to their view that the three territories should be amalgamated, they had come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of the territories cannot be regarded as practicable under existing circumstances. His Majesty's Government, however, recognizes that there should be the closest possible co-ordination of the policy and action of the three territories in all matters of common interest. With this end in view a Standing Central African Council covering the three territories has been set up. The Council will be consultative

in character and its general purpose will be to promote the closest contact and co-operation between the three Governments on all matters of common concern, as may be agreed between them, but it is contemplated that it should deal especially with communications, economic relations, industrial development, research, labour, education, medical, agricultural and veterinary matters, and currency.

It is gratifying to know that His Majesty's Government do not contemplate yielding to a demand which was made publicly in 1941 by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for the transfer of the control of the administration of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia from the Colonial Office to the Government of South Rhodesia, because Native Policy in Southern Rhodesia is based on the principle of segregating Africans from Europeans in different parts of the country (as it is in the Union of South Africa) while the policy in the territories under the control of the Colonial Office is to accord to all races equality of rights in every part of the country.

Following the demand made by Sir Godfrey Huggins the Committee of the Society addressed a memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (then Lord Cranborne) making representations against yielding to the demand. Later Lord Cranborne received representatives of the Society and assured them that His Majesty's Government did not contemplate such a course but that it was still a matter of delicate negotiation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia and that a public statement could not be made at that stage. Later Lord Hailey visited the three territories and reported on Native Policy in them. His Report has not yet been published. It would have been deplorable if Segregation had been extended to more of Southern Africa and His Majesty's Government are to be congratulated on their decision.

HD 8091/76

Reform in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia.

On the 10th October, 1944 the Colonial Ministers also announced reforms in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia. The number of nominated unofficial members has been increased from one to five, three of whom will represent the interests of the African community. None of these are Africans at present but it is the intention of His Majesty's Government that African interests in the Legislative Council should be represented by Africans as soon as a suitable basis of representation can be built up. Provincial African Councils have been set up in Northern Rhodesia and when these have had sufficient experience, an African Central Council will be established consisting of delegations from the Provincial Councils. It is the intention that in due course African members from the Central Council should sit on the Legislative Council to represent African interests.

In April, 1944 the Committee wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies pointing out that limitation of the franchise in Northern Rhodesia to "British subjects" virtually excluded the African inhabitants of the territory from the franchise, as they are not "British subjects" but "British protected persons" and this is, in effect a Colour Bar. The Secretary of State replied saying that the Under Secretary of State, the Duke of Devonshire, would be willing to receive a deputation from the Society to discuss the matter. On the 13th June a deputation led by Mr. Edmund Harvey, M.P. and comprising Sir Alan Pim, Colonel Sir S. Gore-Brown and Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge waited on him. Extension of the franchise to British protected persons was

urged but the Duke of Devonshire stated that there were considerable practical difficulties in the way of adopting that course. The deputation then urged alternatively that indirect representation should be granted to Africans by election through the Provincial Councils as had been done in the Union of South Africa. Since then increased representation in the Legislative Council of African interests had been granted in Kenya, Nyasaland and the Gold Coast and it is contemplated in Nigeria.

Land Policy in Kenya.

The Committee has corresponded during the past year with the Colonial Office on Land Policy in Kenya. They pointed out that recurrent famine, supported by the findings of more than one Land Commission have shown that the African population of Kenya has not enough land. While the Africans lack land over 1¼ million acres of land reserved for settlement by Europeans is unused and they suggested making this land available to Africans on the same terms that it would be granted to Europeans. The Colonial Office has expressed itself unwilling to depart from a promise given to the European settlers in 1908 that none of the land in the area reserved for Europeans would be alienated to Africans but has stated that a programme of improving the fertility of land already reserved for Africans will be actively pursued to increase production of food.

Mauritius.

Riots occurred on a sugar plantation in Mauritius towards the end of 1943. This had been preceded by the publication of a Report on Labour Conditions in Mauritius by the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which showed that Mauritius produces a single crop, namely sugar, that the people are almost entirely dependent on that crop and live mainly on imported food, that the rise in the cost of living during the war had been out of all proportion to the increase in wages. While wages had increased by 30 per cent. the cost of food had increased 100 per cent. and of clothing 300 per cent. The Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies pointing out that there is a marked disparity between wages and the cost of living and suggested that food should be subsidized as a war measure to even up this disparity and relieve the distress of the people. They drew attention to the fact that Excess Profits Tax on the profit of the sugar plantations in Mauritius was yielding a substantial revenue. A reply was received that £262,500 had been provided to subsidize food and that endeavour was being made to influence employers of labour to give their employees a free meal a day.

The South African Protectorates.

Consequent on a statement made by General J. Smuts in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa in March, 1944 that the administration of the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland should be transferred from the Dominions Office in London to the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Committee prepared a memorandum setting out reasons why His Majesty's Government should not accede to that request and sent it to both the Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Secretary of State

for the Colonies. Replies were received that the Society's representations would receive the careful consideration of these Ministers. It is believed that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet addressed a formal request to His Majesty's Government in England for the transfer of these territories but, judging by public statements made by General Smuts and other South African Ministers, that request is likely to be made after the war. If it is made the Committee will oppose it as it has always done, until the Native Policy of the Union of South Africa approximates to the Native Policy pursued in the territories administered by the Crown and until the people in the Protectorates signify their desire to enter the Union of South Africa.

ABYSSINIA.

During 1944 the Emperor of Ethiopia terminated by notice the Agreement entered into between his Government and the British Government on 31st January, 1942. During the negotiations which resulted in the making of a new Agreement between the two countries on the 19th December, 1944 the Committee suggested to the Foreign Office that assurances be sought from the Ethiopian Government that the suppression of slavery would be actively pursued and that they should be embodied in the Agreement. The Agreement, however, does not contain any such assurance, which is regrettable.

L/P&S/77
40/8/04

THE CHARLES RODEN BUXTON MEMORIAL.

In response to suggestions from many admirers of the life-work of Charles Roden Buxton for the advancement of peoples in dependent territories, the Committee, in conjunction with the Committee on Slavery and Protection of Native Races of the Society of Friends and the Executive of the League of Coloured Peoples launched an appeal for a fund to established a Charles Roden Buxton Memorial Library which has met with a generous response. The Fund now amounts to £1,309 in money and several gifts of books. By arrangement with the Colonial Office the library will be placed in the Colonial Centre established at Collingham Gardens, Earls Court, London, by the Colonial Office for the use of people from the Colonies. Enemy air attacks caused the Colonial Office to suspend preparations for the reception of the books in the Colonial Centre but it is hoped that as soon as that danger is definitely passed it may be possible to establish the library. The Fund will be vested in trustees and, if sufficient is available, part of the Fund will be invested to add books to the library annually and to repair any that become worn.

THE I.L.O.'S DRAFT CONVENTION ON MINIMUM STANDARDS OF SOCIAL POLICY IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES.

A survey of the past year would not be complete without mention of the Recommendation on Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories approved by the representations of forty-one nations, of the British Dominions and of India, held on the invitation of the International Labour Organization at Philadelphia in April, 1944.

This Recommendation in the words of the British Government delegate to the Conference, Mr. G. Tomlinson, M.P. " is and should be taken as a broad directive—a Charter, if you wish—on colonial policy affecting all dependent

territories everywhere". The General Committee wrote to the Governments of Great Britain and to foreign Colonial Powers expressing their hope that it would be adopted as an International Convention and applied to the dependent territories under their control and received encouraging replies from all of them.

The Annual Meeting, 1944.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on the 15th June, 1944 in the Livingstone Hall, London. Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. read a paper to the meeting on "The Economic Development of Africa" which has been published as one of the pamphlets of the Society. Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, D.S.O. (Member for Native Interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia) addressed the meeting on "Colour Bar", and Professor Norman Bentwich, M.C. also addressed the meeting on Ethiopia. Both of their addresses have been published as pamphlets of the Society.

Addresses at Meetings.

The Secretary has been invited by various organizations including the Lecturers Conference of the Royal Empire Society, the Imperial Institute, the League of Coloured Peoples, the National Council for Women, the British Society for International Understanding and the National Peace Council, to address meetings and has done so on "International Action in Relation to Colonies", "Conditions in the West Indies" and "Opportunities in the Colonies". He has also been one of a Brains Trust at Reading on Colonial Questions.

New Members of the Committee.

The General Committee has been strengthened during the past year by the appointment of Mrs. C. Wilberforce and Miss Freda White. Mrs. Wilberforce is the widow of Colonel Wilberforce, a descendant of William Wilberforce and is keenly interested in colonial questions. Miss Freda White is the well known writer on the "Mandates System" and a frequent contributor to the press of articles on colonial problems.

Changes of Officers.

Mr. Neville Connell, who had been appointed as Assistant to the Secretary in October, 1943, resigned his appointment in May, 1944 to take up an appointment elsewhere. Mr. Roderick Ede was appointed to succeed him and assumed duties in August, 1944. Mrs. E. K. Southgate (better known to the members of the Society as Miss Batty) resigned her appointment as Assistant Secretary as from 31st August, 1944 after twenty-six years of devoted service to the Society.

The General Committee expressed to her their regret at her resignation and their appreciation of her long and faithful work for the Society and presented her with a silver salver suitably inscribed, and a cheque subscribed by members of the Committee. Miss E. de Tunzelman has been appointed as Bookkeeper-Stenographer of the Society and assumed duties as from 12th February, 1945.

OBITUARY.

We deplore the loss of many valued members of the Society. Sir Robert Hamilton died in July, 1944. He was a Vice-Chairman of the General Committee and had taken a very active part in the work of the Society. His death is a great loss to the Society. Mr. Travers Buxton died in January, 1945. He had had a life-long association with the Society, having at one time been the Honorary Secretary, and later a Vice-Chairman of the General Committee. No one has done more for the Society than he, and he will be particularly remembered for the active part he took in the campaign for the reform of the administration of the Congo. Captain G. C. Grey, M.P., fell in action in France in August, 1944. He had been a member of the General Committee since 1941 and it is to be deplored that his conspicuous ability and devotion to public work has been lost, especially in the difficult times ahead of post-war reconstruction. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury died in October, 1944. He had been a Vice-President of the Society for many years and his clear and courageous moral leadership will be sadly missed. Lord Polwarth died in August, 1944. He had long been a member of the Society and accompanied Lord Noel-Buxton as one of the Society's representatives on its mission to the Emperor of Ethiopia in 1933.

Other losses include Mr. C. E. Alexander, Sir Thomas Barlow, Miss L. A. Copeman, Hugh T. Crosfield, Mr. A. E. Kitching, Mrs. A. K. Maynard, Mr. W. E. Nicolson, Miss Elizabeth Sturge, Miss Jean Fowler, Mr. E. Bonville Fox, Dr. Norman Leys, Alfred W. Oke, Miss C. G. K. Scovell, Sir Daniel Stevenson, Sir Hanns Vischer, Miss E. Wigley.

C. W. W. GREENIDGE, *Secretary*. CHARLES ROBERTS, *Chairman*.

17*th May*, 1945.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1945.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries		1,005 9 1
,, Rent, Rates and Insurance		141 9 0
,, Housekeeping, Lighting, etc.		45 5 7
,, Printing and Expenses of *Reporter*, Pamphlets, etc.	315 14 2	
Less Sale of *Reporter*, Pamphlets, etc.	2 14 10	
		312 19 4
,, Postages		36 1 11
,, Travelling Expenses		50 0 0
,, Stationery and Sundry Expenses		116 11 3
,, Expenses of Meetings, Lectures, etc.		3 13 6
		£1,711 9 8

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Subscriptions		953 10 7
,, Donations	74 2 3	
,, Special Donations to meet deficit	131 1 0	
		205 3 3
,, Dividends		433 1 11
,, Contributions from the Committee for the Welfare of Africans in Europe towards Office accommodation and Clerical assistance		25 0 0
,, Sale of Books		2 6
,, Balance being excess of Expenditure over Income for the year carried to Balance Sheet		94 11 5
		£1,711 9 8

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1945.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rebecca Hussey Charity Fund		112 4 8
Sir John Harris Research Fund :		
Balance at credit at 1st April, 1944	2,193 5 1	
Add Dividends and Interest received during year	66 1 0	
Further Contributions	181 13 0	
	2,440 19 1	
Less Expenditure during year	— — —	
		2,440 19 1
Accumulated Fund :		
Balance at credit at 1st April, 1944	10,448 10 10	
Excess of Expenditure over Income	94 11 5	
		10,353 19 5
Carried forward		12,907 3 2

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at Bank		128 12 1
Cash in Hand		3 8 7
Sir John Harris Research Fund :		
Post Office Savings Bank	535 19 1	
£1,800 Savings Bonds 1960-70	1,800 0 0	
£100 3½% War Loan	105 0 0	
		2,440 19 1
(Approximate Market Value of Investments at 31st March, 1945, £1,914.)		
Stock of Books		17 6
Sundry Debtors—Welfare of Africans in Europe		25 0 0
Carried forward		2,598 17 3

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		12,907 3 2

We have audited the above Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1945, with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

The Investments are in the name of the Century Assurance Company Limited, acting as Custodian Trustees, who certify that they hold the Securities on behalf of the Society.

The special Receipts and Payments in respect of the China Fund and of the Charles Roden Buxton Memorial Fund have not been brought in the Accounts.

FAIRBAIRN, WINGFIELD & WYKES,
Chartered Accountants.

67 Watling Street,
London, E.C.4.
15th May, 1945.

ALFRED BROOKS,
H. J. TAPSCOTT,
Hon. Treasurers.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		2,598 17 3
Sundry Investments at Book Value :		
£1,000 3% Defence Bonds	1,000 0 0	
£470 3% Savings Bonds 1960-70	470 7 0	
£1,000 Gas, Light & Coke Co. 3% Consolidated Debenture Stock	605 0 0	
£1,103 14s. 2d. Port of London Authority 3% Stock 1929-99	1,047 18 1	
£1,348 11s. 1d. Government of the Commonwealth of Australia 3½% Registered Stock 1946-49	1,372 9 4	
£750 Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited 5% Debenture Stock 1959-89	751 19 6	
£250 Middlesex County Council 4% Redeemable Stock 1952-72	269 16 0	
£374 19s. Metropolitan Water Board 3% "E" Stock 1953-73	345 16 0	
£400 City of Bloemfontein 4% Inscribed Stock	415 11 0	
£182 4s. 8d. Borough of Harrogate 3% Stock	171 17 0	
£503 2s. 3d. Manchester Corporation 3% Redeemable Consolidated Stock 1958-63	498 11 0	
£250 Central Electricity Board 3½% Stock 1963-93	243 1 0	
£402 8s. 10d. Leicester Corporation 3% Redeemable Stock 1958-63	400 9 0	
£200 London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority 3¼% Stock 1955-75	204 11 6	
£342 Reckitt & Sons Ltd. Ordinary Stock	1,350 18 0	
£159 London Power Co. 3½% Redeemable Debenture Stock 1952-72	159 5 1	
£675 4% Funding Loan 1960-90	721 1 8	
£325 2½% Funding Loan 1956-61	279 14 9	
		10,308 5 11
(Approximate Market Value at 31st March, 1945, £11,619.)		
		£12,907 3 2

Subscriptions and Donations

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, 1ST APRIL, 1944, TO 31ST MARCH, 1945.

Names.	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
Aberdeen, Bishop of	10 6	
"A.F.P."	10 0 0	
Albright, Miss M. C.	10 0	
Alexander, Mrs. C. B.	5 0	
Alexander, C. E.	1 1 0	
Alexander, Mrs. C. E.	1 1 0	
Alexander, Miss J. (1943 and 1944)	4 0 0	
Alexander, W. J.	2 2 0	5 0 0
Allan, Miss J.	1 1 0	
Allen, Mrs. A. J. C.	10 6	
Allen, Dr. Bernard	1 1 0	
Allen, Miss E. L.	10 6	
Allen, Mrs. Stafford	2 6	
Allin, John W.		13 0
Allison, Mrs.	10 0	
Andrews, S. S.	10 6	
Angus, Mrs.	2 2 0	
Anonymous	10 0	
Appleton, Miss E E.	2 6	
Appleton, Wm. B. and Marion	1 1 0	
Archibald, John	1 1 0	
Armstrong, Miss A. M.	2 6	
Ashby, Miss E. C.	2 6	
Atkins, F.	10 6	
Atkinson, J. Shera	1 1 0	
"B"	10 6	
Backhouse, Mrs. E.	5 0 0	
Baillie, Miss Helen (1943-44)	2 2 0	
Baird, Rev. M. U.	10 6	
Baker, Philip J. Noel, M.P.	10 6	
Balfour, Mrs. B. R.	10 0	
Barbour, G. F.	2 17 10	
Barclay, J. Gurney	1 1 0	
Barclay, Mrs. R. L.	1 1 0	
Barker, Mrs.	5 0	
Barlow, John C.	5 0	
Barnes, Mrs. E. S.	1 0 0	
Barrow, Miss F. M.	2 2 0	
Bateson, Edward	2 2 0	
Bayne-Powell, Mrs.		1 0 0
Beale, Miss E. R.	10 0	
Beale, Mrs. E. P.	10 6	
Beccles Friends' Meeting		1 5 0
Beddy, Miss E.	5 0	
Bee, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.	10 6	
Bendorffe, Mr. and Mrs. H.	5 0	
Benham, Mrs. S. J.	1 1 0	
Bennett, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Biggar, Miss A.	1 1 0	
Bigland, Mrs.	5 0	
Binney, C. N.	10 6	
Birkett, Lady	1 1 0	
Blake, Dr. Mabel	14 0	
Blake, Rev. R. A.	3 0	
Blakeley, Miss	10 6	5 0
Blakeney, T. S. (India)	15 0	
Blumlein, Mrs. S. J.	10 6	
Boeke Trust Committee (1944 and 1945)		20 0 0
Bond, Mrs. E. M.	5 0	
Boone, A. P.		3 0 0
Bowen, Com. J. H.	1 1 0	
Boyd, The Misses	15 0	
Braithwaite, Alfred W.	10 6	

Names.	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
Braithwaite, Mrs. J. B.	1 1 0	
Braithwaite, J. F.	1 1 0	
Bridgeman, R.	10 6	
Bridgwater Preparative Meeting		1 1 0
Brigham, Bernard H.	1 1 0	
Bromley Women Citizens' Association	10 6	
Brooks, Alfred	1 1 0	
Brooks, Basil	2 2 0	
Brown, The Misses C. and F.	10 6	
Brown, Rev. T. Temple	5 0	
Browne, G. S.	10 6	
Brunner, Sir Felix, Bart.	1 1 0	
Bryden, A. L.	2 2 0	
Bryce, Ernest	1 1 0	
Bryson, Mr. and Mrs.	2 2 0	
Buchanan, J. Gray	1 1 0	
Buckley, Hon. O. B.	10 6	
Bull, Rev. Father H. P.	10 0	10 0
Bunning, G. H. Stuart	2 2 0	
Bunsen, Mrs. de	3 8 11	
Bunsen, Bernard de	1 1 0	
Burd, Miss M.	10 6	
Burns, Rev. J. H. L.	10 6	
Burris, F. M.	1 1 0	
Burton, Sir Montague	1 1 0	
Burtt, Bevington	2 2 0	
Burtt, Henry K.	1 0 0	
Burtt, Mary B.		5 0
Buxton, The Countess	2 3 5	
Buxton, Dowager Lady	2 10 0	
Buxton, A. F.	5 0 0	
Buxton, Rev. Barclay F.	1 0 0	
Buxton, B. Godfrey	1 1 0	
Buxton, Mrs. D. F.	5 0 0	
Buxton, Lt.-Col. E. North	2 2 0	
Buxton, Miss E.	10 6	
Buxton, H. F.	2 0 0	
Buxton, Miss K. H.	1 0 0	
Buxton, Sir T. F., Bart.		5 0 0
Buxton, Travers (the late)	7 10 0	
Buxton, Miss V. C. Audrey	1 1 0	
Cadbury Trust, Barrow and Geraldine S.	25 0 0	
Cadbury, J. Hotham	1 1 0	
Cadbury, Mrs. John W. (1943 and 1944)	10 0	
Cadbury, Miss M. C.	2 2 0	
Cadbury, Paul S.	2 2 0	
Calcutta, Bishop of	1 0 0	
Candler, Miss	2 2 0	
Carpentaria, Bishop of	10 6	
Carpenter, John (Collection Box)		7 1
Carpenter, Mrs. H. F.	10 0	
Carr, Mrs. E. S.	10 6	
Carr, Miss Mildred E.	2 5 0	
Carter, Mrs. G. P.	10 6	
Carter, R.	5 0	
Cartwright, A.	1 1 0	
Cecil, Miss M. E.	10 6	
Champness, Mrs. A.	10 0	
Champness, Miss D.	5 0	
Chance, F. H.	1 1 0	

Names.	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
Chance, Lady	10 6	
Charrett, F.	2 6	2 6
Chesson, W. H.		10 6
Chesterton, Mrs. C.	1 1 0	
Chirgwin, Rev. A. M.	10 6	
Clark, Dr. Hilda		5 0 0
Clark, Mrs. J. B.	10 0	
Clark, Miss Mary B.	2 6	
Clark, Roger	2 2 0	3 3 0
Clarke, Dr. C. Belfield	1 1 0	
Clarkson, Ronald P. G.	10 6	
Clibborn, Alice	1 1 0	
Coates, Arthur	5 0	
Cockburn, Rev. J. H.	10 0	
Coghill, The late Miss K. M.	1 0 0	
Coker, A. S. O.	1 2 6	
Colchester Friends' Meeting (Collection)	13 0	
Collet, C. E.	1 1 0	
Collier, Miss	10 6	
Colman, Miss E. M.	1 1 0	
Colman, Miss H. C.	1 1 0	
Connell, N.	1 1 0	
Conybeare, Very Rev. W. J.	1 1 0	
Cooke, Mrs. W. Ternent	10 0	
Coombs, Miss A. A.	2 6	
Copeman, Miss L. A. (Exors. of the late)	1 1 0	
Coppock, Miss A.	10 6	
Coupland, Professor R.	1 1 0	
Cowan, Mrs. D. I.	1 1 0	
Crosfield, Hugh T. (the late)	10 0	
Cruddas, Miss E.	1 0 0	
Curry, S. E	10 6	
Cuthbert, Wm.	10 0	
Darnbrough, Mrs.	10 0	
Daryngton, Rt. Hon. Lord	1 1 0	
Daubney, Miss D. H.	1 1 0	
Davidson, Mrs. J. A.	2 6	
Davies, Mrs. Barrs	10 6	
Dell, H. E.	15 0	
Dingwall, Dr. E. J.	10 6	4 6
Dobson, Mrs. B.	3 0 0	
Donald, Miss E.	10 6	
Doubt, A. G.	2 6	
Dove, Miss D. J. M.	10 6	
Drake-Brockman, Lt.-Col. R.E.	1 1 0	
Draper, A.	2 6	
Drummond, Rev. R. J.	4 11	
Drury, D.	10 6	
Dunwoody, R. B.		5 0
Durrant, Miss A. D.	10 0	
Dymond, C. J.	10 0	
Eddison, J. A.	10 6	
Edlund, Mrs.	2 6	
Edwards, J. P.	10 6	
Edwards, Mrs. M. E.	1 1 0	
Edwards, Mrs.M. H.	1 1 0	
Egypt and the Sudan, Bishop in	10 6	
Elderkin, T.	1 1 0	
Elgey, A. H.	1 0 0	
Eliott, J. Thompson	10 6	
Emmott, Mrs.	2 2 0	
Estermann, T.	10 6	
Etheridge, Bishop	10 6	
Evans, Miss B. R.	1 1 0	
Evans, Rev. Canon F. J.	10 6	
Ewing, Rev. J. W.	2 6	
Fairbank, Miss C. J.	2 6	
Farmer, Miss Alice K.	1 0 0	
Farquharson, Mrs. G.	10 6	
Farrer, Miss	10 0	
Fawcett, Miss P. G.	14 6	6 6
Ferris, Miss Grace	1 1 0	
Few, Mrs. J. E.		10 0
Fisher, Mrs. Corbett	10 6	
Fitch, Mrs.	5 0	
Forrester Rev. D. M.	10 6	
Fox, A. F.	1 1 0	
Fox, E. Bonvile (the late)	1 1 0	
Fox, J. Howard	1 1 0	
Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall	2 6	
Fox-Bourne, W.	2 0 0	
"F.P.J."	10 0 0	
Franklin, Mrs. H.	1 0 0	
Fraser, Mrs.		10 0
Fraser, A. R.	1 1 0	
Fry, Miss A.	1 1 0	
Gairdner, Miss	2 6	
Gale, Mrs. A.	10 6	
Galway, Sir Henry	10 0	
Garnett, Mrs. C.	1 1 0	
Garnett, Maxwell	10 0	
George, Bishop of (Cape Province)	10 6	
Gibbins, W. W.	1 0 0	
Gibbon, Sidney	3 0	
Gilbert, L. H.	10 6	
Gill, Evan R.	10 6	
Gill, H. A.	1 1 0	
Gillett, Mrs. J. P.	3 8 11	
Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.	1 1 0	
Gillett, Mrs. Richenda	1 0 0	
Gillett, Mrs. H. T.	1 0 0	
Gillie, J. Wilson	10 0	
Gillie, Mrs. E. G. D.	1 1 0	
Glover, Mrs. M.	1 1 0	10 6
Gooch, G. P.	5 0 0	
Goodger, Miss Mary	2 0 0	
Gore-Browne, Col. Sir S.	2 2 0	
Gosden, J. H.	1 1 0	
Gosling, H. W.	1 1 0	
Gould, Miss E.	2 6	
Grace, Mr. and Mrs. S.	1 1 0	
Graham, J. B.	1 1 0	
Grant, D.	1 1 0	
Gray, Miss L. G.	2 6	
Gray, Rev. S. D.		5 0
Green, Rev. Canon Denton C.	10 6	
Green, Captain L. H.	10 6	
Greenaway, F. A.	1 0 0	
Greenidge, C. W. W.	2 0 0	
Greenland, A.	1 1 0	
Gregory, Miss D.	1 1 0	
Greves, Miss S.	10 0	
Grey, Major-Gen. W. H.	1 1 0	
Griffith, Miss O. C.	3 6	
Grimes, K. W.	2 6	
Guildford, Bishop of	1 1 0	
Gulbenkian, C. S.	10 10 0	
Gurney, Mrs. A. R.	2 6	
Gurney, Dr. H. M.	10 6	
Gurney, Samuel	10 0	
Hanbury, D.	1 0 0	
Hardie, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Harris, Lady	1 1 0	
Harris, J. A.	10 6	
Harris, Miss M. G. E.	1 1 0	
Harris, Ronald E.	10 6	10 6
Harrop, Mrs. S. E.	1 0 0	
Hartree, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Harvey, T. E., M.P.	1 1 0	
Haslewood, Com. H. L. and Mrs.	1 1 0	
Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. and family		10 0

Names.	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
Hawkins, W. Slade ..	10 6	
Haworth, Miss D.	1 1 0	
Headley Brothers	5 0 0	
Henderson, Dr. A. H. Abel (1943-44)	5 0 0	
Henson, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hensley	1 1 0	
Hewit, Miss E. M.	2 6	
Hibbert, G. K.	10 6	
Hield, The Misses	1 1 0	
Hilditch, Thos.	5 0	
Hill, Miss H. H.	2 6	
Hill, Miss Mary	10 6	
Hills, Mrs.	10 6	
Hirst, F. W.	5 0	
Hoare, The Misses	3 0	
Hodges, Rev. C.	3 6	
Hodgkin, Miss A. M. ..	1 0 0	
Hodgkin, H. Olaf	2 6	
Hodgkin, R. H.	1 1 0	
Hodgkin, Mrs. T. E. ..	2 2 0	
Holdsworth, Mrs. Violet ..	10 6	
Holt, John	1 1 0	
Holt, Jonathan C.	1 1 0	
Horsnaill, Mrs.	10 6	
Houseman, Miss E. G. ..	10 0	
Housman, Laurence ..	2 2 0	
Howard, Dr. Robert ..	1 1 0	
How, Mrs. D. Walsham ..	10 6	
Howe, Arthur J.	10 6	
Howell, Walford	2 6	
Howgate, Miss	5 0	
Hoyland, Mrs. J. W. ..	2 6	
Hudson, T. M.	10 6	
Hughes, Mrs. F. R. ..	5 0	
Humphrys, J. (U.S.A.) ..	1 1 0	
Hurnard, S. F.	1 1 0	
Hurrell, H. G.	1 1 0	
Husband, C. C.	5 0	
Hyde, Miss M. J.	2 6	
Hynd, Dr. David (Swaziland)	1 0 0	
Ibbotson, Rev. Percy (1943-44)	2 2 0	
Innes, Geo. A.	10 6	
Iran, Bishop in	10 6	
Jack, Mrs.	5 0	
Jackson, The Misses ..		1 0 0
Jackson, Miss E. M. ..	5 0	
Janes, H. C.	2 2 0	
Jeffery, Miss G. M.	2 6	
Jefferies, Miss M.	10 6	
Jenkins, A. I.	1 1 0	
Jenkins, Miss C.	10 6	
Jenkinson, H. E.	1 1 0	
Johnson, Miss S. A. ..	10 6	
Jones, A. Creech, M.P. ..	10 6	
Jones, Arthur E.	2 6	
Jones, Mrs. E.	10 0	
Jones, Miss F.	10 0	
Jones, Mrs. Gresford ..	1 1 0	
Joseph, Miss L.	5 0	
Judd, H. G.	10 0	
Karney, Rt. Rev. A. ..	10 6	
Keene, Mrs.	2 6	
Kilgour, Miss	1 0 0	5 0 0
King, Mrs. A. J.	10 0	
Kingdon, Mrs.	5 0	
Kitching, Rt. Rev. Bishop A. L.	5 0	
Kitching, Miss S. L. ..	2 6	
Kitching, A. E. (the late) ..	1 0 0	
Klingberg, Prof. F. J. ..	1 1 10	
Kneen, W. H.	5 0	
Knight, Miss M.	10 0	

Names.	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations £ s. d.
Lahore, Bishop of	1 1 0	
Lampnell, A. J. C.	10 6	
Langham, John (1943-44) ..	4 4 0	
Latham, Rev. H.	10 6	
Lawrence, Mrs. C. Mabel ..	10 0	
"L.B."	10 0 0	
Leather, Misses H. and M. ..	10 0	
Lee, Miss E. R.	14 6	
Lee, Miss M.	2 6	
Lefroy, Mrs. Charles ..	3 3 0	
Le Roy, Mrs. P. L.	1 0 0	
Leighton, Brian	1 1 0	
Lelliott, F. G.	10 6	
Lenwood, Mrs. F.	3 0 0	
Leonard, A. G. K.	2 6	
Leverhulme, Rt. Hon. Viscount	1 0 0	
Lewis, F. T. Wolseley ..		10 0
Lidbetter, Miss H. M. ..	2 6	
Lidderdale, Mrs. W. K. ..	10 6	
Lindley, Sir Frank	10 6	
Linney, Mr. and Mrs. B. ..	10 6	
Littleboy, Miss A. L. ..	10 0	
Lloyd, Rev. Canon E. W. ..	2 0 0	
Lord, Miss Caroline		1 0 0
Lound, Bertram R.	5 0	
Low, Miss	2 6	
Lowe, Dr. Lucy G.	10 0	
Luff, Mrs.	1 1 0	
MacBain, Rev. S.	10 6	
Macfadyen, Sir Eric ..	1 1 0	
Macfie, Mrs. M.	1 1 0	
MacInnes, Prof. C. M. ..	10 6	
Mackintosh, Miss C. W. ..	10 0	
Macleod, Mrs. C. C.	10 6	
Macleod, Major T. and Lady Aurea	5 0 0	
Mackay, Rev. Canon (1945 and 1946)	1 1 0	
Macy, Mrs. S. B.	1 0 0	
McCulloch, Miss A.	10 0	
McKerrow, Mrs. W. L. ..	10 6	
McVicker, Wm. H. ..	2 2 0	
Majekodunmi, Dr. A. O. (W. Africa)	10 6	
Malcolmson, Mrs. M. R. ..	1 1 0	
Malcolmson, Mrs. W. K. ..	10 6	
Mander, Sir G., M.P. ..	1 1 0	
Mann, Miss J. de L. ..	10 6	
Manning, Lady	1 1 0	
March, Mrs. L. D.	10 0	
Marsden, A. H. and R. ..	2 0 0	
Marsh, Dr. C. A.	10 6	
Marshall, Miss C. E. ..	1 1 0	
Masasi, Bishop of	10 6	
Massey, The Misses	1 1 0	
Mathieson, Miss M. L. ..	10 6	
Mayer, R. S.	10 0	
Meek, Dr. C. K.	10 6	
Melanesia, Bishop of ..	10 6	
Mennell, R. O.	1 10 0	
Middleton, Rt. Rev. Bishop of	2 6	
Milliken, H. E.	10 0	
Milman, Miss	3 6	
Mitchell, R. T.	10 6	
Mitcheson, Miss M. W. ..	1 0	
Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. E.	1 1 0	
Moody, Dr. Harold ..	10 6	
Moon, E. R. P.	1 0 0	
Moon, Dr. R. O.	1 1 0	
Moore, Mrs. B.	10 6	
Moore, Mrs. E.	1 6	
Moore, R. D. L.		10 0
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Sturge	5 0	
Morgan, Mrs.	10 6	
Morgan, Miss C. F.	10 6	

Names.	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
Morgan, Miss M. Carey ..	2 2 0	
Morland, Mrs. E. B. ..	10 0	
Morland, Mrs. O.	1 1 0	
Morris, Miss H. G.	10 6	
Morrison, Miss E. M. ..	10 6	
Mumery, Mrs.		2 6
Murray, Rear-Admiral A. J. L.	1 0 0	
Murray, Dr. A. V.	10 6	
Murray, Prof. Gilbert and Lady Mary	2 0 0	
Murray, John		5 0
Napier, Sir Walter	10 0	
National Peace Council of New Zealand	10 6	
Neilson, Rev. Ian D. ..	2 6	
Neville, Miss E. M.	5 0	
New Barnet Friends' Meeting	10 0	
Newton, Mrs. O. M. ..	5 0	
Niger, The Bishop on the ..	10 6	
Noel-Buxton, Rt. Hon. Lord	10 0 0	
Noel-Buxton Trust ..		25 0 0*
Norris, Mrs.		10 0
North-West Australia, Bishop of	10 6	
Nuttall, Mrs. M.	1 0 0	
Nyasaland, Bishop of ..	1 1 0	
Obasa, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Oldham, Rev. J. E.	10 6	
Oliver, Mrs. E.	5 0	
Olivier, The Lady	10 0	
Ollerenshaw, Miss G. ..	6 0	
Organ, E. J.	10 6	10 6
Osborn, H. Derry	10 6	
Oxford Friends' Meeting ..	1 3 0	
Padwick, Mrs.	5 0	
Palser, Dr. J. E. J.	14 6	
Payne, Donald		2 0
Payne, Miss Janet E. ..	10 6	
Paton, John G., Mission Fund	1 1 0	
Patteson, Mrs.		1 0 0
Peach, Mrs. H. H.	10 6	
Pearce, A. Preston	10 0	
Pearce, Rev. S. F. (Ceylon)..	1 0 0	
Pearson, W. R.	5 0	
Peckover, The Hon. Alexandrina	20 0 0	
Perham, Miss M. F.	10 6	
Perry, Miss E.	1 1 0	
Pethick-Lawrence, Rt. Hon. F. W., M.P.	1 0 0	
Picken, Rev. E. P.	10 6	
Pim, Sir Alan	1 1 0	
Pim, Lady	1 1 0	
Pim, Conrad A.	10 6	
Plender, Rt. Hon. Lord ..	1 1 0	
Plummer, Edwin C. ..	5 0	
Pole, Major and Mrs. D. Graham (1943 and 1944)	2 2 0	
Pollard, F. E.	5 0	
Ponsonby, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Pretoria, Bishop of	10 0	
Pretty, Miss	10 6	
Price, Mrs.	2 6	
Prickett, Rev. W. E. ..	10 6	9 6
Pritchard, A.	1 1 0	
Pumphrey, Miss E. L. (1943 and 1944)	4 4 0	
Quebec, Dean of	1 1 0	
Rack, R. S. and E. H. ..	5 0	
Radley, Mrs. F. E. and Philip	1 1 0	
Raffety, F. W.	1 1 0	
Rathbone, Miss E., M.P. ..	5 0 0	
Reading Liberal Association (Collection Box) ..		3 8
Reckitt, A. L.	2 2 0	
Redmayne, W. B.	2 0 0	
Rice, Miss L. Talbot ..	5 0	
Rice, M. G. Talbot	1 1 0	
Richardson, Miss A. M. ..	10 6	
Rickman, Mrs.	5 0	
Ridges, J. Rendel	5 0	
Riley, B., M.P.	1 1 0	
Rischbieth, Mrs.		1 1 0
Roberts, Charles	20 0 0	
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THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER AND ABORIGINES' FRIEND

Series VI Vol. 1, No. 1

APRIL 1945

This picture is of Albert Namatjira, the Australian Native Water-Colour Artist. The Earl of Listowel has written a special article on "The Australian Aborigines" for this issue.

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The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

49-50 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

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THE

ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY

EXISTS TO MAINTAIN JUSTICE FOR NATIVE RACES

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[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the Journal is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views and statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES*

By The Earl of Listowel

DURING a short visit to Australia last Summer I was able to discuss the aboriginal question with expert authorities in all the five States that have an aboriginal minority. I met anthropologists, missionaries, and administrators, and in the Northern Territory I visited some aboriginal camps and settlements. But the time at my disposal was too short, and the opportunities of contact with informed people were too few, for any exhaustive study of this grave social problem; the conclusions I have been able to draw are, therefore, extremely tentative, and subject to revision in the light of a more extensive acquaintance with the relevant facts.

Organized Tribal Society has Ceased to Exist

The most general feature of contemporary aboriginal life is the break-up of the tribal organization, a process which started with the first impact of white civilization on aboriginal society. The steady disintegration of tribal life has been accelerated since the war by the demand for man-power for the production of foodstuffs, and by the development of the Northern Territory as an operational theatre. Save for a few geographically isolated patches in Northern Queensland and the Northern Territory and for certain islands adjacent to the mainland, organized tribal society has already ceased to exist. It follows that a policy of segregation in native reserves has been outdistanced by events. It is no longer possible to preserve a social organism perfectly adapted for many centuries to the Australian climate and physical environment, and the only hope of survival for the indigenous inhabitants is their successful integration within the social and economic structure of the European type of civilization. But the difficulty of fitting a paleolithic hunting people into the framework of a 19th Century industrial society can scarcely be exaggerated, and fast declining numbers show that unless the transition is carefully and deliberately planned, the aboriginal race may die out before this fusion between the new and old has been successfully effected.

The really decisive factor will be the seriousness with which the white man will accept his moral responsibility for the welfare of the black fellow. It is impossible to burke this issue. For so long as public opinion is indifferent to the plight of the aboriginal interested in him only as a source of labour supply, or at most as an object meriting legal protection from violence and fraud, democratic legislatures have no warrant for active intervention on his behalf. No Government could embark on an extensive programme of social betterment and economic rehabilitation, involving, as it would, very considerable expenditure of public money, without knowing in advance that the electorate desired this exercise of governmental benevolence at their expense. What is needed most of all is a revolt of the individual conscience against the

* This article expresses the author's personal opinions and in no way represents the views of His Majesty's Government, of which he is a member.

outcast status of the aboriginal. This explosion of moral feeling would need to be ignited by leading figures in the professions and public life, for their example would be required to start a nation-wide crusade such as our ancestors launched against slavery and the slave trade.

There are already many indications that the negative attitude of protecting the black-fellow from the rapacity and violence of the white settler, a policy that held the field for many years, has yielded in favour of a constructive programme of welfare and trusteeship in harmony with the public declarations of a Mandatory and Colonial power. When war broke out the States were spending more money than ever before on their aboriginal wards, and the Commonwealth Government had actually, by extending to them child endowment and maternity grants, brought half bloods and pure aborigines alike into the ambit of its expanding system of social services.

Absence of Common Native Policy Throughout

A fatal obstacle to rapid progress is the absence of any common native policy throughout Australia, supported by ample funds, and applied with suitable adjustments to local conditions in all the States with an aboriginal minority. This will continue to be impracticable so long as the aborigines remain a State responsibility, and until the power to deal with their affairs has been transferred to the Commonwealth Government. An interesting parallel may be drawn from India, where, in spite of Provincial autonomy, the backward tribes throughout the whole of British India are a reserved subject administered by the Viceroy at his discretion through the agency of Provincial Governors. Among the results of divided authority is the fact that Western Australia, the poorest of the States, has the largest number of aborigines to pay for out of its budget, and that each State Legislature pursues its own way without undue regard for the doings of its neighbours. It would, of course, be open to the Commonwealth Government to acquire a new Federal responsibility by agreement with the States. Although the referendum on post-war powers for the Federal Legislature was rejected, it is still possible to transfer by mutual agreement a specific responsibility from State to Federal authority. If some of the States were unwilling to relinquish a function they may consider that they are discharging more efficiently than the Federal Government, they might, nevertheless, agree to facilitate an immediate enquiry by a Royal Commission into the economic and social conditions of the aborigines. The recommendations of such a Commission would serve both to define the aims of a long term post-war policy, and to prescribe the most suitable agency for carrying such a policy into effect.

If both these efforts to secure a uniform and progressive native policy were to collapse in the face of insoluble differences, it might still be possible for the Commonwealth Government to encourage others by the application of a model policy to its own dependents in the Northern Territory. In this region it is directly responsible for a larger number of aborigines than any State save Western Australia. The principle aim of such a policy would be to restore self-confidence to the Aborigines, and to inject a new hope into their veins, by helping them, through schemes of vocational training and subsequent opportunities of employment on stations or as small farmers, to become active and self-supporting members of a modern agricultural community. To achieve this object they would have to participate in certain social services financed from public funds. This would guarantee to their dwindling population a reasonable standard of health by ensuring indispensable medical treatment, and

conditions of housing and sanitation at least good enough to arrest the spread of tuberculosis and epidemic diseases.

Commonwealth Minister for Native Affairs Needed

But no Governmental policy, however enlightened it may be, can expect to materialize in improved social standards without the necessary administrative machinery. It is accepted practice in democracies on the British pattern that, when dealing with any major function of Government, the executive is represented by a Minister directly responsible to the Cabinet for the discharge of duties carried out by the staff of his Department. There is at this moment in the Commonwealth Government no Minister for Native Affairs, but only a Commonwealth Adviser, who is himself a Civil Servant responsible to the Minister in charge of the Home Department. In this country we constantly acknowledge the increased social or military significance of a Governmental responsibility by creating a new Ministry to handle it. The latest example of this is the establishment of a Ministry of Civil Aviation, by separating civilian air travel and transport from the use of aircraft for military purposes. There is no other way of giving an important issue of policy, which has aroused the concern of public opinion, a sufficient degree of ministerial attention and initiative.

This change would also facilitate the recruitment and training of a body of highly qualified native administrators, who would replace in areas inhabited by the aborigines the existing system of police protectors. The growth of an expert and specialized native service with linguistic, administrative, and anthropological qualifications, would be no more than a logical extension of methods already applied with considerable success to turn out the admirable Colonial officers who now administer Australian dependencies overseas. A system of police protectors, whatever its merits may have been in the past, could hardly be expected to stand up to the added strain of a sudden inrush of complex and positive duties thrown upon it by the minimum requirements of an active policy of native welfare.

No one who has visited Australia can doubt that the magnificent qualities of the typical Australian, his hatred of social privilege, his passionate feeling for the under-dog, his glowing pride in the great new country that inspires him with a loyalty second to none, are bound to lead, when the pressure of war relaxes, towards a new deal for the patient and kindly aboriginal.

FUTURE OF NIGERIA

THE changes in the constitution of Nigeria proposed in the White Paper (Cmd. 6599) are considered so important that the Colonial Secretary has decided that public opinion both here and in Nigeria should be given an opportunity to examine and discuss them. Before any action is taken there is likely to be a debate in the House of Commons. The Governor has kept before him the need to promote the unity of Nigeria, to provide adequately for the diverse elements which make up the country, and to secure greater participation by Africans in the discussion of their own affairs. The three most important features of the proposals are the introduction of Regional Councils as a necessary measure of decentralization, a widening of the basis of representation to bring established native authorities within the legislative machine, and an immediate advance along the road to responsible government represented by the grant of unofficial African majorities on both the Legislative and Regional Councils.

OBITUARY

Mr. TRAVERS BUXTON

WE deeply regret to record the death on the 29th January of Mr. Travers Buxton, Vice-Chairman of the General Committee of the Society and the Editor of "THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER AND ABORIGINES' FRIEND." No one had been longer connected with the Society and no one has ever worked more devotedly for its aims. Inheriting the outlook and humanistic traditions of his family, he devoted his whole time to the work of voluntary organizations which watch over the interests of those who come within the scope of their aims.

Of the organizations for which he worked the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society took the premier place. From his early manhood he had been a member of the two societies of which the present Society is a fusion and for many years he had been the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. On the fusion of the two societies in 1909 he became the Honorary Secretary of the joint body, the Editor of "THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER AND ABORIGINES' FRIEND" and worked devotedly for many years with Mr. and Mrs. (later Sir John and Lady) Harris who were appointed Organizing Secretaries with him. Later he relinquished the Honorary Secretaryship and became a Vice-Chairman of the Committee. This he held until his end came.

His courage and tenacity—an Inspiration

He will be particularly remembered for the active part he took in the campaign for reform of the administration of the Congo, which resulted in the termination of the Rubber régime, associated with the name of King Leopold II of the Belgians, and the substitution of rule by the Belgian Government, which quickly instituted reform. In this work his courage and his tenacity were an inspiration to his colleagues. While his main interests were the advancement of backward peoples, he had many others. He was a devoted member of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church and an office bearer for forty years. He was also a supporter of the Howard League for Penal Reform and a prison visitor. His kindness, sympathy and wise counsel will be remembered by many whom he visited. He was a barrister, but did not practise law. As a member of the Petty Sessions Bench of Marylebone, however, he put his legal training to good use, and was conspicuous for his good judgment and common sense.

Mr. Buxton carried with him an old-world calm and dignity which inspired confidence in his judgment. This was well-considered, well-balanced and sound. The Society has lost in him a devoted worker. He will long be held in esteemed and grateful memory.

In appreciation of Mr. Buxton, Lady Harris writes :

"With the passing of Mr. Travers Buxton the Anti-Slavery Society has lost the one who for a long period of years was its mainstay—quiet, unobtrusive, shunning the lime-light, yet withal a personality to be reckoned with when slavery in any of its forms called for vigorous action. Writing to me not so long ago he enclosed an old letter from an elderly supporter of the Society, Miss Martelli, in which the Society's action was commended over some specific issue. Mr. Buxton casually mentioned that the late writer of that letter was largely responsible for his appointment as the Society's Secretary in succession to the late William Allen. In so doing she introduced to the cause a life wholly devoted to its service right to the end, for Mr. Buxton may be said to have died

in harness attending to his duties as Vice-Chairman when he was obviously tired and near the end of his long career.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Buxton dates back to 1905 when my husband and I had recently returned from Central Africa where we had been eye witnesses of the maladministration of the old Congo Free State and the horrors of the Rubber régime. At home E. D. Morel and others including Lord Monkswell, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Alfred Emmott and Harold Spender had helped to form the Congo Reform Association to enlighten public opinion in Great Britain, America and European countries. Such a group would have been incomplete without a Buxton and Mr. Travers Buxton as the Secretary of the old British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, became an active participator in this movement.

He frequently took long journeys to preside at meetings of the Congo Reform Association as well as his own Anti-Slavery Society. One meeting was held at his hospitable home in Crowborough where one sometimes met distinguished people whose sympathies Mr. Buxton had enlisted. These included Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle, and Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon Wood and others. Mr. Buxton continued his active interest until the Congo Rubber régime was brought to an end by the death of King Leopold in 1908."

A Wise Counsellor

"Almost simultaneously the able Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society—Mr. Fox Bourne—passed away and the two Societies with kindred aims were amalgamated. This proved too great a task for a constitution not over strong—together with the Editorship of "THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER AND ABORIGINES' FRIEND". Consequently my husband was asked to take over the organizing work of the rapidly growing Society. In this connection he worked with and formed the highest opinion of Mr. Buxton and of his integrity and common sense—often referring to him as "A wise counsellor and a steadying influence". All down the years since those earlier days he was never found wanting. His regular attendance at his office and at Committee meetings would have left a conspicuous blank if he had not been there and that we have now to experience.

During his long term of office the Anti-Slavery Society was engaged amongst many other interests, in investigating the abuses on the Portuguese Cocoa growing islands of San Thomé and Principe exposed by the late Henry Nevinson and Joseph Burtt, also the Rubber traffic on the Putumayo in South America. Public opinion created largely by the Anti-Slavery Society demanded and secured reform in both these cases. Mr. Buxton was a worthy descendant of the Thomas Fowell Buxton, who collaborated with William Wilberforce in the House of Commons to bring about the abolition of slavery in British territories.

His position in later years as Vice-Chairman of his Committee again emphasized his calm demeanour and wise judgment and here again he will be greatly missed, but not by the Anti-Slavery Society alone, for other organizations had the benefit of his active support and these too will miss the presence of a good friend and a Christian gentlemen."

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday, 7th June, at 2.30 p.m., in the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster. Miss Margery Perham and Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., have consented to address the meeting. The subjects of their addresses will be announced later.

£120,000,000 FOR THE COLONIES

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

The Debate on the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill 1945 was opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 7th February. This Bill marks the complete departure from the old doctrine of self-sufficiency, that while it is wrong for this country to take money from the Colonies, equally there is no necessity for this country to give money to the Colonies ; and that every Colony must develop itself from its own resources. This doctrine led to growing inequality between the standards in the various Colonies for, whereas a country which was already rich, by the use of those riches could further develop its own resources, a colony which was poor, had not the means to take the only step which could in the future relieve that poverty.

The main provisions of the Act of 1940 were to provide annually a sum of £5,000,000 for welfare and development and a sum of £500,000 for research annually over a period of 10 years from 1941 to 1951. One of the defects of that Act was that any of the £5,000,000 not spent in one year could not be carried over to the next but had to be returned to the Treasury. The war conditions made it difficult to spend the full amount granted, with the result that only £1,000,000 was actually spent in the first three years and only just over £2,500,000 in the first four years. During the year just ended (31st March, 1945) £3,000,000 will have been spent alone and next year about £5,000,000 will be spent.

Under the new Bill the method is to grant a capital sum over the whole of the 10 years subject only to the limitation that no more than £17,500,000 may be spent in one year and the sums made available under the Act of 1940 will be doubled, namely, £120,000,000 is to be spread over 10 years. The term which was from March 1941 to 1951, has been extended to the period from March 1946 to 1956.

Growing opportunity for the people themselves

The fund is of course never intended to be and never could be the sole and permanent support of all the social requirements of the whole of the Colonial Empire. The social standards of a country must depend upon the resources, skill and energy of its own people and the wise and full use they make of their internal wealth. It was to enable them to start their education and health services, to develop their communications and to deal with their water power in the confident belief that when they have been enabled to make that start it will lead to an increase of their own resources out of which they will then be able to maintain a decent social standard.

For many Colonies this fund is not the only source from which they can draw for these purposes, as they have during the course of the war built up considerable balances of their own, and have improved their taxation machinery with the result that a larger proportion of the resources are at the command of Government. In some colonies too, there are possibilities of internal loans. Colonel Stanley welcomed the provision of private capital to develop the economy and any particular secondary industries of these territories. However it was not his intention to help the " get-rich-quick " type of investor to get staggering profits, but there would be opportunity for a reasonable dividend. The investor has no right to expect any privileged position and he will have to come into the territory as a partner not a master. There should be a growing

opportunity for the people of the territories themselves, to be linked through their capital contributions with the industries of their own country. One of the difficulties is that they are apt to find that the most productive form of investment is money-lending, so that they will have to learn to accept a smaller and safer return on a more reputable form of investment Another difficulty is that they lack managerial experience so that they are not in the position to direct the new businesses which are set up.

Colonial Development Companies—a possibility

There is a possibility that the Colonial Governments might run Colonial Development Companies, to provide capital and managerial experience to assist the local investor and to enter into partnership with the investor from outside not with the idea of themselves going into industrial businesses and running those industries permanently, but with the idea of filling this gap, to give enterprise a start, and gradually to be able to pass over to the private investor in the Colony both the capital burden and the managerial responsibility in the industries.

Colonel Stanley assured the House that there are no direct benefits that the taxpayer of this country gets from the Colonial Empire, there is no contribution made by the Colonial Governments to the Treasury here, nor are the Colonial markets closed to anybody, in fact only 24 per cent of the imports into Colonial territories came from Great Britain, while 76 per cent came from the rest of the world, and that only 35 per cent of Colonial produce came to this country. Neither is it true that enormous profits are made to-day by private industry. It is true that there have been some good bargains and some big profits made.

He believed there is a genuine desire among the people of this country to help, even at some sacrifice to themselves, people with whom they have been so long associated, to a better standard of life. For, if we had not had the strategic position which the Colonial Empire supplies, this country would not have survived the period during the earlier stages of the war when we had to stand alone.

Low Standard of Life must be Raised

In the Colonial Empire, we have millions of people at present on a low standard of life. If we can make even a comparatively small addition to their purchasing power, there will be presented vast new markets which will be of great mutual advantage. Sir Frank Stockdale has recently been appointed as Adviser on Development at the Colonial Office. It is not his job "to impose on the Colonies a new heaven pre-fabricated in Whitehall," one cannot do it, it is wrong to do it, because one has to allow the maximum opportunity for the people of the territories themselves to be associated with this planning, since it is their future that is being planned. It is they who must have the greater say. But the Colonial Office must have financial supervision, and must see that a proper balance is kept between the demands of each Colony and between development and welfare, between education and health and between agriculture and industry. Finally the experience gained in one Colony must be available to all Colonies. The most serious shortage is shortage of tried personnel.

Colonel Stanley was followed by Mr. Pethick-Lawrence who urged that the method adopted by Sir Frank Stockdale in the West Indies should not only be allowed to continue, but that similar machinery should come into

existence for other parts of the Empire. With regard to Mauritius, he asked why conditions were only improved in our Colonies after there had been riots, for surely we should try to satisfy grievances before they came to the point of disturbance and trouble? He also wished to be assured that the local people were adequately consulted before development schemes were crystallized into an unchangeable form. He felt that as far as the ownership of the minerals themselves and the mining royalties were concerned, they must be in the hands of the Government.

Mr. de Rothschild supported the idea of establishing a Colonial Development Company in the various Colonies themselves. Mr. de Chair drew attention to the bottleneck created by the fact that all matters requiring decision have to go before the single individual called in the Colonies, the Colonial Secretary. He is the Adviser to the Governor, who is the sole channel of communication with the Secretary of State in this country. The solution is to delegate responsibility to new officials created on a pattern something analogous to Cabinet Ministers, in this country. He stressed the great need for Annual Reports, as it gave a great stimulus to the Colonies to have to prepare them. He hoped there would be an Empire Exhibition in London after the war.

Dr. Morgan wanted to know why West Indians did not receive appointments on the Anglo-Carribean Commission. Are there no West Indians capable of doing these jobs?

Colonel Sandeman Allen had been in East and West Africa recently and one of the saddest things there is the very high proportion of venereal disease. He thought that a lot of the return on the minerals taken out of Africa should go back in the form of improvements in the lives of the natives. The main two priorities should be health and education. Vice-Admiral Taylor thought too that education was the foundation of the successful development of the Colonial Empire. Mr. Glenvil Hall said that there was a great need to strengthen the hands of administrative officials from the Governor downwards with the power to enforce the teaching, that they are trying to inculcate into the natives.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Smiles added that there was no power to enforce medical regulations and that far more than 300,000 people die in Africa every year from preventable disease. Money should be spent on research. Some of the tropical disease will have to be stamped out before these poor people have the energy to work as they should.

Need for new Colonial Development Policy

Mr. Ben Riley pointed out that it was no use providing the money at all, unless there was effective machinery which could utilize adequately and efficiently this new parliamentary policy of spending the money. It must be spent. Since the 1940 Act we have actually spent in these last five years not the £25,000,000 available, but only £2,860,000. Nor need it always be said that it was due to the universal lack of manpower and materials, for during the 11 years from 1929 to 1940 we had spent only £8,500,000 of £11,000,000 available and £2,500,000 was unspent. He suggested that a special department of the Colonial Office should be set up charged with the development schemes provided for under this Bill and composed of men with economic and business experience who would devote their time under the direction of the Secretary of State to seeing that the whole Colonial field was served.

Mr. Stewart deplored the present system of a series of unrelated *ad hoc* advisory committees, when opinion in all parts of the House and Colonial Empire wanted one co-ordinating body. A Colonial Advisory Council should

be set up by Parliament and its actions defined in an Act of Parliament. All major issues in relation to the Colonies should be referred to the Council and in addition to advising the Secretary of State on such matters, the Council should have power itself to investigate enquiries and to make reports. In each Colony a system of regional consultative councils, containing representatives, not only of ourselves and the Colonies, but of all the Powers with colonial interests in that neighbourhood should be adopted, and that principle should be extended not only to the West Indies, but to Africa, the Far East and elsewhere.

Also he urged the need for a thorough geological survey of the Colonial Empire ; and that there should be attached to the staff of each Governor, a highly qualified Commercial Counsellor.

Mr. Dugdale welcomed the Bill provided that all the money was spent ; that it was spent economically with firms that paid fair wages and that it was spent for the benefit of everyone and not merely for the Europeans. Major Keating hoped that large numbers of Army training centres that had done first class work in training for war would be used to obtain equally good results for training for peace.

Colonel Stanley in summing up agreed that in the spending of this money it was essential to see that it was spent upon valuable development work and not on sporadic enterprises and that the local people should be consulted, for nothing could be done in the Colonies without the approval of the local legislature. No problem is more important or fraught with greater consequences for the future than that of the returning soldier. Plans for making a proper comprehensive geological survey are well advanced. It is quite impossible to reorganize the Colonial administration at the moment, as it means the addition of a large number of important new posts, and the necessary people to fill these appointments cannot at present be found. Health and education were very important, and he felt that development Companies should be the responsibility of the Colonial Governments.

SOCIAL POLICY IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

ON 31st January the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, meeting in London, took a decision intended to strengthen its machinery for examining colonial social problems. It decided to create a Committee on Social Policy in Dependent Territories to advise the Office on guiding principles to be observed in the treatment of the special problems of social policy arising in dependent territories.

The Committee will be composed of twelve independent members and of three Governing Body members (Government, employer and worker). Nominations will be approved at the next meeting of the Governing Body to be held in Quebec in the Spring. The employers on the Governing Body, however, have already nominated as their representative Mr. W. Gemmill of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

The International Labour Conference adopted in 1944 a Recommendation concerning social policy in dependent territories. This Recommendation is now being considered by the Governments. A supplementary Recommendation will come before the next session of the Conference to be held in Paris in the Autumn.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, THE LIBERATOR

Centenary of His Death

FEBRUARY 19th was the centenary of the death of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Liberator, who died on the 19th February, 1845, at Northrepps Hall, Norfolk. He came of East Anglian stock of the Essex branch of the Buxton family and was born in 1786. All his life he championed the oppressed and the unfortunate. He strove for prison reform with Elizabeth Fry, his sister-in-law; he fought against the harshness of the criminal laws; he backed catholic emancipation; he supported the distressed weavers of Spitalfields when the silk trade collapsed and he helped to bring about the abolition of Suttee—the burning to death of Indian widows. The greatest work of his life was his struggle for the abolition of slavery.

After business success in London he began his public work in 1816 by helping to relieve the distress of the Spitalfields weavers. About the same time he joined with Elizabeth Fry in improving the lot of the prisoners at Newgate. He toured the London prisons where he found "a system of folly and wickedness which surpassed belief" and he published a pamphlet on prison discipline. On reading this Wilberforce wrote to him: "I hope you will soon come into Parliament and be able to contend in person as well as with your pen, for the rights and happiness of the oppressed and friendless." The next year (1818) he was returned as Whig member for Weymouth and one of his first pieces of Parliamentary work was to secure the appointment of a Committee to examine the state of the prisons and to help pilot a Prison Reform Bill through the Commons. He then tackled mitigation of the harshness of the criminal law. No less than 230 offences, including forgery and sheep stealing were then punishable with death and Buxton urged abolition of the death penalty for everything except murder. In 1826 he saw his labours brought to fruition, when Peel came to office and drastically amended the Penal Code.

Created baronet in recognition of his great work

In 1824 Wilberforce, who had secured the abolition of the trade in slaves from Africa to the West Indies, appealed to Buxton to take up the question of slavery itself. He had married Hannah Gurney and to his mother and the Gurneys he owed his early abhorrence of slavery and the slave trade. First he became associated with the African Institution, which sought to prevent contravention of the law of 1807.

In 1823 the Anti-Slavery Committee had been formed, of which he was a member. On accepting the appeal of Wilberforce, Buxton moved a resolution in the Commons that slavery was repugnant to the Christian religion and to the principles of the British Constitution and that it ought to be abolished throughout the British colonies. He was assailed with the utmost violence by the then powerful slave-owning interests. In 1833 his efforts were crowned with success, when the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery was passed.

Wilberforce, whose mantle as the leader of the humanitarian forces in Great Britain had been inherited by Buxton lived just long enough to hear of the passage of the Bill. In recognition of his great work Queen Victoria created Buxton a baronet in 1840. His Parliamentary career finished with

defeat at Weymouth in 1837, but his activity remained unabated. He laboured for the opening up of Africa by commerce, and the supersession of the slave kidnapper by the legitimate trader. He brought about the expedition to the Niger and in 1839 he became the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial reform. His activity throughout life was inspired by religious motives. Seldom has a public figure been so sensitive to religious conviction. He was by no means an orator, but throughout his life, his faith gave grandeur to his politics.

He was buried in the chancel of Overstrand Church on the north Norfolk coast, and was given a memorial between Wilberforce and Granville Sharp in Westminster Abbey.

COLOUR BAR AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

POLICY OF BRITISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

The following Statement of Views and Policy on the subject of the Colour Bar and Racial Discrimination in Dependent Territories is issued by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and has been signed by the main missionary bodies, including the Friends Service Council. The Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches associates itself with this statement.

THE Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland is deeply thankful for the repeated affirmation of responsible statesmen of the United Nations that there must be full freedom of opportunity for all the peoples of the world, without discrimination on racial grounds. It affirms that the prevention of the spread of such discrimination and the speedy elimination of it where it exists are obligations, not only of common justice, but also of the Christian Faith, which holds that mankind is made in the image of God, and that all men, whether coloured or white, are of equal worth in the sight of God.

The Conference, therefore, urges that the British people, who through Parliament are ultimately responsible for the administration of British colonies overseas, should not tolerate in those colonies any artificial barriers to the progress and prosperity of the native inhabitants, and should support all Government efforts to remove them. According to clear evidence briefly summarized in the book " Colour Conflict " (Edinburgh House Press), such barriers at present exist. In Northern Rhodesia a colour bar, maintained by the White Trade Unions, prevents the employment of Africans on the railways or in the mines on other than low-paid unskilled work. A similar colour bar more extensive in scope, particularly in the municipal areas is firmly established in Southern Rhodesia which, though otherwise in effect an independent Dominion, still requires the formal sanction of the Crown for legislation affecting native interests. The exclusion of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya from large areas of their own country, and the hardship occasioned by the Pass Laws, are further examples of discrimination which are bound to be attributed to racial prejudice.

The Conference is well aware that great benefits have been brought to the native peoples through British rule, settlement and commerce, and that much further progress is being planned. It is confident that the people of this country, when alive to the facts, will demand fair play for every man whatever his colour, by which policy alone the spirit of true partnership in colonial affairs can develop. It would view with grave misgiving any changes in the existing political status of African territories at present under British control

which would impair or limit in any way the power of the British Government to give the fullest effect to this policy, or subject the native population to policies based on different principles. Any such abdication of responsibility by the British people would seem to be a breach of trust. It would delay indefinitely the fulfilment of the just hopes of the native people, and as a result would accelerate the growth of racial bitterness.

The Conference strongly endorses the following words from a statement of the Episcopal Synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa, which though referring in the first place to the Union, have wider application. "We affirm that the effect of Colour Prejudice is cruel, wasteful and dangerous; cruel for it deprives those who are its victims of the opportunity of making full use of their capacities and talents, and so causes frustration and despair; wasteful, for it deprives the community of the skill of many which would otherwise be used for the benefit of all; dangerous, for unjust treatment meted out by one section of the community to another creates fierce and ever-increasing resentment, with results that no one can foresee."

OVERHAUL OF MAURITIUS LABOUR ORGANIZATION

IN view of the unsatisfactory revelations made in the recent Report of the Commission on the 1943 Mauritius disturbances as reported in our January 1945 issue, the trade union law has now been amended to provide for the employment as officials of an association of persons, who at any time have been employed in the industry which the association represents. Comprehensive proposals for constitutional reform have been received in this country from the Governor, and Colonel Stanley promises that there will be no unnecessary delay in the process of discussions here and in Mauritius. In addition measures for increasing the efficiency of the Labour Department in Mauritius have already been taken. These include the following:

(a) The new Director of Labour is not now employed on other duties unconnected with his own Department, and is able to devote his whole time to the work of the Labour Department.

(b) The senior staff of the Labour Department have been increased to three effective officers instead of one, in addition to six labour inspectors instead of five.

(c) The staff of the Labour Department are now decentralized, each senior officer being allotted a group district.

(d) Poor Law Administration has been handed over to a supervisor under the general supervision of the Director of Labour.

(e) A special officer has been appointed to assist in the establishment of trade unions and in the re-establishment of industrial courts.

(f) Progress is being made in setting up a works council in each undertaking.

(g) The peripatetic Industrial Court is now fully in operation.

(h) The Labour Advisory Board has been constituted a Wages Board to advise on minimum wage rates and hours of work.

In addition to these measures, the Governor proposes to appoint an Indian Magistrate as an extra Assistant Director of Labour, and the status of inspectors who will reside in their districts when accommodation is available is to be improved. The early visit of an experienced Trade Union official to Mauritius is expected. Further reorganization proposals are under close examination in the Colony.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN UGANDA

THE most serious strikes which have ever taken place in Uganda took place in January, and Colonel Stanley reported in the House that :—

On 8th January there was a small strike of township and Public Works Department labour in Masaka, Uganda. On 9th January this spread to factories, where the strike was settled and the labour returned to work on 15th January.

On 11th January there were scattered strikes of lower paid labour in Kampala, and on 15th January the strikers, who had rejected all invitations to negotiate with the Government, resorted to acts of violence and disorder, accompanied by stoning of the police, looting of shops, and intimidation of other workers. The majority of the African employees of the Government and commercial interests in Kampala ceased work.

Subsequently the strike spread to Jinja and Mbale and again to Masaka, and, although it was generally unaccompanied by disorders, isolated clashes with the police and military occurred, including one outside Koja, where the military were compelled to fire upon a rioting African mob estimated at 1,000, killing four and wounding 10. The total number of casualties at Kampala and elsewhere is eight Africans killed, 15 Africans wounded, one Indian died from injuries by stoning, and several police and one British N.C.O. injured.

The general situation is now normal, all labour having returned to work. The Governor is appointing a Commission of Inquiry under the Chief Justice to inquire into the disturbance.

War Bonus much Higher in Kenya

Discontent has been caused among the poorer classes of the population by the high cost of living and in particular the greatly increased cost of essential piece goods, the acute shortage of which has operated to defeat price control in spite of all the Government's efforts to the contrary.

There has also been dissatisfaction at the fact that the increased war bonus introduced by the Uganda Government last year was considerably lower than the corresponding scheme in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley said in reply to Mr. Sorensen on 7th February, that arrests have been made in connection with the disturbances and that increased bonus rates for Government employees have already been announced for immediate introduction by the Kabaka.

On 7th March Colonel Stanley reported that Samwiri Wamala lately Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda has been deported by the Governor, with the concurrence of the Kabaka, by an Order under the Deportation Ordinance.

In reply to a question by Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. Ben Riley, Colonel Stanley said that the Governor had reported that he had ordered the detention under Uganda Defence Regulation No. 23 of five persons, including the president and secretary of the Motor Drivers' Trade Union because he had reasonable cause to believe that they had recently been concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety and that by reason thereof it was necessary to exercise control over them. There is no justification whatever for the suggestion that intimidation is being practised ; and the additional military Forces are being progressively withdrawn.

NON-NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

ON 20th December, 1944, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make any statement regarding the proposals for promoting non-native settlement in Tanganyika; and whether any steps have been taken to implement the Tanganyika Development Report of 1940. Colonel Stanley replied by reading the following address of the Governor of Tanganyika to his Legislative Council on 7th December, 1944.

In December, 1938, Sir Mark Young, in a statement before the Legislative Council, laid down certain principles which guided the policy of the Government as regards the expansion of non-native settlement. These principles continue to be the accepted policy of this Government. They provide that within the limits necessarily imposed by factors such as the available land and labour supply, the encouragement of non-native settlement should be regarded as an integral part of the plans for advancement of the general prosperity of the country, subject always to the condition that the kind of settlement in view is such as to give a reasonable assurance of being economically successful and of contributing to the general development of the Territory. What that Central Development Committee had in mind, was " the encouragement of settlement by non-natives who are prepared to accept the general policy of steady advancement of the standard of living of all inhabitants, not only their own." It is the view of the Government that successful settlement by non-natives on these lines would provide one of the most potent influences in helping to raise the standards of African life. It goes without saying that all plans for the expansion of non-native settlement must be conditioned by a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests and the future needs of the African population and must make due provision for the potential development of possible new types of African Land Settlement.

GOVERNMENT PROFITS FROM CROPS

IN the case of most of the crops grown in African Colonies and bought on Government account, the whole purchase price is paid to the producer, and no profit is made by the Governments of the Colonies concerned. Certain crops as shown below have been purchased by Government organizations and subsequently resold at a profit. In all the later cases the profits accruing are being retained to be used in due course for the benefit either of the producers concerned or of the areas in which production takes place. They will not be used for individual producers.

PROFITS FROM MARKETING

	£
Uganda cotton crop for crop years 1942-43 and 1943-44	2,400,000
Uganda hard coffee crop (to May 1944)	119,400
Nyasaland cotton crop (1943)	15,000
Cocoa, Gold Coast to end of 1942-43 season	2,240,188
Cocoa, Nigeria to end of 1942-43 season	1,169,906
Ginger, Sierra Leone 1942 crop	14,000
	£5,958,494

THE NATIVE IN PARLIAMENT

Questions and Answers

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

KENYA

Forced Labour to be continued. In reply to Mr. Harvey as to whether favourable consideration would now be given to the abolition of forced labour in Kenya in view of the statement of the Attorney-General in the Legislative Council that there were in Kenya some thousands of unemployed male persons, Colonel Stanley replied that the unemployment was amongst Asians and not amongst agricultural workers. The employment of compulsory labour is kept under constant review and will be discontinued as soon as circumstances permit. (6th December.)

Experimental plantings of Coffee by Africans. The purchase price for the 1944-45 coffee crop in Kenya will be £110 per ton. This price represents an increase of £11 10s. per ton above the 1943-44 price. The average monthly wages of labour in Kenya, including value of rations amounted to Sh.22. The area of coffee estates under European management is 82,000 acres. Experimental plantings by Africans amounting to 402 acres in all have been permitted under the Native-Grown Coffee rules 1934, in the native reserves in the Nyanza Province, the Central Province and the Coast Province. The possibilities of extension to other areas and of developing the African coffee industry on co-operative lines are being considered. (13th December.)

Land Settlement encouraged. The Economic and Development Secretary of the Government of Kenya announced that the present policy of His Majesty's Government towards Kenya is to get as many settlers on the lands of the Highlands as the land would hold economically. This in no way alters the policy which has been continued by successive Governments on reserves of white settlers. It is merely a proposal for the better utilization of land in Kenya. The Government has not got similar schemes for the development of the economic interests of the natives. A number of schemes have been approved but they will not be of the same type. (28th February.)

The serious situation caused by increase in crimes of violence and larceny in the colony is engaging the serious attention of the Kenya Government. The Commissioner of Police has established a flying squad, and the numbers of Asian, Arab and African police are being increased. It has been suggested that sentences were not effective owing to the fear of the views of the people of this country, but Colonel Stanley felt that the House was quite prepared for measures to be taken to stamp out these illegalities. (28th February.)

NYASALAND

Nyasaland's Provincial Councils each consist of 20 chiefs and 5 other responsible Africans. The chiefs are chosen as far as possible by the district councils of chiefs, while the Governor appoints the remaining members in consultation with the chiefs of the council.

No Africans, however, sit on the Nyasaland Legislative Council. The Bishop of Nyasaland has the special responsibility among the unofficials of representing African interests. (24th January and 14th February.)

African Civil Servants who enter the Tanganyika Civil Service in Grade 3 and prove to be capable of entering Grade 2 are paid at the same rate for similar work as that paid to non-Africans. Moreover, if an African has reached the maximum of Grade 3 before promotion to Grade 2, he receives two immediate increments of salary upon entering the latter grade. (6th December.)

TANGANYIKA

An Agricultural training scheme for Indians of an experimental nature has been announced by the Tanganyikan Government to provide training for sixteen Indian pupils a year in a two-year course at Morogoro. Enquiries are being made of the Governor as to the prospects of employment for successful pupils and how the land is to be made available to them. (13th December.)

African Assistant Medical Officers receive £96 per annum as the initial salary on the establishment of the Tanganyika Medical Department. There were five posts in 1944, and these officers hold the Diploma in Medicine of Makerere College, which is not recognized for registration by the General Medical School, whereas the initial salary for European Medical Officers is £600 per annum. (31st January.)

A serious outbreak of Rhodesiense sleeping sickness occurred in 1944 in the Kiru area of Mbulu district in the Northern Province. After an intensive survey of the affected area by experienced officers of the Medical and Tsetse Departments, the Tanganyikan Government were advised that, owing to the distributions of the farms and the general nature of the terrain, it was impossible to devise any scheme for the adequate protection of the Kiru area either by clearing or by other means. It was therefore necessary to order the evacuation of all Africans from the Kiru area and to settle them in the neighbouring Magugu area, in which the protective clearing measures were practicable. The removal of the African population from the area meant that non-native settlers could no longer maintain themselves there, and special facilities were offered to them to take up land in the Magugu area. The non-native settlement in the Kiru area consisted of three established farms with a total area of approximately 1,500 acres; and of 12,000 acres of undeveloped enemy-owned land which had been let out on short-term leases. No hope can be held out that the Kiru area will again become suitable for settlement within the foreseeable future. (21st February.)

The East African Industrial Research and Development Board was created in 1942 to continue the work of the East African Industries Technical Advisory Committee founded in 1941 with the object of facilitating the establishment of new industries and processes with the primary purpose of meeting military and civil needs with the minimum quantity of imports. The Board was replaced in 1943 by an East African Industrial Council, set up by the East African Governors Conference and its Executive side was divided into two parts, namely, the East African Industrial Research Board and the East African Industrial management Board. The functions of the Research Board are to conduct the preliminary laboratory and pilot plant tests necessary for the establishment of new industries. It is financed by contributions from the East African Governments. (24th January.)

EAST AFRICA

WEST AFRICA

Native Administrative Officers. The salaries and conditions of service of Native Administration staffs were improved last year. Housing
NIGERIA schemes have been held up by the war, but will be resumed when materials and staff are available. Native Administrative staffs are eligible, equally with African Government officials, both for scholarships to study abroad and for appointments as Administrative Officers, in both cases selection depending on suitability. (13th December.)

The Minerals Ordinance to be considered by the Nigerian Legislative Council is designed to bring the Nigerian law into line with accepted mining practice. It provides for the payment of adequate compensation for the destruction of growing crops, and gives the Governor the power to require the restoration of agricultural land to its original condition after mining. In these and other ways the Ordinance will benefit the African communities concerned. (28th February.)

Release of Mr. Wallace Johnson from restrictions on his liberty took place on 21st October, 1944. To help him to adjust himself
SIERRA LEONE to the new circumstances, the subsistence allowance which he was receiving at the time of his release was continued to the end of January, 1945. (20th December.)

Cocoa Marketing. In reply to Sir L. Lyle as to whether he has yet been able to consider the points put forward by the cocoa trade
WEST AFRICA in opposition to the scheme for the control of West African cocoa promulgated in the recent White Paper, Colonel Stanley said that he had already seen representatives of the Association of West African Merchants and he was proposing shortly to receive a deputation from the British Federation of Commodity and Allied Trade Associations. These two bodies between them cover substantially all the interests concerned in this country. Arrangements will be considered under the post-war scheme to protect the interests of consumers. (21st February.)

WEST INDIES AND AMERICAS

Development Schemes. A number of projects under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1940 covering education, housing,
BRITISH GUIANA social welfare and irrigation are under consideration. Up to the present 45 schemes and five supplementary grants have been made in favour of British Guiana, involving commitments totalling £1,024,188. (6th December.)

A Serious Fire broke out in Georgetown on 23rd February which involved very serious losses in the commercial quarter. Important textile, hardware and drug stores were destroyed, both banks were gutted and a number of government buildings including the post office and the savings bank were destroyed. Foodstuffs were fortunately not seriously affected. The library and museum and the Georgetown club were also destroyed. The question of replenishing essential supplies is being taken up urgently. (28th February.)

Agricultural development schemes have been approved during the last year involving the expenditure of £2,270,000 of which £1,036,600 will be met by free grants and £240,000 by way of loan. A further scheme estimated to cost £427,550 is now under consideration. Generally speaking progress on the schemes is satisfactory but some delay in the early stages will be caused owing to the difficulty of securing qualified staff. (13th December.)

JAMAICA

The Election results are as follows:—Jamaica Labour Party 23 members, People's National Party 4, Independent 5. Four members of the former Legislative Council were returned (one Labour, one People's National Party, and two Independent). 55 per cent of the registered electors recorded their votes. (17th January.)

Who now answers questions about Jamaica? In reply to Mr. Riley about his dissatisfaction with the medical services in Jamaica, Colonel Stanley said "these matters are now primarily the concern of the new Executive Council and Legislature in Jamaica. I should therefore not be prepared to intervene on the question . . . Self-government becomes a farce if in fact the Colonial Office is to retain complete hold upon all matters affecting the Colony." Mr. Creech Jones wanted to know whether he was to understand that the House had abrogated its supervision in regard to welfare and development in Jamaica, and that questions relating to the administration of Jamaica were not to be allowed, since the Secretary of State has not responsibility. Colonel Stanley replied that, that was not the position, as he was willing to answer any question, although he must make it plain that it could not be on every small matter of administration. (28th February.)

Trade disputes. Many differences of a minor character were referred to the Industrial Advisers department in 1943. There were seven stoppages of work and in four of them work was resumed on the advice of the Department. There were no major trade disputes. The Industrial Advisers consists of the Industrial Adviser and ten others. (6th December.)

TRINIDAD

Postal communications. Colonel Stanley was aware that in the British West Indies there is criticism of the delays in the delivery of letters from residents to their relatives on active service and in this country. An air letter scheme has recently been inaugurated between certain Colonies in the area and countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. The remaining colonies intend to introduce the air letter scheme at an early date. (13th December.)

WEST INDIES

Sir Frank Stockdale's post as Adviser on Development Planning has been created as part of the Colonial Office organization to co-ordinate plans for social and economic development now in preparation by Colonial Governments. He will be succeeded as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies by Sir John Macpherson at present a member of the Anglo-American Carribean Commission and head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington. (24th January.)

The Political Future of Newfoundland is uncertain at the moment, but as soon as is practicable after the end of the war in Europe, machinery will be provided for enabling the Newfoundland people to examine the future of the Island and to express their considered views as to the form of government they desire, having regard to the financial and economic conditions prevailing at the time. His Majesty's Government are at present engaged in framing machinery for this purpose. Three members of the Commission of Government have visited this country for the purpose of consultation, and good progress has been made.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Commission of Government have recently made a renewed effort to interest the people in the formation of local councils and several new councils have recently been formed. A local government officer has now been appointed whose duty it will be to maintain contact with local councils and generally to advise them and to encourage the formation of further bodies. Substantial financial assistance is available from Government funds to enable such bodies to find their feet. Apart from these activities within Newfoundland, steps have been taken to provide political education for Newfoundlanders serving in the Forces or in the Newfoundland Forestry Unit with very satisfactory results. (13th February.)

MEDITERRANEAN AND EASTERN

Several hundred Unemployed. There are a few hundred regular wage earning labourers without employment at present. The Government have put into hand a programme of public works estimated to cost about £120,000; in addition over £250,000 will be spent locally during 1945 on projects financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. There are about 20,000 labourers in the island wholly dependent on wages. (21st February.)

CYPRUS

Malaria Control. A scheme is now under consideration for the control of malaria in Mauritius involving capital expenditure estimated to amount to £1,500,000. Anti-malarial work is already being carried out in the Island and the scheme which embodies the recommendations of the anti-malarial engineer (provision for whom is made in a scheme approved under the Colonial Welfare and Development Act) provides for a considerable expansion of that work.

MAURITIUS

The severest Cyclone for many years occurred on 17th January, although the loss of life was comparatively small, the material damage was very considerable. A Fund has been opened and His Majesty's Government have granted £10,000. One tug was sunk and a sugar store destroyed, and throughout the Island serious damage was done to buildings and sugar factories. Labourers' dwellings and the houses of the poorer classes suffered especially heavily and in many areas were almost completely destroyed. Losses of cane cannot be assessed at present, but virgin canes must be replanted in many areas. Cereal foods have been wiped out and vegetable garden produce heavily damaged. The fishing industry has been stopped, and the communications were seriously damaged. A percentage of the power, light and telephone services have been restored. The water supplies are adequate. Fatal casualties are less than twenty.

A further cyclone passed close to Mauritius on 31st January and Rodrigues the most important of the islands dependencies of Mauritius suffered severe damage.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Colonial Development Planning. Sir Frank Stockdale has been appointed to the new post of Adviser on Development Planning which has been created as part of the Colonial Office organization to co-ordinate the plans for social and economic development now in preparation by Colonial Governments. He will be succeeded as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies by Sir John Macpherson, at present a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington. (24th January.)

Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1940. The total expenditure from April 1940 to February 1945 on schemes approved are : £999,800 for development and £37,775 for research for all African territories and £1,861,879 for development and £13,950 for research for the West Indian Colonies. The total estimated commitments on schemes to date are £12,129,639 and £205,608 respectively for African territories and £8,523,911 and £60,750 respectively for the West Indian Colonies. (7th February.)

£3,400,000 worth of Food destroyed. Owing to the lack of shipping, the surplus food purchases from the Colonies had to be destroyed, namely 21,072 tons of West African cocoa (£2,917,000) ; 39,544 tons of Fijian sugar (£248,468) and 33,308 tons of British Guianese sugar (£242,870). (6th December.)

No Anti-Slavery Clause in New Agreement. A new Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, superseding the Agreement of 31st January, 1942 was signed in Addis Ababa on 19th December, 1944 by the Ethiopian Prime Minister on behalf of the Ethiopian Government, and by Lord De La Warr on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In reply to Mr. Edmund Harvey as to whether the Agreement contains any provisions for co-operation between His Majesty's Government and the Emperor of Ethiopia in the suppression of slavery, Mr. Eden said that it did not, but that very active steps were being taken by the Ethiopian Government to suppress slavery. (20th December and 17th January.)

ETHIOPIA

Friends' Ambulance Unit and Ethiopia. In view of the resignation or non-renewal of 13 of the 30 British subjects who accepted appointments in 1942 as advisers to the Ethiopian Government, and the withdrawal of the Society of Friends' Ambulance Unit because of the increasing difficulties of operation, shortage of drugs, funds, personnel and inefficiency in Government administration, Mr. Eden was asked whether further steps are being taken to help forward the health and development of Ethiopia. He replied that the Friends' Ambulance Unit provides about half the European medical personnel at present in Ethiopia and that their intention when they first arrived in Ethiopia at the end of 1942 was to remain in that country for one year only pending the organization of Ethiopian medical services. The Unit has now given its devoted services for twice that period and I understand that the Society of Friends now feel that they should be free to use it elsewhere. The health and development of Ethiopia are matters for the Ethiopian Government although we will assist in obtaining the services of British subjects whom they may wish to employ in a medical or in any other capacity. (20th December.)

The Atlantic Charter and the British Empire. The Prime Minister said that immediately on his returning in 1941 from America, he had made a statement about the application of the Atlantic Charter to the British Empire and India which was the result of very careful Cabinet discussion and which was in effect that the object and purpose and principles of the Atlantic Charter were already being achieved by the process of extending self-government, which has long been in operation. It is a standard of aims, and all the objectives of the Charter were not likely to be attained immediately. It is not a law.

BOOK REVIEW

Citizenship for the Aborigines. By Professor A. P. Elkin. Australasian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W.

The keynote of this book is a strong plea for a National Aboriginal Policy for a unified form of Administration throughout the Australian Commonwealth.

The present position is that four States Governments—New South Wales, Queensland, South and Western Australia, with the Northern Territory (administered by the Federal Government) include almost all the " full-bloods " and " half-caste " aboriginal population of the Commonwealth.

There is a strong and growing public feeling that this is *not* a fair division of national responsibility and that the welfare of these aborigines should not be dependent on certain States which have not the necessary means.

Willingness to hand over their separate responsibility in favour of a unified system (or a closely collaborating system) has been expressed by the Governments of these States.

As Professor of Anthropology at the University of Sydney and as President of the Association of Native Races, Professor Elkin is well qualified to advise and help Australians to clarify their thinking on this important national matter.

The book traces the gradual advance from a negative protective policy and outlook to a conviction and demand that a positive and forward looking policy should be framed and put into operation and stated briefly for these reasons :—

1. In the eyes of the world at large Australia as a whole is held responsible for all aboriginal policies good or bad.

2. The State boundaries coincide, neither with aboriginal tribal or social sub-divisions nor with the three types of regions which are differentiated by geographical conditions and degree of white settlement.

3. The six Administrations have worked and indeed still work, not only under different Acts, but also under differing (as well as separate) definitions and regulations in regard to (a) the sale of intoxicating liquor to persons of aboriginal descent, (b) conditions of employment and payment of wages, etc.

4. The attitude towards Administration—missionary co-operation varies in the different Administrations.

The policy advocated in this book is based on certain convictions—That the explanation of the present primitive condition of the aborigines lies mainly in the fact of their isolation and not in the absence of inherent qualities—that under the care of missions they are definitely increasing in numbers—that their real development requires several generations of training through the creation of independent, self-supporting communities as a necessary stage.

This book is a fine contribution to one of Australia's immediate problems.

B.M.R.

THE
Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

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The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

ANNUAL MEETING

THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, 1945

at 2.30 p.m. in the

LIVINGSTONE HALL, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Chairman: CHARLES ROBERTS, ESQ.

A. CREECH JONES, Esq., M.P., *on*

"The Colonies and International Accountability"

It is regretted that owing to illness MISS MARGERY PERHAM is unable to speak.

Further tickets, although not necessary for admission, may be obtained gratis, from the Secretary, The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society 49 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

49/88/15

[APPLETON-CENTURY]

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20-20-85

June 1, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Harcourt, Brace & Co.
383 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Several months ago we inaugurated plans to publish in the near future a new book by Eleanor Roosevelt, to be entitled "If You Ask Me." Since the tragic death of the late President, Mrs. Roosevelt has assured us that she wants to carry out those plans, and I am writing now to ask your cooperation in preparing the contents of the book.

You may have seen the monthly feature in The Ladies Home Journal which consists of questions, on almost any subject one can think of, asked by readers of the magazine and answered by Mrs. Roosevelt. It is our intention to have about half of the book made up of the most provocative and interesting of these questions and answers. In the other half we should like to include questions from people prominent in various fields, yourself among them, with answers by Mrs. Roosevelt who promises to take on all comers to the best of her ability.

Supposing you were to have luncheon with Mrs. Roosevelt tomorrow and were invited to come armed with a question--what would it be? Would it be about the status of colonies under the Dumbarton Oaks' proposals. About the Negro in post-war America? Or would it be something altogether different?

We think that this is a stimulating idea--a sort of Town Hall of the Air on paper. If you think so, too, won't you send me the question you'd like best to ask her? Or, if you have more than one question, so much the better. I shall see that it reaches Mrs. Roosevelt and that her answer is sent to you as soon as we receive it. When the book itself is published, we shall, of course, send you a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Denver Lindley

Denver Lindley,
Editor

DL:rs

[APPLETON-CENTURY]

20-20-86

5 June 1945

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of June first, please permit me to say that Dr. Du Bois is not in the city. Your letter will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Mr. Denver Lindley
D. Appleton-Century Company
35 West 32nd Street
New York 1, N. Y.

[Armattoe]

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14. 3. 45

20-1-2

Dear Professor Du Bois,

As stated in my previous letter, we have now found the time-table connected with our air trip to New York. We shall leave Prestwick (Glasgow) aerodrome at 0^{15} on Monday the 21st, arriving at the International Air Port in New York at 13^{30} pm. on the 22nd.

We are travelling by KLM (Netherland) Air service.

Hoping to see you soon,
I remain,
With best wishes,
Yours very sincerely,
R. Armattoe

Prof. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
N. York 10.

8 January 1945

My dear Sir:

I wrote you a letter, a copy of which is enclosed. I have had no answer. Will you please write me by return mail as other persons are asking for these dates?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James T. Townsend
Arnett A. M. E. Church
1444 West 112th Place
Chicago 43, Illinois

20-21

[Arnett A. M.E. Church]

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20-21-37

Chicago 43, Ill.
Jan 11th 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth ave
New yourk 3, N.y

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We will accept Feb 21st 1945
as the date for our Club
Sorry did not recevied your letter
of Nov 27th

Very Truly yours
James T. Townsend

17 January 1945

20-24-20

My dear Mr. Townsend:

I have your letter of January 11, accepting my offer to lecture for you February twenty-first, the fee to be one hundred dollars. It would suit me a great deal better if the lecture could come on the fourteenth instead of the twenty-first. Can you make the change? If not, I will come the twenty-first. Let me hear from you by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James T. Townsend
Arnett A. M. E. Church
1444 West 112th Place
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Chicago 43, Ill
Jan 19th 1940

Dr W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth ave
New yark N.Y.

20-24-21

Dear Dr. DuBois

I have your letter of Jan 17th, very Sorry we are unable to change the date because another church club has a program booked for Feb 14th. Please advise us of the time of arrival, we will have our pastor Rev. Reid to meet you.

Very Truly yours
James T. Townsend
1435 W. 112th Place
Chicago 43,

[Arnett AME Church]

22 January 1945

20-24-22

My dear Mr. Townsend:

I shall speak for you February twenty-first. I suggest as my subject COLONIES AND THE POST-WAR WORLD. If you have any other choice, please let me know. I will telegraph you later the exact time and station of my arrival.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James T. Townsend
1435 West 112th Place
Chicago, Illinois

The Men's Club

[Feb. '45]

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WADE SCRUGGS, TREASURER. JAMES A. LUM, PRESIDENT.

Dr W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth ave
New yark 3, N.y

Dear Dr. DuBois:
We accept your Subject suggested in your last letter.

Very Truly yours
James T. Townsend
1435 W. 112th place
Chicago 43, Ill

20-24-23

26 February 1945

20-24-19

My dear Mr. Reid:

Thank-you very much for the excellent audience which you furnished me. I enjoyed the occasion very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend W. N. Reid
Arnett A. M. E. Church
1444 West 112th Place
Chicago, Illinois

The Men's Club

OF ARNETT A. M. E. CHURCH

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WADE SCRUGGS, TREASURER. JAMES A. LUM, PRESIDENT.

Chicago Ill
June 12th 1945

Lecture - 1946

Dr W.E.B. DuBois
#69 Fifth ave
new york 3, N.Y.

15-01-02

Dear Dr DuBois

We would like to have you Lecture to our Forum Feb 13th 1946. if the 13th is not open, give us any date convenient for you in Feb. and you select your subject. hoping to hear from you soon. I am

Very Truly yours
James T. Townsend
1435 W. 112th Place
Chicago 43, Ill

[Arnett AME Church]

July 3, 1945

20-10-52

James T. Townsend
1435 W. 112th Place
Chicago 43, Illinois

Dear Mr. Townsend:

I will accept tentatively the engagement to speak to your forum February 13, 1946, the fee to be $100.00.

If I find that for reasons beyond my present knowledge I cannot keep this engagement I will let you know just as early as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:en

28 March 1945

My dear Madam:

I am enclosing the copy of the letter to Mr. Stettinius signed by myself as representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Harrison Thomas
Association for the United Nations
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

20-1-1

[1945] [ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1201 ...]

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WU F6 NL PD=CONCORD NCAR APR 16

DR W E DUBOIS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE=

NO RESOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN FORMULATED BY OUR ASSOCIATION DR RAYFORD LOGAN OF HOWARD HAS BEEN NAMED CONSULTANT REPRESENTING ASSOCIATION COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :I AM IN CONTACT WITH PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION IF ANY STATEMENT IS RELEASED WILL SEND YOU COPY=

=L S COZART.858A APR 17.

20-21-72

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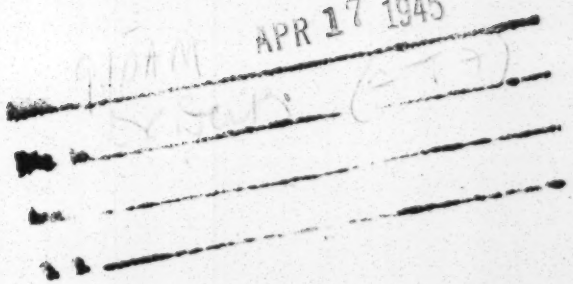
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[ASSOCIATION OF FORMER INTERNS...]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 16, 1945

[illegible]050
APR 18 1945

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. White:

Your telegram of April 13th directed to me as Secretary of the Association of Former Internes of Provident Hospital has been referred to the new secretary in Chicago for action as is indicated by the copy of the enclosed letter to Dr. Teffner. May I request that your files be corrected so as to reflect Dr. Teffner as the Secretary of the Association.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Lawlah

John W. Lawlah, M. D.
Dean

JWL:R
Encl.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

12650

APR 18 1945

April Sixteenth
1 9 4 5

Dr. Count J. Teffner
Provident Hospital
426 East 51st Street
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Teffner:

I am forwarding to you the enclosed telegram which was intended for the Association of Former Internes of Provident Hospital.

May I suggest that you ask the Executive Committee, which is located in Chicago for the most part, to get together and draw up resolutions which should be forwarded immediately to Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Lawlah, M. D.
Dean

JWL:R

20-21

[ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS...]

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINSTRATION

May 19, 1945

20-12-6

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Consultant to the American Delegation
United Nations Conference
San Francisco, California

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In its meeting on May 4 and 5, 1945, The Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges approved the enclosed resolutions in answer to the telegram from you and Mr. White.

Unfortunately, the local stenographer neglected to put them in the proper form to be sent to you at once. We trust that despite this delay you will find it possible to do all in your power to have them approved by the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel M. Smythe

Mable M. Smythe
Secretary-Treasurer
THE ASSOCIATION OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS
IN NEGRO COLLEGES

MMS:df
Enclosure

The Association Of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges meeting in its 10th Annual Session at the Tennessee State Agriculture and Industrial College on May 4-5, 1945, wholeheartedly endorses the designation of the N.A.A.C.P. as one of the 42 national organizations with the right to appoint consultants to the American delegation at the San Francisco Conference. This Association goes on record as endorsing the consultants so appointed; namely, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Mr. Walter White. We further express our confidence in their ability to represent the Negroes of America and this Association at the San Francisco Conference; and we do further urge that they work for the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That an international political organization be established, endowed with sovereignty beyond that of any national state and equipped with sufficient coercive power to compel peaceful adjudication of disputes among nations and to stamp out aggression.

2. That the four freedoms be applied to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of race, creed, color or nationality.

3. That an international Bill of Rights be adopted.

4. That full citizenship be granted to all peoples at home as well as abroad.

5. That economic imperialism be renounced, and that free and fair trade relations be established among all nations of the world.

6. That a system of international trusteeship be established for so-called "dependent" peoples, looking toward their ultimate independence.

7. That international machinery be set in motion for the improvement of health, labor, education, social security, religious freedom, race relations, and international trade.

8. That the Bretton Woods Agreement be approved.

9. That an international organization be established for the development and extension of intercultural relations among the peoples of the world.

10. That a national home be provided for the Jews, consistent with their desires.

20-12

(ATTUCKS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL)

418 East Willow Street
Carbondale, Illinois
September 13, 1945

Dr. Dubois
c/o Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Dubois

The Attucks Junior High School is presenting a project on the Negro and his achievements in the near future. We find that we boys and girls are not acquainted with the accomplishments of our own race. Therefore we are asking you and other Negroes to please send us one of your photos and a sketch of your life.

With the assistance of this information our teachers shall help us to present a project and pageant on the life of the Negro. We shall invite our parents, boys and girls of all races to see our exhibit.

Your help will be appreciated by our class

Respectfully yours,
Rosie Marie Lindsey

26-22-41

[ATTUCKS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL]

20-20-42

September 25, 1945

Miss Rosie Marie Lindsey
418 East Willow Street
Carbondale, Illinois

My dear Miss Lindsey:

You will find an account of my life in "Who's Who in America" and you can obtain a photograph by writing to Schurlock Photographers, 9th and V Streets, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

MONUMENT 2-12454 12455

AUGUSTINE A. AUSTIN, INC.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

209 WEST 125TH ST., NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

April 3, 1945

20-4-02 061-4-190

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Dept. of Special Research
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to let you know that I will attend the Colonia Conference to be held April 6th.

Yours truly,

Augustine A. Austin

AUGUSTINE A. AUSTIN

P

National League of American Pen Women

INCORPORATED

Arkansas Branch, Little Rock, Arkansas

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20-2-43

RUTH ARNOLD LEVECK, President

July 25 1945

W.E.Burghardt DuBois,
Author Color and Democracy,
New York City,

Dear Mr DuBois:

I am acquainted with you through your writings. You do not know me. Briefly I am an author, (See Who's Who) I am also director of the Arkansas Natural History Museum. I was made State Director of the Federal Writers' Project in 1936 and in that work for five years. During that time I did special folk lore work for many months. My special effort in this line was to contact living ex-slaves or their children old enough to know slave life from the slave point of view. To the end of securing a thorough and unbiased survey, I made questionairs covering every phase of slave life. I had a number of workers in the field and what I learned has never yet been written- perhaps it will be sometime as I have my own reports on the work.

I have mentioned this so that you may know I am interested in a fair study of past Negro life and I have had an unusual oppurtunity to get reports from slaves from every one of the slave states.

According to the Government Census Report, the last of the ~~kin~~ kind after the Civil War, there were, at the close of the war 550 000(five hundred and fifty thousand) partly, about half white slaves. As this was the last census dividing the Negro people in Negro and half white, I have had no information as to what proportion of the 13 000 000 colored citizens of our country at the present time, have white blood in their veins. It has been told by certain public speakers that seven out of ten of this 13 000 000 has some part white blood.

I expect to write a short article that may be of interest to Senator Bilbo for which I need figures that are reliable. I have lately returned from New York. I know something of the mixture of races there. Even here, close to the "black countie of the cotton section of our state, it is seldom I see a pure African Negro, such as our Christian fathers brought from heathen Africa to our Christian America some generations ago.

Can you help me with an estimate?

I have just finished your last book, Color and Democracy I congratulate you on the work and hope it will have wide reading... With good wishes to you,

Bernie Babcock,

(ENCLOSURE)

Mrs. Bernie Babcock

MacArthur Park

Little Rock, Arkansas

20-20-44

The Museum to which
I refer in letter is
in the brick house
of Gen. Mac Arthur.
The above is my address—
D.B.

August 1, 1945

20-20-45

My dear Mrs. Babcock:

There are no accurate figures concerning the blood mixtures of white and Negroes in the United States. Perhaps the best scientific statement can be found in Herskovits' American Negro.

It is probably exaggeration to say that ten million out the thirteen million Negroes have white blood, but possibly half of them have, although this is more or less guess work.

I appreciate your kind words concerning my book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mrs. Bernie Babcock
MacArthur Park
Little Rock, Arkansas

30 January 1945

20-22-24

My dear Pearl:

I am lecturing at the McDowell Community Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first Street and Columbia, Sunday night, February fourth, at eight p. m. I shall arrive in Philadelphia, Sunday night and go straight to the church and then after the meeting I am going to require them to deliver me at your home if I can get your consent. After a bite of lunch, something very light with proper liquid refreshment, I shall spend the night. The next morning about ten or eleven according to your various duties, I will have just a bite of breakfast: a few eggs and a couple of bacon, coffee, etc.

I strongly suspect that you are going to be out of town and in which case, write me quickly.

Greetings to you and the Doctor.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Pearl Bailey
212 West Penn Street
Germantown, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

7 February 1945

20-22-23

My dear Pearl:

I burst into unrestrained weeping the moment I received your letter and have been trying ever since to find a lump of coal that I might send you. So far I have been unsuccessful. I am off for lectures in the middlewest but will write you later. Regards to your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Pearl Bailey
212 West Penn Street
Germantown, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

20-22-22

212 W. Penn St.,
Phila., Pa.
June 4th, 1945.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I suppose you will turn northward after your Commencement in Virginia. We will be home the weekend of the 10th and 17th. Let's hope the coal will be needed then, but bring your red points for "we got plenty of nothin" to eat.

It will be nice to see you again.

We both send love.

Pearl.

April 30, 1945

Mr. Stanley Bailey
c/o San Francisco Chronicle
5th and Mission Streets
San Francisco, California

20-24-131

My dear Mr. Bailey:

Here is a proposed set of resolutions which I have drafted. They are first to be laid before the consultants of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and then I am going to send copies to all the consultants to the American Delegation asking for their comments and reactions. Finally I wish to get it before the Delegation itself.

I am sending a copy to you for your information. I have no objection to your using it in any way provided that you make it clear that it is a personal proposal and has not been formally adopted by any organization.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

381-38-191

17 January 1945

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

Thank you for your note of December 19. I was retired from Atlanta University rather against my will and then as you will see was offered employment here with the NAACP. I am enjoying the new work and shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

[Baltimore Interracial Fellowships, Inc.]

Lectures

2918 N. Calvert St.
Baltimore-18, Md.
March 19, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
N.A.A.C.P. Headquarters
New York, N. Y.

20-10-26

My dear Dr. Dubois:

At the beginning of the month I wrote to you at your Baltimore address regarding the "Units for Unity" course planned by the Baltimore Interracial Fellowship, Inc. This course is a series of eight lectures designed to train workers in the field of bettering race relations.

The second lecture of this series is entitled: "The History and Contributions of the Negro People." It would be much appreciated if you could arrange to be in Baltimore on April 10th to present this lecture at Homewood Friend Meeting House, 3107 N. Charles St. The time for the lecture is 8:30 p.m.

Will you kindly reply promptly in order that our plans may be completed. Further details will be communicated to you if you desire them. Grateful thanks for your consideration. Sincerely yours,

Jacob L. Rhodes, Jr.
(Program Comm. Chairman)

[Baltimore Interracial Fellowships, Inc.]

23 March 1945

20-10-27

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be in Baltimore April tenth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jacob L. Rhodes, Jr.
2918 North Calvert Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland

[GLOVINA BANKS]

W. R. Banks

State College
Prairie View, Texas
January 13, 1945

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I send this note to tell you that our Educational Conference here is scheduled for March 9. Our new Library moves skyward and promises to be a nice one. The state talks of making Prairie View a University. Our Director of Agriculture left recently to become head of the same department in Tuskegee. School is still good. We have 1400 students. About 350 of these are men.

Best regards to your family. We had a long & wss letter from Miss Mabel D. Hancock.

Remember that we love you

20-2-40

and are proud of you and so use extra caution at work or play. Mr. Banks joins me in best wishes to you and your family.

I read recently Howard Fast's Freedom Road; Holding Carter's Winds of Fear and Gwethalyn Graham's Earth and High Heaven. I am now reading Maugham's The Razor's Edge. You know we wait for your book. Miss Gray has just read and returned your "Revelation of St. Orgne the Damned."

With sincere good will, I am

Very truly yours,

Gloria Virginia Perry Banks

(Mrs. W. R.)

(I found some Kummel (domestic) "Nog" awaits you.)

14-2-02

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

January 10, 1945

20-2-39

Dr W E B DuBois
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

I am glad to know that you plan to be in the Southwest sometime in the month of March and, of course, we shall expect you to drop by home. Kindly let me know in advance about the time of your coming and about how long you will spend with us.

Mrs Banks joins me in best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:c

31 January 1945

20-2-42

My dear President Banks:

I want to get the exact facts concerning the method by which Negro colleges in the South are today accredited. I want the history of the steps which led to the creation of the colored auxiliary body which reports to the official body. Can you direct me to some persons or sources where I can get this information? I find that few persons here have any idea that the accrediting of Southern Negro colleges is gotten at in this round about way.

You will be glad to know that the mortgage on my house has been paid. Greet Mrs. Banks and tell her I am going to write her.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

February 5, 1945

20-2-43

Dr W E B DuBois
The National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

Information regarding the system of accrediting Negro High Schools and Colleges under the sanction of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools might be obtained of -

Dr Arthur P Wright
Southern Education Foundation
Jackson Place, N W
Washington, D C

Dr Fred McCuistion
The General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

These men served as special agents of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Mrs Banks and I are well at this time. School work is going forward nicely with a heavy enrollment.

With kind regards, I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:c

"May the Lord Lift up His Countenance Upon Us and Give Us Peace and Victory"

Baptist General State Convention of Illinois

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JAMES L. HORACE, President
Pastor Monumental Baptist Church
729 Oakwood Boulevard
Telephone: Oakland 0506
CHICAGO

8-20-45

20-7-31

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Pardon this writing my Secy is on Vacation.

I will never forget the fine work you did at San Francisco. It was marvelous..

Please suggest some data for this program 9-19-20-45.

Prepare to address us at one session.

I think we can do much good.

Kindly advise if you can attend.

Very sincerely

J. L. Horace

[Baptist General State Convention of Illinois]

August 23, 1945

20-7-32

My dear Dr. Horace:

I might be able to address one session of your meetings September 19 and 20, but I should have to charge $100.00 and travelling expenses which I am afraid will be a good deal for one talk.

I appreciate your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Dr. J. L. Horace
729 Oakwood Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

[Baptist General State Convention of Illinois]

Charge to the account of

$ 75¢

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1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

20-7-86

Sept. I5, I945

Rev. J.L. Horace,

729 Oakland Boulevard,

CHICAGO, Ill.

Please cancel my consent to speak Thursday. Letter follows

W.E.B. Du Bois

20-22-28

CALLING ALL CAMP-MEN.

PLACE - Y.M.C.A. 180 W.135th. St. N.Y.CITY.

DATE — MAY 22nd. 1945.

HOUR —— 9.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.

OBJECT — THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE COMING CAMP SEASON IN MAINE.
August 4th. to August 18/1945.

Walter N. Beekman.

20-22-29

May 21, 1945

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Beekman:

Sorry I cannot join you May 22nd, but count me in. Don't forget to invite Dr. Ernest Alexander.

Have had a most interesting time here.

My best wishes to you and Mrs. Beekman.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

31 August 1945

Dear Dr. Beekman:

Mrs. Du Bois needs to have your look over her teeth. She will be here until the tenth of September. Will you kindly let me know the earliest appointment that you can make for her. (Chickering 4-3997).

I am still in fine condition and hope you are. Tell Mrs. Beekman that I enjoyed the three broilers which you ordered.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-8-2

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

20 West 40th Street

30 November 1945

20-15-78

My dear Dr. Beekman:

I landed at La Guardia Field, November 26, at 12:30 noon. On Tuesday, Mrs. Du Bois came up from Baltimore and is now in the nursing home at Montefiore Hospital
Gunhill Road and Bainbridge Avenue
The Bronx

She will be very lad to have you and Mrs. Beekman call at your convenience. She is much improved since I saw her last.

I had a pleasant and profitable stay in London even though I had to wait so long for transportation home. I shall be up at the "Y" next Wednesday.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

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WUH22 8=DAYTON OHIO 430P JUNE 5 1945

DR W E B DUBOIS=IN CARE NAACP

69 5 AVE NYK=

=FATHER BELBODER PAST AWAY 945 TODAY FUNERAL FRIDAY=

MRS BELBODER. 945.

458P

20-15-101

5 PM JUN 5 1945

Dr. DuB CT 2

ps

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

20-15-102

July 3, 1945

Mrs. J. N. Samuels-Belboder
Care of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church
Norwood Avenue at Mound Street
Dayton, Ohio

My dear Mrs. Belboder:

When your telegram came I was out of my office lecturing in the South and so did not get the news of Father Belbroder's death until I returned a few days ago.

I am deeply distressed and Mrs. DuBois joins me in sending sincere condolences.

I hope you will let me hear from you when you come to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:en

July 3, 1945

20-15-65

Dr. Thomas Bell
340 Belmont Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Bell:

I am speaking in Newark Sunday at 3:30 P.M.

Sometime before or after, possibly after the speech, I should like to eat some of Mrs. Bell's cooking. Can you arrange it?

Best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:en

THOMAS BELL, M. D.
340 BELMONT AVENUE
NEWARK, N. J.

BIGELOW 3-3816

20-15-66

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois,

We will be pleased to have you as our dinner guest on Sunday afternoon. After the speaking engagement Mr. Bell and the girls will bring you home with them. As much as I would love to hear you, I will stay home and see that the (C. M.) roast is palatable.

Best wishes from us to your family.

Sincerely yours,
Thomas A. Bell.

********** 20 West 40th Street

30 November 1945

20-12-56

Dear Dr. Bell:

I arrived from Europe, Monday and Mrs. Du Bois came up from Baltimore, Tuesday. She is at the Montefiore Hospital
Gunhill Road and Bainbridge Avenue
The Bronx

She would, of course, be very glad to see you and the family at any time. She has improved considerably since I have been gone but is still pretty helpless.

I am very well and have had a very pleasant trip. My best wishes to all.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Thomas Bell
340 Belmont
Newark, New Jersey

WILLIAM ROSE BENET
SUITE 406
13 ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

August 17, 1945

Dear Dr. DuBois:

20-19-31

I am writing this letter as an independent citizen belonging to no political party. I am writing to ask you to contribute to breaking relations with fascist Spain, on the part of the United States. Fascist Spain has been outlawed from the family of the United Nations by the Potsdam Conference. Prior to that, at San Francisco, fascist Spain was condemned to isolation by all the United Nations. And yet, our country continues to deal with fascist Spain.

It has been obvious from the beginning that Franco was a tool of Hitler, that Spain is the last stronghold of fascism. Franco and the Falangists are hoping to establish fascism in South America; indeed they have already established it there, in part. The other evening I heard Senator Ball, on the radio, put even more strongly than I have put it, the need for the United States to do something about Spain and Argentina. Representative Coffee's resolution, H.R. 312, needs our most whole-hearted support, because it calls for the breaking of relations with fascism, with the Falange, and with Franco Spain.

If we deprive Franco Spain of economic support in the way of goods, and of psychological support by refusing her recognition, we can bring the great democratic weight of this country to bear, to see that the people of Spain choose the kind of government they wish.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade are fighting for the Coffee Resolution, and for the cause of the Spanish people. They have already placed quarter-page ads in leading newspapers, distributed leaflets, held dinners and meetings, sent a weekly news-letter to a mailing list of over two thousand, held community rallies, supplied speakers and lobbied for the Coffee Resolution and the general Spanish question in Washington and San Francisco.

They need money to keep up their work. I ask you to give whatever you can. I am proud to say that in the years since I first began helping the Lincoln Brigade, I have given them all the financial aid I could afford. What I want to see are free and open elections in Spain, and the Spanish people choosing their own government again. Let them choose! At present a dictatorship is clamped down upon them. And Franco's only solution to present difficulties, which thank God, he is now experiencing, is to bring back the Spanish Bourbons! Just sit down and read a little Spanish history and consider what that would mean.

Now is the time to help this cause! The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (of the Americans who fought for the Spanish Republic in Spain) need your financial assistance. I ask you to give it to them, to help them go on with their work, to help the United States help the Spanish people.

William Rose Benet

William Rose Benet

August 23, 1945

My dear Mr. Benet:

Answering your circular letter of August 17th, may I say that I am in favor of breaking relationship with Franco Spain.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

20-19-32

Mr. William Rose Benet
Suite 403
13 Astor Place
New York 3, New York

17 January 1945

03-32-01

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I have no connection with American universities and no scholarships under my control. I think the best way to do would be to make direct application to the Howard University medical school or engineering department of Hampton Institute or the agricultural department of Tuskegee. I wish I could be of more immediate service.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. F. H. Benjamin
District Magistrate's Office
P. O. Box 204
Koforidua
Gold Coast
Africa

[BENJAMIN]

District Magistrate's Office,
P. O. Box 204,
Koforidua. Gold Coast
8th March, 1945.

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

20-19-30

I am infinitely obliged by you for your letter of the 17th January, 1945 the encouraging contents of which I have carefully noted and studied.

I have applied direct to the Howard University Medical School, the Engineering Department of Hampton Institute and the Agricultural Department of Tuskegee Institute respectively and I am respectfully asking you, of your kindness, to sponsor the said applications should they refer them to you. I stated in the applications that I shall solicit your sponsorship in relation to the said applications.

Trusting in your characteristic kind way, you will be of assistance to me.

With renewed thanks and all good wishes.

I remain
Yours sincerely

C. F. H. Benjamin

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Department of Special Research,
69th Fifth Avenue,
New York.

C. F. H Benjamin

1 February 1945

Gentlemen:

As soon as your stock is replenished, will you kindly send me one hundred gold tipped No. One cigarettes either two boxes of fifty or one of one hundred. Enclosed is my check for $2.50.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20 - 22

Benson and Hedges
435 Fifth Avenue
New York City

LONDON
MONTREAL
TAMPA

Benson & Hedges

Manufacturers - Importers and Distributors of the Worlds Best Tobacco in every form

435 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
Caledonia 5-5570

February 3, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Nat'l Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of your order of February first for 100 #1 Gold Cigarettes.

We regret to advise that we are unable to obtain gold tipping and would thank you to advise if we may substitute with the #1 Cork or Plain in boxes of ten or twenty.

Our stock is very limited and your early advises would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,
BENSON AND HEDGES

P Wagner

Secretary

PW:HS

20-22

6 February 1945

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of February third, please send me the one hundred cigarettes with cork tips in boxes of twenty or more.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-28

Benson & Hedges
435 Fifth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

28 March 1945

Gentlemen:

On February 26, I ordered one hundred cigarettes. If there is any chance of the order being filled, this is simply a reminder. If not, please return my check.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-2.2

Benson and Hedges
435 Fifth Avenue
New York City

To Natl Assn for Advancement of Colored People
20 W 40 St.

YOUR ORDER No. Mr Dubois - Room 402

OUR ORDER No. 2512 DATE 12/10/45

21-25

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, Inc.
38 WARREN STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

1-2172 - Wal 72" Library	1-299 - Brown leather desk pad
1-91 - Green wal arm chair	1-3000 Red leather desk lamp etc
2-1904 - Wal arm chairs Brown leather	1-50-2 Red leather ash tray
1-209-5 - Wal Costumer	1-5131, 7310 Blue velvet lounge chair
2-852 - Wal waste Baskets	2-1110 - Wal arm chairs
2-211 - Wal Legal Trays	
1-54 - Red leather desk pad	

Received in good condition. Signature C77

To Natl Assn for Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40 St.

YOUR ORDER No.

OUR ORDER No. 2512 DATE 12/12/45

21-25

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, Inc.
38 WARREN STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Att: Mr. Dubois Rm 402

1-91 - Wal wn arm chairs Brown leather

Received in good condition. Signature

JOHN J. DICKIE
PRESIDENT

CHARLES STETTLER
VICE-PRESIDENT

RICHARD J. BERRY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, INC.

Office Furniture

Filing Equipment

TELEPHONE
RECTOR 2-1477

38 WARREN STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois -2- December 7, 1945

I want to thank you very much for this order.

Yours very truly,

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, INC.

RJB:VD

Sec'y. & Treas.

20-25

JOHN J. DICKIE
PRESIDENT

CHARLES STETTLER
VICE-PRESIDENT

RICHARD J. BERRY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, INC.

Office Furniture

Filing Equipment

TELEPHONE
RECTOR 2-1477

38 WARREN STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

December7, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o National Association For The
Advancement Of Colored People,
20 West 40th St.,
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In accordance with our conversation yesterday we have entered your order for the following furniture:

1 - #2172 walnut 72" flat top desk		$260.00
1 - #91 " red leather revolving arm chair		68.00
1 - #91 " brown " " " "		68.00
2 - #1904-UA" " " arm chairs @ $43.50		87.00
1 - #EOG-2 " hat tree		24.00
2 - #BX3 " waste baskets @ $13.00		26.00
2 - #26-L " legal desk trays @ $3.50		7.00
1 - #5L large size 38" x 24" red leather, brown lino desk pad		9.50
1 - #299 34" x 20" brown leather and lino desk pad		7.50
1 - #3000 Fluorescent red leather desk lamp with bulb		30.00
1 - #SQ2 red leather small ash tray		3.50
1 - #5121-5030 bronze swinging typewriter lamp with bulb.		24.50
2 - #1160 walnut arm chairs @ $24.75		49.50
		$664.50

We are making delivery of all of the above on Monday with the exception of the #91 brown leather revolving chair which we will deliver within a week.

I will find out if I can get the secretarial desk we spoke of for Miss Diggs and advise you as soon as possible.

I will also come up about the steel shelving on Tuesday.

JOHN J. DICKIE
PRESIDENT

CHARLES STETTLER
VICE-PRESIDENT

RICHARD J. BERRY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, INC.

Office Furniture

Filing Equipment

TELEPHONE
RECTOR 2-1477

38 WARREN STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

December 11, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o National Association For The
Advancement Of Colored People,
20 West 40th St.,
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

20-25

I called this morning with the steel shelving man and he estimated on 9" deep shelving to run from the floor to the moulding and from the door jams on both sides around to the window, which is a total of 24' in length, @ $219.30, plus $32.00 for erection, making a total of $251.30. This figure is on open back shelving. If you want closed back on the shelving add $67.40. If you want the shelving to extend across both doors add $42.00 more for each door.

A The main body of the shelving along the two walls would have nine spaces, each of which would have 10-3/4" in the clear. in height

B The two 24" units at the front of the room alongside the windows would have seven 13" spaces and one 10-3/4" space. in height

I think Doctor Diggs understands exactly what we have in mind.

We can make delivery in approximately sixty days from date of order.

Yours very truly,

BERRY, DICKIE & STETTLER, INC.

R J Berry

RJB:VD

Sec'y & Treas.

********** 20 West 40th Street

17 December 1945

My dear Mr. Berry:

Will you please install shelving in my office nine inches deep running from the floor to the picture molding and from the door jams on both sides around to the window. This is for open back shelving. The main body of the shelving along the two walls would have nine spaces, each of which would have 10-3/4" in the clear in heighth. The two 24" units at the front of the room alongside the windows would have seven 13" spaces and one 10-3/4" space in heighth.

I have decided not to have any shelving over the doors or along the south wall. I think it would be well to remove the molding board on the sides where the shelving is to be erected.

I hope you will attend to this at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Richard J. Berry
Berry, Dickie & Stettler, Inc.
38 Warren Street
New York 7, N. Y.

[Bethel AME Church]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

(14)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

20-24-02

NBP92 13=BUFFALO NY 12 439P

W E B DUBOIS=

1945 JAN 12 PM 5 21

69 FIFTH AVE=

SUNDAY JAN 28TH ACCEPTABLE TO US WILL EXPECT YOU WIRE TIME OF ARRIVAL=

=D O WALKER=

Will come Jan 28

28

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Bethel AME Church]

17 January 1945

20-24-93

My dear Mr. Walker:

I have your telegram of January 12, and plan to arrive Saturday night, January twenty-seventh and l ave Monday morning, January twenty-ninth. The remuneration is to be one hundred dollars and entertainment while I am in town.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend D. Ormonde Walker
Bethel A. M. E. Church
551 Eagle Street
Buffalo 4, New York

P. S. Please secure me an assigned coach seat from Buffalo to New York on the Empire State Express leaving Buffalo at one-thirty p. m., Monday, January twenty-ninth.

[Bethel AME Church]

30 January 1945

26-42-02

Dear Dr. Walker:

May I thank you for my opportunity to visit Buffalo. I enjoyed the fine audience which you furnished me. With many thanks and best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend D. Ormonde Walker
Bethel A. M. E. Church
551 Eagle Street
Buffalo 4, New York

[Bethel Civic Forum]

Founded 1831

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH

551 EAGLE STREET
BUFFALO 4, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
Washington 5953

D. ORMONDE WALKER
Minister

Lectures 1946

September 11, 1945

20-10-69

Dr. W. E. DuBois
c/o The Crisis Magazine
69 5th Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Bethel Civic Forum is quite anxious to hear you on some subject relating to the peace and its effects upon the darker races of the world, on Sunday, November 18th at 5 p.m.

The Forum will pay you the sum of $100.

Very truly yours

Katherine O. Ruff C. B.

(Mrs.) Katherine O. Ruff
Corresponding Secy.

DOW/CB

[Bethel Civic Forum]

October 5, 1945

20-10-70

Mrs. Katherine O. Ruff
Bethel A.M.E. Church
551 Eagle Street
Buffalo 4, New York

My dear Mrs. Ruff:

I may be able to speak for you November 18th but I can't make final arrangements until I return from a possible visit to the Pan African Congress in London this month.

When I return or if I do not go, I will write you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

20-18-15

W. E. B. Du Bois, Consultant
American Delegation, U.N.C.I.O.
Sir Francis Drake Hotel
San Francisco 1, California
April 30, 1945

Mrs. Mary M. Bethune
Madame C. J. Walker Home
2066 Pine Street
San Francisco, California

My dear Mrs. Bethune:

Enclosed is a proposed resolution which I have drafted, to be laid eventually before the American Delegation. I should like to have your reaction to it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

UNITED VICTORY COMMITTEE
FOR MOBILIZATION
OF NETHERLAND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Indonesian : Curacao : Surinama

23 WEST 26th STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 4-3457

CHARLES BIDIEN
Chairman

BURHAN A. CAREEM
Secretary

M. W. VAN PHILIPS
Treasurer

March 29, 1945

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
National Association For The
Advancement Of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

20-4-157

Dear Mr. Du Bois,
Thank you for your invitation to attend the Colonial Conference being called by your organization. I should be most happy to attend. I trust it is in order to extend your invitation to members of the United Victory Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Bidien
Charles Bidien

CB/el
uopwa/1

2 April 1945

851-4-22

My dear Mr. Bidien:

I am very glad indeed that you can attend our conference April sixth. The invitations are personal and so far as possible we want to keep the number of attendants down. If, however, there are one or two other persons of your committee to whom you should like to have invitations sent, I should be glad to do so.

I trust you will be able to bring to us in writing a short factual statement of the conditions in Netherlands overseas territories and what demands or movements for greater autonomy have recently been made. This statement could be read in whole or in part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles Bidien
23 West 26th Street
New York 10

Room 2
924 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, Calif.
March 9th, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have had a letter from Mr. Pickens who suggests that I might be made very useful to the N.A.A.C.P. in the position of research assistant to you. Since the last time I was associated with the N.A.A.C.P. in 1933 I have done a great deal of work in this field. I took university courses in research method, the technique of social research and, here at the University of Southern California, in historical criticism and historiography. I understand scholarly research and have had quite a lot of experience in it. You may remember that before 1933 I was research assistant to Dr. Paul Douglass at the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

I have done fifteen years of study in Negro History and am very familiar with the subject. Much of my work has been original research in manuscript material not at present available because of the war. I am also familiar with the material that is available in New York and some of the records in Albany where I did some investigations one year.

I know that you already have a very competent research assistant but I think it is very likely that you have work enough for two at least. Two who have each special qualifications ought to work together with you very well.

Mr. Pickens tells me that Mrs. Lillian Alexander is interested in the idea of having me there. I think Miss Ovington would be in favor of it also.

I have written an article entitled "Elementary Propaganda" on the text-book question which I think is to appear soon in the Journal of Negro Education.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Helen Boardman

20-22-25

924 E. 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, Calif.
March 21, 1945

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
c/o N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have written to Dr. DuBois as Research Director asking him to consider me as candidate for a position as research worker and investigator for the N.A.A.C.P. I want to discuss this proposition with you also.

After I left the N.A.A.C.P. office in 1933 I took University courses in research method, the technique of social research and, later, in historical criticism and historiography. I have taught research method and have had a good deal of experience as a research worker. I have done scholarly research here at the University of Southern California and enclose a letter from one of the professors at the Graduate School. I did the work for Mr. Stone and he gave me Dr. Garver's letter.

I have done a great deal of work on the subject of the Negro in American history text-books and I do not believe there are many text-books in use anywhere which I have not examined. I was quite anxious for the Association to go on with that work. However, I now think it just as well no elaborate further study was made. The small pamphlet you published is good and I hope it has had a wide circulation. What I have found is this: there is not one single good American history text-book published. All the protests in the world are useless until a good book appears.

Could not the N.A.A.C.P. have such a book prepared under Dr. DuBois' direction? It could not take long for a person familiar with American history and with Negro history and I do not think it would take much of Dr. DuBois' time and attention. It is one thing I should like to do for the Association and I believe I could do it. The book would have to be brought out by a good publisher (MacMillan would do it) and it would, at the present moment, be quite easy to get it into the schools. It would have to be signed by Dr. DuBois, Ph.D.

Dr. DuBois knows my qualifications as research worker. Will you please ask him about them? And will you please bring this up at the April Board meeting?

Sincerely yours,
Helen Boardman

P.S. I am sending copies of this letter to some members of the Board.

H.B.

23 March 1945

20-22-26

My dear Miss Boardman:

There is at present no opening in my department for another research assistant. I have plans covering the next two or three years and all of my time and that of Miss Diggs will be taken in carrying out these. I would not like to undertake supervision of any other work.

Moreover, I doubt very much if it would be the place of the NAACP to undertake to write an American history. I think our function is rather that of criticism.

Thank you for bring this matter to my attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Helen Boardman
924 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

Copies to Messrs Spingarn and Wright

July 9, 1945

My dear President Bond:

I have just seen a statement of your election to the presidency of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. I hope it is true. And if it is, may I congratulate you upon this well earned opportunity for new and broader work.

My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Dr. Horace Mann Bond
President
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

20-23-1

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 28, 1945

20-23-2

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3
New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

I appreciate very deeply your kind words regarding my recent election to the Presidency of Lincoln University.

You may be sure that your warm words will give me the strength I will need in view of the weighty responsibilities which await me. I approach them with more heartiness because of your encouraging remarks.

With renewed thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

H M Bond

H M Bond,
President.

HMB:mbw

"BOOKS ACROSS THE SEA" *SOCIETY IN AMERICA*

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20-24-107

August 8, 1945

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We thought you would like to know that your book "COLOR AND DEMOCRACY" was included by the Committee in its June-July, 1945 list, and recommended to the membership as a valuable "Ambassador Book."

-

Enclosed is a copy of a complete list for that month, for such interest it may have for you.

-

If you are in this neighborhood at any time, or in a position to include us in your plans for the day, do stop in.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Addison Webb
for
"BOOKS ACROSS THE SEA"

AW : mz
Enc.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
c/o Harcourt, Brace & Co.Inc.
385 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

(Books Across the Sea)

"BOOKS ACROSS THE SEA" CIRCLE IN AMERICA

New Books on America that are "safe to send" to the America Reading-room of Books Across the Sea in London

AMBASSADOR BOOKS: June-July 1945

Up Front. Text and pictures by Sgt. Bill Mauldin. Holt. $3.
The Best From YANK, the Army Weekly. Selected by editors of YANK. Illus. Dutton. $3.
Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal. Thomas A.Bailey. Macmillan. $3.50
City Development. Lewis Mumford. Harcourt $2.
Current Biography 1944. H.W.Wilson. $4.
Color and Democracy. W.E.B.DuBois. Harcourt. $2.
All Our Lives: Alice Duer Miller. Henry Wise Miller. Illus. Coward. $3
Guaranteed Annual Wages. Jack Chernick and G.C.Hellickson. Univ.of Minn. $2.50
Main Street's New Neighbors. M.K.Whiteleather, Lippincott. $3.
Your Forests. Martha B.Bruere. Illus. Lippincott. $2.50
Iwo Jima: Springboard to Final Victory. Capt. Raymond Henri. Phots. U.S. Camera. 50¢
We Stand United. and other war scripts. S.V.Benet. Illus. Farrar. $2.50
A Texan In England. J.Frank Dobie. Little, Brown. $2.50
Negro Makers of History. C.G.Woodson. 4th ed. 1945. Ill. Assd.Publishers $2.15
U.S.A.: an American history for the upper grades. Faulkner. Kepner and Pitkin. Ill. Jas. Daugherty. Harper. $2.12
A Treasury of American Folklore. Ed. B.A.Boykin. Crown. $3.
School and Community. E.G.Olsen. Prentice-Hall. $3.75. Problems of community service through schools.
Fashion Is Our Business. Beryl Williams. Illus. Lippincott. $2.
Chucklebait. Ed. Margaret Scoggin. Illus. Knopf. $2.50.

20-24

The books listed here are unobtainable in England. One specimen copy of each title has been forwarded. Extra copies could be put to excellent use. Can you spare your copy of any book on this list – to circulate on loan to your Unknown Friends in England?

If so, please inscribe it with your name and good wishes. That personal touch counts. Do not make any mark on the text pages.

Wrap your goodwill gift in stout brown paper. Do not seal the parcel: tie it both-ways-round with strong cotton cord. Put your return-address in the upper left-hand corner. Mark it PRINTED MATTER: BOOK. Address it:

TO THE LIBRARIAN, BOOKS ACROSS THE SEA,
13 OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN
LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND

Take it to the Post Office to be weighed, and mail it. Your parcel must not exceed 4 lb. 6 oz. in weight, and you must not send another parcel of books to that same address in England within the same month.

If you are buying the book of your choice, the bookseller will tell you what it will cost to mail. If you have it sent direct from the bookstore to the London address given above, you can request the Library discount.

If your friends are booklovers, take them with you for a "patriotic browse" at your favorite bookstore. Inspect the latest books on America: select one that you all agree upon: pool the cost and let each person sign on the fly-leaf.

If you wish to send a book that is not on this list or a previous list in this series, please make sure that it is "worth its precious inches of shipping space." It must be NEEDED, AND UNOBTAINABLE, in England. If you are in any doubt, enquire of us.

If you cannot decide what book you want to send, we can send in your name, and as your gift, some book that is known to be in urgent demand. Make out the check to "Books Across the Sea," Circle in America, and address it to Room 309 SOUTH HALL COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, 27, N.Y.

Colin & Democracy

August 23, 1945

20-24-103

My dear Mr. Webb:

I appreciate the inclusion of my book in your June-July, 1945 list.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Addison Webb
"Books Across the Sea" Society in America
Room 309, Columbia University Library
535 West 114 Street
New York 27, New York

Request for information

41-11 Twelfth St
Long Island City, N.Y.
July 10, 1945

21-6-69

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am at present engaged in writing a biography of Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard from 1877 to 1897. I notice that you read part of your dissertation on the African slave trade at an annual meeting of the American Historical Association, in 1891 I believe. Because I thought you might have some personal impressions or reminiscences of Dr. Winsor, either at Harvard or at the American Historical Association's meetings, I now write this letter.

I am seeking any aid, or suggestions or any personal material or impressions of D. Winsor. If you are able to help me in any of these ways, or if you would care to take the time to send me your memories of the Harvard Library at the time you were using it — how it operated to the student's advantage or disadvantage; whether Winsor helped the struggling student, or indeed whether the students ever saw him — I shall indeed be most grateful. Needless to say I shall not, under any conditions, publish any letter you might care to send me without your expressed approval. Any material you might send will be safely kept in my study in the Columbia University Library.

Thank you for your kind consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
Dagobert Brunner

21-6-70

Request for appointment

41-11 Twelfth Street
Long Island City, 1, N.Y.
September 10, 1945

My dear Miss Diggs:

At the kind suggestion of Miss Watkins, of the 135th Street Branch Library, I am writing to ask if you would be so kind as to arrange an appointment for me with Dr. DuBois sometime after September 17th.

I am at present engaged in writing a biography of Joseph Wiener who was librarian of Harvard University when Dr. DuBois was there as a student of Edward Channings. I should like to talk to Dr. DuBois about any recollections he might have of the Harvard library & Dr. Wiener during his days there.

I should very much appreciate an appointment, if possible, and hope one can be arranged sometime between September 18th and September 22nd.

Thank you so much for giving this matter your consideration. I shall look forward to favorable news.

I would write him around Sept 15 (?) and perhaps talk with him 1st / return of October in person. I would talk with him 1st / you would like to of October or the latter part of November if he is still interested.

Yours
Joseph Borome

Miss Diggs
NAACP

21-6-71

October 5, 1945

Mr. Joseph Borome
41-11 Twelfth Street
Long Island City 1, New York

My dear Mr. Borome:

I am sorry not to have been able to get in touch with you with regard to your letters of July 10th and September 10th.

I am afraid that there is not much I can say to help you concerning Justin Windsor. I entered Harvard as a Junior in the Fall of 1888 and stayed two year in college and two years in the graduate school, leaving in the Spring of 1892. Windsor, at that time, was an authority and almost a legend and I had no personal contact with him as most of my work was done under Hart in the Department of American History. I never met him personally although I saw him a few times. I do not think I ever heard him lecture. His historical method and general guidance of the library was felt throughout my work. I worked a good deal in the library and I think that some of my requests for guidance and access to material went up to Windsor but I have no recollection of any direct response.

I am sorry not to be able to help you more.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges]

Lectures - 1945

417 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

30 July, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 5th Avenue
New York, N.Y.

20-13-9

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges is planning a series of Forums to be held in Boston next winter on the general subject of "America's Course in the Coming Decade". The third Forum to be held on December 9th is to be entitled "The Problems of Colonial Peoples". We would be very much honored if you could speak for us at that time.

The Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges is composed of representatives from college political groups of Harvard, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Simmons, Emerson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Boston University, and was formed for the purpose of making college students more aware of present day issues through inter-collegiate activity. This is the fundamental purpose behind this series of six Forums, the first three of which are to be on international problems and the second three on domestic issues. The first two are entitled "America and the International Organization" and "The United States and Russia". The last three are on the subjects of full employment, labor problems, and race relations.

The third Forum, on Sunday afternoon, December 9th, at 3:30, is to be held at the Old South Meeting House at 60 State Street in Boston. This hall holds approximately 350 people, and the audience will consist of students from these Boston colleges and members of the community interested in vital, current problems.

We would be very glad to pay you an honorarium of $50 for helping us out in this Forum. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Horton

Alice Horton, Chairman
Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges

P.S. Miss Ruby Hurley, chairman of the NAACP Youth Division suggested that we get in touch with you. We took her advice knowing how well equipped you are to speak on the subject of imperialism and colonial problems.

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges]

August 1, 1945

20-12-10

My dear Miss Horton:

I think I may be able to speak for you Sunday, December 9th, at Old South Meeting House.

If any other duties should interfere, I shall try to let you know early in November.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Miss Alice Horton, Chairman
Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges
417 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges]

United States Student Assembly

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8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-2553

20-13-11

6 August, 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very happy that you may be able to speak for us Sunday, December 9th, at the Old South Meeting House in Boston.

Mr. Erwin Leff, 2302 Valentine Avenue, The Bronx, New York, is now taking charge of the Forums while I am away on a vacation. He will keep you informed on plans for this Forum.

Sincerely yours,

Alice M. Horton, Chairman
Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges

August 7, 1945

20-13-12

My dear Miss Horton:

Please permit me to say that Dr. DuBois is out of the city.

Your letter will be brought to his attention around August 20th when he expects to return to his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Ethel Ray Nance

Miss Alice M. Horton
Chairman
Boston Metropolitan Council of ~~Churches~~ Colleges
~~9 West 40th Street~~ 417 Riverside Drive
New York 18, New York

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Churches]

HARVARD LIBERAL UNION

33 HOLYOKE STREET, CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

September 16, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

20-13-13

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I trust that you received our acknowledgement of August 4th to your letter agreeing to speak for the Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges in Boston, on December 9th, at 8:30.

As Miss Horton wrote you, this forum on the "Problems of Colonial Peoples", will be third in a series on "America in the Coming Decade".

Speaking on the same program will be Dr. Taraknath Das, who was recommended by the India League of America. His address is Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73rd Street, New York City. I have written to him that you will also speak, should you care to get in tbuch with him to prevent overlapping in your talks.

The Old South Boston Meeting House is at 60 State Street in Boston. As soon as the chairman for your forum is chosen, he will get in touch with you directly.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin Leff

Irwin Leff, for the Boston Metropolitan
Council of Colleges

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Churches]

20-13-14

October 5, 1945

Mr. Irwin Leff
Harvard Liberal Union
33 Holyoke Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Leff:

I am late answering your letter of September 16th as I am arranging to go to England for a Pan African Congress. I shall of course be back in time to speak for you December 9th.

I am in communication with Dr. Das.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

373 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston – 15 – Mass.
November 20, 1945

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges]

20-13-17

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was very glad to have
your consent to speak at
our open forum at the
Old South Meeting House, Nov.
ninth.

I, representing Emerson
College, have charge of the
publicity, and would appre-
ciate your sending me
some biographical material
which we might use for
that purpose. It would
help if we could have
this material as soon as
possible for our dead-
line must be met
within a week.

[illegible] looking forward to
[illegible] meeting you here in Boston.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Judy Britton
USS
of
BMCC.

[Boston Metropolitan Council of Churches]

20 West 40th Street

30 November 1945

20-13-18

My dear Madam:

You will find my biography in Who's Who in America which contains all necessary material. Beyond this you might consult my autobiography Dusk of Dawn, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Judy Britton
373 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

sent to:

Irwin Leff
2302 Valentine Avenue, The Bronx and
Harvard Liberal Union
33 Holyoke Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Alice M. Horton
United States Student Assembly
8 West 40th Street
NYC

********** 20 West 40th Street

14 December 1945

Boston Metropolitan Council of Colleges

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

20-13

To address Old South Meeting House, Sunday, December 9 $50.00

Please remit

20-24-42

Sept 25. 1946
4344 Tireman
Detroit 4 Mich

Dear Sir
Mr W.E. Dubois
I no you will be Surprised to get a letter from me. having heard you Speak on nourmous occasion in Detroit. an also Reading some of your Books. I am confidence that you have Just the information Will you Please tell me Where Did the Word Negro Come from?

and Why Did they give it to the american Colored People?

Please answer Soon
I remain yours Truley
frend an Bro.
Ezell Bowie

October 5, 1945

20-24-43

Mr. Ezell Bowie
4544 Fireman
Detroit 4, Michigan

My dear Mr. Bowie:

The word "Negro" comes from the Latin word "niger" meaning black. It was first used as a descriptive term for Africans and others and finally it came to be a conventional name for the black race and for American descendants of black slaves, even those who had a considerable mixture of white blood.

Any name is always a convention, an agreement, a combination of letters which conveys the same idea to different people. There is nothing scientific about any name. If people agree to change it, they can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

[R. R. Bowker Co.]

Publishers' Weekly — Library Journal

R·R·BOWKER Co
62 WEST 45TH STREET - NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

October 29, 1945

Dear Dr. DuBois:

20-3-4

We are revising a reference book which we publish entitled "Famous Literary Prizes and Their Winners." We wish to find out whether the W. E. B. DuBois Prize for Negro Literature is still being given. We do not know of any award since that in 1933 to James Weldon Johnson. If there have been any since then, would you be so kind as to let us know the names of the winners, with the year of award and the title of the literary work?

We will appreciate very much indeed hearing from you about this.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Barney

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
55 W. 42 St.
New York, N.Y.

[BOWKER]

84

20 West 40th Street

18 December 1945

20-3-5

My dear Madam:

I do not believe that the Du Bois Prize for Negro Literature is still being given and I know of only the one award in 1933. You may however correspond if you wish with

Mrs. E. R. Matthews
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Virginia Barney
R. R. Bowker Company
62 West 45th Street
New York 19

HOURS—
BY APPOINTMENT

PHONES:
OFFICE: SYcamore 2-5683
RESIDENCE; SYcamore 4-5727
SANITARIUM: LUcas 4813

Brandon A. T. Bowlin, M. D.

575 NO. FAIR OAKS AVENUE
PASADENA 3, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 5, 1945

20-13-67

Dear Sir,

I have been reading your articles in the Chicago Defender and especially since the Peace Conference at San Francisco.

Your last article on Pan African Congress touched me greatly and I sincerely hope that you and other leaders can take the step to make this possible. I am sure that you will get financial and moral support from 80% of our people.

I favor that we have a Peace Conference of our own and lay down the conditions and requirements for lasting peace and invite all depressed people of the world to take active part in discussion or as observer.

When you are ready you may count on me and many other for financial and moral support.

Very truly yours,

Brandon A. T. Bowlin M.D.

Brandon A.T. Bowlin M.D.

20-8-48

October 5, 1945

Dr. Brandon A.T. Bowlin
575 No. Fair Oaks Avenue
Pasadena 3, California

My dear Dr. Bowlin:

Thank you for your letter of September 5th.

I am trying to get permission from the United States and Great Britain to attend the Pan African Congress but have not yet succeeded. I will be glad to communicate with you further if I do attend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

Harvard College

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Office, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York.

20-2-28

Dear Friend:

I recently read in the Chicago Defender of your attending your class reunion at Harvard.

You will recall that you extended to me the honor of being present at your graduation, and of seeing President Elliot skip over several students and give you the honor of passing out some of the diplomas.

I am writing to you at this time to tell you of the discrimination and injustice that we, as property owners in Massachusetts, are suffering.

I am sending you references that are on file in the Massachusetts State Library and with the N.A.A.C.P. in New York, concerning the injustice inflicted on my husband Major G.W. Braxton and myself, residents of Wakefield, Massachusetts.

The facts are on file with the Editor, Mr. Emory Stevens Bucke, of the Zions Herald and with Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell. We have copies of the latters report, printed in the Civil Service Reporter, from May to September.

Will you read this enclosed information and express your opinion privately to me, and also publicly through the press and the N.A.A.C.P.

Incidentally, our pastor, Reverend Herbert Picht of the Wakefield Methodist Church has taken out a ten dollar, ($10.00) membership for the N.A.A.C.P.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. Braxton
Mrs. A.C. Braxton (Admx. Pro Se)
Post Office #285
Wakefield, Mass.

Oct 1-1945

7 February 1945

20-20-56

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me a copy of the speech which Mr. Stanley, British Colonial Secretary, made before the Foreign Policy Association? I shall be glad to pay any charges.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

January 6, 1945

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Enclosed are fabric samples of coverings for your sofa and wing chair — the red, of course, — for your sofa. You may find the prices a little high but any of the less expensive fabrics are of such poor quality that we hardly think them worth the labor to be invested in them. Since we did manage to get your other furniture so inexpensively, we feel the difference you will pay for the better quality fabric will be more than worth your while.

20-18

We prefer the samples we have
x'ed. The green (for drapes and wing
chair) goes very well with the green
rugs we saw quite unexpectedly
to-day. We should like to have you
to see them as soon as possible since
they go as fast as they come in.

One, a twist - 9x15 comes to 127.50
The other 9x12 broadloom is $130 —

We prefer the less expensive
one because the size would
cover more of your floor and
look a great deal better in
the room

Please let us hear from
you soon since a days delay may
make the difference in our obtaining
the necessary fabrics

Sincerely
Amy Lopé

17 January 1945

My dear Mesdames:

I have received the console table and the small stand which goes with it, the bookcase and the telephone seat. Also we picked out carpet. With regard to the carpet I am not quite clear. According to your memorandum it was to cost $127 or $138 and then since it was to be five or six feet longer and with extra pieces the cost was more. I do not see, however, why it should go over $200.

I have advanced you $400. Will you kindly send me bills from the companies covering payments on the things delivered? This will let me know just where I am standing. Also with regard to the sofa and chair: I should like to have estimates and then bills when they are paid for. My understanding is that you are to be paid ten per cent of the bills.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mesdames Brooke-Roze
36 West 12th Street
New York 11, New York

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

1/22/45

Dear Mr. DuBois,

Enclosed you will find the bill for your carpeting order - as you requested. We feel there has been a gross misunderstanding between us - possibly because we did not explain clearly enough the charge, per yard, on your rug! If you will refer to the last letter you received from us we believe you will find the ~~cost~~ cost for the tone-on-tone - rug, size 9x15, to be 127.50, or 8.50 a yard. However, when we went down to see the rug, since the whole piece was 9x25 we thought in terms of also using the carpeting in your foyer, bedroom and small hall as well, to unify the feeling throughout. We thought we were very fortunate in being able to obtain so large a quantity for immediate delivery at what is a very good price today! If you will use the initial cost of 8.50 for the entire yardage, now 9x25, you will find that it comes to 212.50. The felt base is (and has been considered) an extra expenditure.

We thought you understood the difference in yardage (and hence cost) when we were to the rug house and if you had felt those extra costs to be too high we could easily have obtained the 9x15 originally planned. Certainly in all cases we have not gone ahead on what we felt was proper - or - artistically necessary without your approval in any instance before.

To say that we were upset by your letter would be a gross understatement and frankly we have never before been subjected to requests of that nature - in all of our business dealings.

To date - the monies you have given us totals $100 and our distress was doubled since we have already paid out almost $250 above that, the balance outstanding (including the draperies and carpet) from our own account.

We feel too that it is unfortunate to have interjected this note of discord since we have been working in good faith, as illustrated by our own expenditures in excess of what you have remitted. And while it is unusual for us to send out any manufacturers bills - we are making an exception since the rug seems to have been the factor that has upset you. We have also enclosed the diagram so that you may clearly see where the entire yardage is being used.

We hope that this will satisfactorily clear up the confusion that has arisen and we look forward to completing your apartment very soon. We feel certain you will be more than satisfied with the results we have planned.

Sincerely,
Bud Brooke
Brooke-Rose

P.S. Will you please return this bill since it is part of our permanent file.

20-18 [Brooke-Roze]

[ENC.]

KAUFMAN CARPET CO.

CARPETS - LINOLEUMS - TILES

TELEPHONE BRYANT 9-3725 — 5 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

SOLD TO Brooke-Roze
36 West 12th Street
New York, N Y

DATE 1/20/45

INVOICE NO.

TERMS: NET CASH ON COMPLETION

WORK DONE AT
Dr. DuBois

YOUR ORDER NO.	OUR REPRESENTATIVE

Green figured carpet - cut to sizes as requested -			
	25sy	8.50 sy	212.50
lining - for 1-9x15			
9x5	20sy	.60 sy	12.00
			$ 224.50

for resale

Mr Rhu/Bozo
409 Edgecomb Ave

SM 5-44 SNS-A8993

24 January 1945

My dear Miss Brooke and Mrs. Roze:

I have great confidence in your integrity but there are two points that I wanted to make and still have in mind:

1. so far as possible I want to have careful estimates of the costs of the various articles before you commit yourself so that I can know just where I stand and what payment I will be liable for. For instance I have not yet had a price on the sofa although you have estimated $60 for the coffee table $80 for the winged chair. I know, of course, that things are difficult to get and prices will vary. But as I say let me know as accurately as possible and as far in advance as possible just what things are going to cost and then I can let you know whether I can afford them.

2. what I want is not a statement of expenses just now but I want personal protection against people who deliver things at my house. If, for instance, ten years from today and after your firm has perhaps gone out of business and I am dead, the people who brought the console table and left it could make a claim against my estate and there would be absolutely nothing to show that I had ever paid them for it. What I ask is that when things are delivered, I shall have a receipt to show that the persons who delivered them have been paid for them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Brooke-Roze
36 West Twelfth Street
New York City

ALGONQUIN 4-1223

BIRD BROOKE — AMY ROZÉ

INTERIOR DECORATORS

36 WEST 12TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y., 1/29 19~~45~~

20-18

M Dr Du Bois

409 Edgecombe Ave

× 1	Mahogany console Table	55 00			
? 1	Black lacquer coffee Table	60 00			
× 1	Mahogany bookcase	32 50			
? 1	Mahogany lamp table	28 50			
× 1	Combination telephone table + chair	42 00			
× 1	Rug 9 × 25 - cut to sizes	212 00			
×	Ozite lining 20 ft @ 60¢	12 00			
1	Sofa (in muslin)	185 00			
1	Wing chair	80 00			
1	Cornice 12½ ft @ 2.50 labor + installation	31 25			
1	pr Draperies labor + installation	7 50			
	6 ydo lining @ 60¢	3 60			
21½	ydo Crimson fabric @ 4.10 a yd { 13 ydo sofa, 8½ draperies + cornice	77 40		864	93
8½	ydo Green (Wing chair) fabric @ 4.25	38 18	Pd	400	00
	Total $	864 93	Bal	464	93

Brooke-Rozé

Shopping Service
Interiors

Dear Mr DuBois, 1/29/45

In answer to your last letter there were two points taken which I discussed with miss Diggs, in your absence, one day last week. The first being that we have, in some instances, gone ahead with the purchase of some piece or yardage of material without first having gotten your approval. If you recall, you have seen & ok'd the selected fabric swatches - were toed of the coffee table & its cost - the rug, as well and the price of the sofa was given, by me, to miss Diggs, over the phone at the time we discussed the mahogany pieces such as the bookcase and console table. That price, in muslin, was $1,85. We certainly have planned to - and in fact have, let you know about all of these details in advance of our purchases.

The second point was your desire of protection for the purchases you have made. I tried to make this point with miss Diggs ~~then~~ - our policy has not been a personally instituted one - but rather a part of the entire trade practices. The items which you have obtained through us have been sold to the Brooke Rozé Company and in turn - we have sold them to you. If you are solely interested in protection of your estate and legitimate ownership proof you will have all the protection you'll need from our

20-18

over "paid" bills - for those items you have purchased - legally they are yours once we submit our paid bill to you. (which we will do upon the completion of the job - or, if you like, for the item you have already submitted).

I have enclosed a record "to-date", of the purchases we have made and the monies expended. This is not a final bill, nor does it include the items we have yet to complete, such as your desk chair, foyer-door curtains, bedroom club chair reupholstry, or our 10% service charge.

We hope you are pleased with the progress we are making and we hope to complete the apartment in the very near future.

Would you be good enough to send us our Kaufman Carpet bill?

Sincerely,

Bud Brooke

31 January 1945

My dear Mesdames:

I will let the matter of receipts rest according to your usage depending upon you to protect my estate.

The console table, bookcase and telephone table have arrived and I like them. The coffee table I do not like and I do not want the mahogony lamp table. Could you make another attempt at the coffee table? I told you that I do not want table lamps. The cornice is there but the draperies have not yet been installed nor has the rug been laid.

I am sending you a check for $250 which will with what I have paid more than cover the cost of things delivered to date.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Brooke-Roze
36 West Twelfth Street
New York City

20 - 18

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

Feb 27, 1945

My dear Dr DuBois,

Enclosed please find itemized bill for furniture purchased.

If you will return the bill when you remit the balance, we will be glad to mark it paid and return it to you.

Sincerely,
Amy Rose

20-18

36 WEST 12TH STREET • NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • ALGONQUIN 4-1223

[ENC]

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

Feb 27, 1945 194

TO Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Av.

20-18

1	comb. radio & tele. table	42.00
1	console table	55.00
1	Book case	32.50
1	End table	28.50
1	cock tail table	60.00
21½	yd red fabric @ 4.10 yd.	88.15
8½	" green " @ 4.25	36.18
	rug 9x25 @ 85c per ft.	212.00
	" pad @ .60 per ft. -20 ft	12.00
1	pr. drapes labor & installation	7.50
6	yds lining @ .60	3.60
12½	ft cornice @ 45c per ft.	31.25
1	Sofa in muslin	185.00
1	wing chair	80.00
1	ottoman	30.00
3	yds for undercat @ 1.19	4.87
		910.55
	1% Sales Tax	9.11
	10% service charge	91.06
		1010.72

Reed 1010.72
650.00
360.72 Bal. Due

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

Mar 1, 1945

Dear Mr DuBois,

Enclosed you will find the bedroom fabrics I told you about today over the phone.

We'd like to use the stripe for the bedspread and the solid for drapes (pinch-pleated tailored ones, possibly with a bottom border of stripe - Trim) and the club chairs.

Let us know if you like them and we can put them into work immediately for you - and have them installed in your absence.

Sincerely
Buck Brooke

20-18

36 WEST 12TH STREET • NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • ALGONQUIN 4-1223

2 March 1945

Memorandum to Mesdames Brooke-Roze:

With regard to your bill of February 27, I do not wish an end table as I have told you before at $28.50. The end table has not been delivered. Also I do not like the cocktail table although it has been delivered. I hope you will make an effort to secure something more to my liking. This makes the total charge $982.22. On this I have paid $$650 making a balance due of $332.22

With regard to the bedroom please do not purchase neither drapes nor bedspread. The club chair may be covered with the sample that I am returning. Also you will remember coverings were to be furnished for the French doors between the living room and the foyer. I do not care for another chair as the winged chair and sofa fill the living room. Please then understand the only further things that I wish are:

1. upholstering the club chair
2. coverings for the two French doors.

I do not wish the end table and I want you, if possible, to exchange the cocktail table.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mesdames Brooke-Roze
36 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, N. Y.

20 - 18

Copy March 7,

Dear Mr Du Bois,

Enclosed you will find our two substitute samples. As I explained to Miss Driggs- the yardage was completely sold out on the first one, by the time we went to purchase it.

They are each $2.25 a yard.

We plan to have the curtains and chair finished for next week and except for the pillows will take down with us when we come up to arrange the room, That will complete the work.

We would appreciate your sending us the outstanding balance and we will make whatever arrangements are necessary for the readjustment on the re-shipping cocktail table (providing it can be sold from the showroom floor) after it's re-purchase.

Sincerely,

Basil Brooke

20-18

8 March 1945

My dear Miss Brooke:

I do not like either of the samples which you have sent. They do not seem to be n arly as good as the others. I am sending a check for $150 on account. I shall be glad to send you the balance when the whole job is satisfactorily completed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-18

Miss Bird Brooke
Brooke-Roze
36 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

Mar 13 1945

TO Dr Du Bois
Fog Edgecombe Av.

4½ yds rexon @ 1.29 — 5.81
labor on same — 2.50
rods etc — 2.00
10.31
1% sales Tax — .11
10% service charge — 1.03
delivery charge — 10.80
22.25
Previous balance. — 210.72
232.97

20-18

19 March 1945

20-180

Memorandum to Mesdames Brooke-Roze:

I have received from and accepted the following at the price indicated:

console table	$55.00	
bookcase	32.50	
lamp table	28.50	
telephone table	42.00	
21½ yards, red fabric	88.15	
8½ green fabric	38.18	
rug	212.00	
rug pad	12.00	
cornice	31.25	
draperies	7.50	
sofa	185.00	
lining, 6 yards	3.60	
wing chair	80.00	
ottoman	30.00	
underseat, 3 yards	4.87	
French door curtains	10.31	
	$860.86	
	8.60	sales tax
	10.80	delivery charge
	$880.26	

20-180

I have made payments as follows:

December	8	$50.00
January	4	150.00
"	9	200.00
"	30	250.00
March	8	150.00
		800.00
		$ 80.26

I am enclosing a check for $80.26. In addition to this I shall owe you for covering my chair and the pillows and for framing the panels and also the service charge and any other sales tax that may be due.

The coffee table can be taken when you send the chair. If you find one that satisfies me at a reasonable price, I shall be glad to take it otherwise we will drop it. If material like the enclosed sample is still obtainable, it might be used for the bedroom chair.

W. E. B. Du Bois

over

19 March 1945

Memorandum

2 green slip seats 3.50	7.00
3½ yds green @2.49	8.72
2 throw pillos @ 2.00	6.00
sales tax	2.17
service charge	88.26
chair delivery charges	3.87

Brooke-Rose

Shopping Service
Interiors

Mar 30 1945

TO Mr Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Ave

Previous Balance 860.86
2 green slip seats @ 3.50 = 7.00
3½ yds green @ 2.49 = 8.72
3 throw pillows @ 2.00 = 6.00
$ 882.58
1% Sales Tax 2.17
10% Service chg 88.26
Chair delivery charge 3.87
$ 976.88
Previous delivery Paid 10.80
" Sales Tax 8.60
$ 996.28
Paid 880.26
Due Balance 116.02

1% tax due on only this total

20-18

Please return receipt in full
to 69-5th ave.

April 4 1946
Thank You!

20-10-106

Social Menus

331 W. Earlham Terrace,

Philadelphia 44, Penna.

February 3, 1945.

Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

My first opportunity to meet you was, many years ago, at the home of Mr. Isaac Williams in Lee, Massachusetts. Since then, I have followed with keen interest your career and have listened to the wise advice which you have given in the field of human-relations.

As a small and very inadequate expression of my high appreciation of your services, I venture to present to you a copy of my doctor's thesis, presented to the University of Pennsylvania.

The portion which consisted of an attempt to apply the concept toward educational problems, was omitted from the printed thesis, at the suggestion of the Committee.

With very great respect, I am

Very truly yours,

Daniel A. Brooks.

23-15-107

15 February 1945

My dear Mr. Brooks:

May I thank you very much for the copy of the Concept of Integration which you kindly sent me. I am glad that you are getting your doctorate.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Daniel A. Brooks
331 West Earlham Terrace
Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania

WAtkins 9-1221

Time Ticket

BROSER BROS., Inc.
746 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Date July 6, 1945

Charges Whse. to Whse.
Overtime: Weekdays after 5 P.M., Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. Overtime double time.

6 Book Boat along

20-23

Name Du Bois
From 69-5th Ave 4th floor
To 55 W. 42nd St 13th "
Start Warehouse 9.45 On Job 10.4m
Finish Job Finish Warehouse

Everything received and delivered in good order and to our satisfaction

Terms: Cash. Driver will collect.
$7.00 per hour Van + 2 men Signed

Equipment Rec'd.
Ad. Delivery

Were the men careful and courteous?

23.43

WAtkins 9-1221

Time Ticket

BROSER BROS., Inc.
746 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Date Nov 2 1945

Charges Whse. to Whse.
Overtime: Weekdays after 5 P.M., Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. Overtime double time.

20-23

Name Dr. Du Bois
From 55 W 42nd St. 1338 -
To 20 W 40 st 402 -
Start Warehouse 9 45 On Job 10.15
Finish Job Finish Warehouse

Everything received and delivered in good order and to our satisfaction

Terms: Cash. Driver will collect.
$Van + 3 - 10.00 per hour. Signed 36.05 3½ hrs

Equipment Rec'd. Paid in full W Yurka
Ad. Delivery
6 Boxes

Were the men careful and courteous?

MAIN OFFICE
746 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
WATKINS 9 { 1221 1222 1223 1224

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LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

BRANCH OFFICE
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337 WEST 36TH ST.
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
BRYANT 9-4507

20-23

NEW YORK, July 6, 1945

M Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

TERMS

69-5th Ave

July	6	Removal Services Rendered Van + 2 men 7.00 per hour				
		3¼ hours	22	75		
		Transportation Tax		68		
					23	43

Paid
7/6/45

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NIGHTS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
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440

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4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
1716 SEVENTH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

20-16-25

May 1st, 1945

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Some time ago, I received a telegram concerning your collaboration on matters we wanted presented to the San Francisco Conference.

I regret deeply the delay in sending you a reply and material but my constant travels makes it impossible for me to do many things with dispatch.

I am therefore sending this statement that I hope you will give consideration in your discussions to the many delegates.

Thanking you for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
Int'l. President

APR:eoc

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From the ground up

20-4-162

March 23. 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
N. A. C. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I accept your invitation to attend the Colonial Conference to be held at the 135th Street Branch Library on April 6th

Sincerely
Ethelred Brown
Secretary

[H L Brown]

Chicago Ill
July 6, 1945 reject

JUL 10 1945

Negro Digest
Mr J H Johnson
Dear Sir

Do you have an outlet for poetry?
I am submitting this poem for publication.
In any event I'd appreciate professional
criticism.

Sincerely Yours
(Mrs) Helen L Brown
13310 S Corliss Ave
Chicago 27 Ill

20-20-02

"Hitler Called Bilbo"

Bilbo you call his name,
Negro you call mine.
Hitler I call his name
Or Hitler in his mind.

Hitler held contempt for life,
Bilbo does the same.
Tho Bilbo and not Hitler is the name
I see them both the same.

Bilbo holds in high contempt,
Your freedoms for all life meant,
By F.D.R., Churchill and Stalin

When they pitched in this war to win.

Hitler we quickly put to an end
Tho he lived across the Rhine.
While Bilbo talks like Hitler
Just below the Mason Dixon Line.

By birth Hitler was German,
By choice a scoundrel, see?
But Bilbo born american
Is by choice, contemptuous of the free.

Our senators and our congressmen,
are powerless to stay his hand.
Then there ought to be a law 'agin'
The Constitution of our land!

When victory you die for on a foreign land
Can desecrate the american man,
What is this folly that you seek?
Open up your mouth and speak).

What then do you seek and speak
Or is it so foul that it reeks?
Now is the time to say your piece,
Or is Hitler called Bilbo to answer
for these?

20-02-09

20-20-96

13310 S Carles Ave
Chicago Illinois
July 2, 1945

[H. L. Brown]
Alice Ward
to Legal
Defense
as Trustee

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I was very young when I was first seized with the impulse to write to you. I had just read the thesis of a young african graduate of Columbia University - a very eloquent searching discussion - and it too dealt with the races of man - he, as I remember now, asked his reader to "take if you please, a snow flake and compare it with another. No two are identical," he elaborated. I can not remember any more. Perhaps because I was at the age of concious awareness, I was gripped. It was at this time. I was seized with the desire to write to you - your works and teachings were not clear to me but I believe something within sensed the purport for which you stood.

I must say these things, and many more I would like to say - but in these days we must be precise and I constantly have to warn myself not to go on and on lest I become a bore. I sought to explain my inner feelings to a Catholic Reverend

I intend closing my letter
on this reverse side so as not
to add more bulk to the letter.

I am sincerely yours

(Mrs) Helen I Brown

13310 S Carlisa Ave

Chicago 27, Ill

and again to a Reverend "All Faiths".
I cannot make my self clearly understood.
There are so many technicalities that I
cannot span. Me du Bois I find
myself quoting poetry. To me it
is beautiful because it sings & what
I can feel so intensely within.

Would I impose if I asked
you to read a bit of my poetry?
My husband sympathized with
me but there is much that is left
unsaid. I cannot resist enclosing
the poem I wrote in resentment
to Bilbo and all he stands for.
I wrote this without meditation
in the space of about 20 minutes.

Bilbo you call his name,
Negro you call mine.
Hitler I call his name,
& Hitler in his mind.

—

Hitler held contempt for life.
Bilbo does the same,
Tho Bilbo and not Hitler is the name
I see them both the same.

—

(I have a substitute line for the last of this 3rd stanza —
it is — I'd say they both defame (over)

20-20-07

Bilbo holds in high contempt
"Four Freedoms" for all life meant,
By F.D.R. Churchill and Stalin
When they pitched in the war to win.

Hitler was quickly put to an end.
Tho he lived across the Rhine.
While Bilbo takes like Hitler
Just below the Mason Dixon Line

By birth Hitler was German,
By choice a scoundrel, see?
But Bilbo born American
So by choice contemptuous of the free!

Our Senators and our Congressmen
Are powerless to stay his hand.
Then there ought to be a law 'agin'
The Constitution of our land!

When victory you die for on a foreign land.
Can desecrate the American man,
What folly is this that you seek?
Open up your mouth and speak!

What then do you seek and speak,
Or is it so foul that it reeks?
Now is the time to say your piece
Or is Hitler called Bilbo to answer
(for) these!

The "for" is optional.

July 2d 1945 [H.L. Brown]

Dear Mr DuBois:

I did not mail this letter. I felt I was too presumptious. I did not want to misrepresent myself. I cannot help feeling that you will understand and gladly help me. I never meant to write poetry, but one day suddenly it was there. I have other poems that typify my general line of ideals. This poem was written in 15 to 30 minutes in a state of complete disgust and doubt so

(over)

20-20-100

I mailed it to Digest. I'm sending you both copies. Please answer and promise to help me. I dont know whether my poems have worth — I dont know how to find out — only they come in my heart and I write them on paper.

I trust your friendship

Sincerely, H L Brown

[H. L. Brown]

August 1, 1945

20-26-101

Dear Mr. Brown:

Poetry is seldom a matter of sudden inspiration. Rather, it arises from hard work in reading or observation and endless care in writing.

If you really are going to write poetry you ought to take courses in literature and read widely.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. H. S. Brown
13310 S. Corliss Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

1370 Dean St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1945.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Dept. of Research,
N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

20-22-8

Dear Will:

RE: the Saxton Fellowship and--I have added the Rosenwald Fellowship--may I supply you with a few things that you may want to know.

1. Plays. "Daylight and Dark" on Broadway at the Mercury Theatre. "Harlem Tea Party" at St. Martin's theatre in Harlem. "International Football" on lists of Federal Theatre. John Houseman read it and said he found it "Most interesting"

Most recent. "Romeo Johnson and Juliet Mendez" a musical with a colored cast based on"Romeo and Juliet." Two producers are now reading it. The two "hate houses" are American Negro and colored Spanish.

2.. Articles. "Edwards Bannister" and "Some N. Y. C. High School Teachers", both in Crisis.

3. Poems. "What is Love?" in Munsey's.
Read parts of African poem at John Haynes Holmes Community Church. Will do the same for Negro History Week in the Y. W. on Third Ave., Bklyn. and at Henry St. Settlement.

Thanking you again for your kindness and wishing you the best in everything, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John T. Brown Jr.

[BROWN]

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN EDUCATION

55 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. TELEPHONE - LACKAWANNA 4-0362

Feb. 28, 1945.

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20-2-9

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Director of Special Research,
N.A.A.C.P. 69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Will,

The Saxton Foundation failed me as the committee said they did not think the history of the Negro Stage was as worthwhile a project as some they were considering.

I have been working with Prince Orizu for some few weeks. You know a year ago I read part of the African poem I sent to you some years ago at the Crisis and Miss Fausset read it. I tried Harcourt Brace & Co. for publication, but they said that they liked it but they thought it would not reach a large enough public to justify publication.

Things are changing now with regard to Africa and I am on the scent of a publisher again. I have revised it and am doing something still further with it. It is the poem that brought me in contact with the Prince. I read part of the poem, as mentioned above, at John Haynes Holmes' Church. Then reading was accompanied by the tom tom played by Effiom Oduk. Orizu spoke that evening.

Later I talked with him about the poem and he read it. He liked it and we began to work more or less together, that is, I am helping him in his office work, pending the absence of his secretary.

On Sunday, February 11, he spoke at the Negro Achievement program meeting at the Third Avenue Interracial Y.W. I read parts of my poem. He liked the reception given the excerpts so well, that he told me he would give me an opportunity to appear with him again, as a means of interesting publishers in my work.

Therefore, I visited Pittsburgh with him over the last week-end, and I had the opportunity of reading parts of the poem at two meetings. We were given a fine reception there with a motor cycle

escort during the three days of our visit.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

John S. Brown

20-22-10

P.S. I have not given up the research for the Negro History on the Stage and Screen, but I am giving it only part time, as I am receiving no finance from any source on it.

I am slated for the program of the African Research Society on April 4, when I shall read a part of the poem accompanied by the tomtoms under Dafora.

PHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-0362

African Student Ass'n. of U. S. and Canada

55 WEST 42ND STREET
SUITE 552
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

April 11, 1945.

20-22-6

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Research Dept.,
N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Will:

I have been trying to write or phone you for the past few days, recalling your remark that we should get together, after your return from the South.

As I think I told you, I have been working with Prince Orizu, for the purpose of getting a publisher for my African poem and also an agreement to publish my history of the Negro Stage and Screen, when I shall have finished it. The Saxton Fund said they have other applications for projects of extreme importance, so that I cannot hope for aid from that source.

To complete the history research, will necessitate a trip to Hollywood and perhaps side trips nearer at hand. But I have no way to finance such trips, as I have retired and only have my retirement pension, which is all too small for such additional expenditures.

The Prince has given me some leads for the poem and the history, but nothing has happened as yet. I would like to talk with you about the whole matter you have in mind to see just what the plan is. I am here every day except Saturday. I would say this Saturday, but I have planned to go down to my house at Reeveytown, to get something started for the summer, you know, planting, cutting grass, etc. The following Saturday in the morning before 12:00 M. would be all right for me I think. That is the 21st.

I can tell you all the news when I see you.

Yours sincerely,

John [S. Brown]

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May 28, 1945.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
"Color and Democracy"
N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Will:

Congratulations on your new book, "Color and Democracy." I haven't gotten the book yet but I shall. I read the review of Pearl Buck in the Harald Tribune Review of Books with a great deal of interest.

Glory to you!

Yours sincerely,

John D. Brown, Jr.

State Teachers College
Fayetteville, N.C.
August 2, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director, Research N.A.A.C.P.
69 - Fifth Ave
New York, N.Y.

20-24-44

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please be kind enough to let me have a copy of your address to the American Teachers Association. I would like the same for publication in the Monthly Survey of Events & Trends in Race Relations.

I will defray any expenses. Thank you.

Sincerely
Mrs. R. D. Brown
Reporter for North Carolina

October 6, 1945

20-24-45

Mrs. R. D. Brown
State Teachers College
Fayetteville, North Carolina

My dear Mrs. Brown:

I cannot send you a report of my address in Greensboro because it was not written. I hope that the gist of it will be published in a book sometime soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

F

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July 11, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

20-6-14

In the recent months I have been led to give my life whole heartedly into the work of Post-war planning as it affects all phases of American life -- and this has brought me into intimate fellowship with Mr.Dunjee and the great group of men interested with him in the National Negro Business League and various other organizations. His Booker T. Washington dinners struck a very responsive note in my life and I immediately thought of a Living Memorial for the great Educator -- and it takes this form:

Under the name of W a s h i n g t o n i a create a great enterprise on the shore line of the Gulf: make it an outstanding achievement of the American Negroes -- In Cameron County, Louisiana, just over the Sabina Pass from Port Arthur, Texas, is a great section of land just apparently reserved of the Lord God Almighty for such a moment as this: * * * The idea as it comes to me consists of a suggestion of 400 square miles for the city of Washingtonia and 600square miles for industries! Then 1950 is the golden jubilee of the founding of the National Negro Business League -- and for that elect year project

1950 Inter-National Inter-Racial Exposition of the Brown and Colored Peoples of the Planet!

That would serve as the inauguration of the Washingtonia enterprises. And here is the wonder in this simple suggestion as it appeals to me: Washington is the capital of the great Republic beneath the Stars and it is named after the immortal George Washington. Washingtonia would be soon the cultural center of the colored peoples of the world and it would bear the name of Booker T. Washington who came up from slavery! There is scarecely anything that would carry greater favor

around the world than the mere fact of this glorious name. I envision Universities, and all sorts of great developments in Washingtonia -- and in the Industries there would be opportunity for every conceivable sort of craft. The total movement can be self-supporting from the first and be the first movement in the history of America to be developed without government aid -- that would make it memorable.

This is all written very hurriedly -- too hurriedly for the idea to be clear -- how does such an idea appeal to you?

Your loving friend forever and ever,

William A Brown

THE FRIENDLY MISSION

In the Shelter of the Siskiyous

A House of Prayer for All Nations
A Place of Fellowship for All Faiths

REV. WILLIAM A. BROWN
Founding Pastor

"LA CASA WILLADORA"
CAVE JUNCTION, Illinois Valley, OREGON
Gateway to the Oregon Caves

July 30, 1945

20-141-34

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been reading with heart thrilling interest "Darkwater" and many other books on the Negro problem; I send the enclosed as the uttermost conviction of my inmost soul and I think it follows quite freely along with your possible suggestions. Will you kindly give me your criticisms of it. God bless you and yours ever more aboundingly and always.

Your well wishing friend forever,

William A Brown

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

BROWN ALUMNAE CLUB OF NEW YORK
% Mrs. Roger B. Francis
17 East 87 Street
New York 28, N. Y.

March 1, 1945

Lectures

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

20-10-22

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Would you be willing to speak before our group at a Forum to be held some time in April, on the general subject of the effects of the Quinn-Ives anti-discrimination bill? The Forum will be a benefit for the scholarship which we raise each year to enable a deserving girl from the New York area to attend Pembroke College (in Brown University).

We are inviting Rabbi Nathan Perelman of Temple Emanu-El to speak, too, and expect to ask one other speaker, preferably some one from the group of people who endorse the spirit of the Quinn-Ives bill, but fear its practical applications.

I heard you speak at a forum at a church in Harlem in January, and enjoyed it very much. I realize you must have an extremely busy schedule, and we shall be most grateful if you have a date or choice of dates open in April to suggest. Looking forward to your favorable reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor S. Francis
President
(Mrs. R. B. Francis)

[Brown Alumnae Club-]

2 March 1945

20-10-23

My dear Mrs. Francis:

Answering your letter of March first, I think that what you desire is a representative who can speak officially for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In that case you should address yourself to the acting-Secretary, Roy Wilkins, at this address.

My work is in special research and I do not speak for the Association but lecture from time to time on my own account. My charge for such lectures in New York City is usually fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Eleanor S. Francis
17 East 87th Street
New York 28, N. Y.

[1945]

January 17
65 West 11th St.

Dear Dr DuBois:

20-4-124

The proposed conference on colonial matters sounds both important and interesting. I agree with you most heartily that it should be based on tangible facts rather than opinion and theoretic discussion.

Ellis Williams, whom you perhaps know, is exceptionally well informed on the West Indies. He can be reached % M.K. Kirk, 208 West 151st St. New York City.

I imagine that a delegate from the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, of which Claudé Williams is director, would be interested in sending a delegate. I will speak of it at our executive meeting on Monday evening.

With warm personal regards,

Henrietta Buckmaster

Henrietta Buckmaster

W. E. B.
to C

7 March 1945

20-4-21

My dear Mr. Buell:

I am enclosing a proposed invitation which we are going to send out and a statement of the reports which we are seeking. I wonder if you know of any persons from colonies resident in or near New York City with whom we could get in touch. Of course it will be easy to get representatives from West Africa and India but not so easy to get persons from the Far East like Korea, Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia. Can you help me with any names or other suggestions?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

March 28, 1945

20-4-22

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very sorry that another engagement will make it impossible for me to come to your Colonial Conference on April 6. But I certainly hope that you will issue a declaration before the San Francisco conference. The colonial question should come up there, at least as far as the principles are concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

Raymond L. Buell

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1945.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I greatly regret the delay in replying to yours of January 10, which I have just received. Your letter was addressed to the University, and the forwarding service of the University leaves much to be desired.

I find your proposal to hold a small colonial conference in New York next month very interesting. It does seem to me, however, that your time margin is rather narrow.

My personal opinion is that a conference of the kind you suggest, if designed to be a real working rather than a talking affair, and if restricted to a small group meeting informally, could be very useful.

I am inclined to the belief that it would be better to invite individuals rather than representatives of organizations. You have, I am sure, all of the names of the African students in and around New York. It is my understanding, also, that there is a colony of Malays living in Brooklyn. The West Indians are plentiful, of course. Raymond Kennedy of Yale knows about the Brooklyn Malays, and in my opinion it would be very useful to have a man like Kennedy at your conference. He is exceptionally well-informed on the NEI.

In so far as individuals connected with governments are concerned, I might suggest such names as the following: Jean De La Roche (French), J.K. Dunn (Korean), Peter Honig (Dutch), Raden Djumena (Indonesian), Horace Belshaw (New Zealand), Leonides Virata (Philippines), W.B.Mumford (British).

You might also find it desirable to invite someone from the ILO--Matthews, the young West Indian, is a very good man on their staff at Montreal.

20-4-69

You will, of course, want to work out an agenda in advance, and I would think it desirable to have a few tentative papers circulated beforehand.

These are, of course, purely my personal views and suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Bunche

Ralph J. Bunche

20-4-70

20-4-21

7 March 1945

My dear Mr. Bunche:

I am sending enclosed a copy of the proposed invitation which we will send out for our Colonial Conference and a statement of the kind of reports we are seeking. Would it be possible for you to attend this Conference and could you give me names of persons, colonials and others, who should attend?

I am on the whole avoiding official government representatives from the various colonial powers since I want to get so far as possible a first hand basis of fact directly from colonial sources. Possibly later we can in some way invite criticism from the colonial powers. I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1945.

20-4-22

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Owing to the pressure of work in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming United Nations Conference, I doubt very much that it will be possible for me to attend the Colonial Conference which you are sponsoring on April 6. It is unlikely that I will be able to get out of town even for a short period during the next few weeks. Were it not for this fact I would be delighted to attend.

I do not at the moment think of any information I can add to that given in my letter of January 31 with respect to persons who might properly be invited to the kind of conference you propose to call.

I wish you every success in the Conference and will be deeply interested in the proceedings.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Bunche.

Ralph J. Bunche

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

20-18-12

May 2, 1945

Mr. Ralph Bunche
Care of American Delegation
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

My dear Mr. Bunche:

Won't you have lunch or dinner with me? I seem to keep on missing you all the time. Call me up at Sutter 0841 and let us make an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

27 March 1945

20-12-36

Dear Mr. Burgess:

I want to thank you very much indeed for your offer to massage Mrs. Du Bois during such times as you can spare. The massage is needed and she ought to have stayed in the hospital for it but conditions were unbearable there.

Do you not think that Du Bois could learn from you enough of the technique of massage to take over after you are through? I wish you would let her and impress it upon Mrs. Du Bois how excellent this arrangement would be.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Elmer Burgess
2400 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

20-12-43

May 16, 1945

Mr. Elmer Burgess
2300 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, 14, Maryland

Dear Mr. Burgess:

I want to thank you very much for your faithful attention in massaging Mrs. DuBois. She has greatly benefitted from your work.

I trust that at your convenience you will not hesitate to present me with a bill for your services. I know that they cannot fully be paid for in money but certainly something can be done that way.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Burgess.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

ELMER A. BURGESS
2400 MONTEBELLO TERRACE
BALTIMORE 14, MARYLAND

June 30,1945.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

First accept my apology fo taking so long to answer your letter. I did not know what they were charging for massage now and so had to inquire. I learn charges are from two to five dollars .

I gave eighteen treatments ;and so am inclosing bill for $ 36.00

Trusting this will meet your approval; and again apologizing for my delay. I remain

Yours truly,

20-12

P. S.
If in the future Mrs. DuBois should feel the need of further treatments; I should be at her service.

June 30,1945 19

M Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

To Elmer A. Burgess Dr.

Terms

	18 Massage treatments of Mrs. DuBois			
		36.	00	

20-12

Pd. 7/5/45

July 5,1945

Dear Mr. Burgess:

Enclosed is a check for $36.00 which is all too reasonable a charge.

May I thank you again for your kindness?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enclosure

20-18

BOARD OF ELDERS
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BISHOP K. H. BURRUSS
PASTOR OF
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AND PRESIDENT OF
NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHURCHES OF GOD-HOLINESS
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ELD. H. J. BLAKELY

RES. 170 ASHBY ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

PHONE
RAYMOND 2615

S.F.C. Resolutions

20-16-22

April 20,1945.

To the Honorable Delegates of the San Francisco Conference:

As Bishop of the Church of God,I am charged with the responsibility of forwarding to you the following copy of a resolution unamiously adopted at a recent meeting of the official board in Atlanta Ga.,

Whereas,in the opinion of the members of this church, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals raise the most important issue the American people will have to face in the next generation;and

Whereasit is imperative that the American Governmentplay a full and determined part in the effort to bring nations together in an effort to maintain peace;be it

Resolved that the American representatives at the San Francisco Conference seriously consider the status of the darker races in India,South Africa and the West Indies who are being exploited.

Resolved further that the United States set an example and precedentof treating its own minority groups with justice and with full application of the principles and idealsguaranteed by the United States Constitution to the life,liberty,andhappinessof such minorities with special emphasis on abolishing segregation,lynching and injustice in the courts and granting equal opportunities to all of the colored races.

Submitted by, K. H. Burruss.

29 March 1945

20-15-39

My dear Mr. Burton:

I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of your Father and my friend and classmate, Harry Edwin Burton.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harvey Burton
145 East 52nd Street
New York City

[Burton]

145 East 52nd Street
New York City
April 5, 1945.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your kind note. Father spoke of you often. I recall particularly the pleasure he had in seeing you at one of the class reunions, I believe the twenty-fifth.

Father's life was a useful and happy one, and I am happy that it he had to go it could be without suffering or illness.

Very sincerely yours,
Harvey Burton.

20-15-43

July 11, 1945

20-15-64

Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Byrd
517 Cumberland Street
Norfolk, Vir ginia

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Byrd:

I have not written you earlier because I neglected to get your address. May I, however, at this late date thank you for your hospitality while I was in Norfolk? I enjoyed the visit very much.

Also kind greetings to your daughter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

July 23, 1945

My dear Mrs. Byrd:

I have just heard of the death of your husband. May I offer to you and the family my deepest sympathy?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

20-15

Mrs. D. W. Byrd
516 Cumberland Street
Norfolk, Virginia

OFFICE PHONE
MAIN 4827

RESIDENCE
2247 MARION ST.
KEYSTONE 5965

THOS. CAMPBELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
C. A. JOHNSON BUILDING
509 SEVENTEENTH ST. - SUITE 326
DENVER 2, COLORADO

June 9",1945.

20-15-98

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
N.A.A.C.P.Assn.,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

We were happy to receive your brief note of May 5",1945,informing us that you had arrived in Chicago and that you were as safe as one could be in such a city as Chicago.

You made a very fine and lasting impression on the citizens of Denver by your appearance here and the masterful address you gave.

We enjoyed your visit very much in our home and hope you will come again soon.

Our grand-daughter,Yoland Aleta,even misses you and,confidentially,we had a suspicion she had begun to flirt a little with you by casting her pretty eyes and enchanting smiles at you when grand-pa was in the kitchen engaged in the boresome task of washing the dinner dishes.

By the way,if in your travels inAfrica you should run across General Smutz you might tell him for me that we have the utmost contempt for him as as apuppet statesman.

Sincerely yours,

The Campbells,
Grand-parents

ELMER THOMAS, OKLA., CHAIRMAN
BURTON K. WHEELER, MONT.
JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.
THEODORE G. BILBO, MISS.
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

M. E. POOL, CLERK
JOYCETTE JONES, ASST. CLERK

21-6-53

June 9, 1945

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
National Association for Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received your report of the Department of Special Research of the N.A.A.C.P. setting forth your impressions as to the San Francisco Conference. It is an interesting report. It seems to me you are rendering valuable service to the N.A.A.C.P. I think your suggestion as to the Pan American Congress in Paris should have the approval of our Association.

I hope you will drop in and see me the next time you come to Washington.

Cordially yours,

Arthur Capper

Pan African

1215 Tea Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.
2 April 1945

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
59 5th Avenue,
New York, New York,
c/o The Crisis Magazine.

Dear Sir:

As the chairman of the Senior Class Night Committee of The Cardozo High School, I would like to secure a copy of one of your pageants namely, " A Star of Ethopia". I have tried several libraries, but as yet I have not been able to obtain one. I would be very grateful to you if you will send me a copy as soon as you can. I will return it to you within a few weeks or I will buy a copy if you will indicate the price. Thank you kindly.

20-1

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth C. Marlow

ELIZABETH C. MARLOW
Chairman of Class Night
Cardozo High School

John R. Andu
Board for the Netherlands Indies,
Surinam and Curacao
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Charles Bidien
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Maung Saw Tun
82 Wall Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Tha Gyaw Wai
417 Calhoun College
New Haven, Connecticut

U Tun Wai
2693 Graduate School
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

13 March 1945

20-4-50

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a proposed invitation for a Colonial Conference and a statement of the kind of reports which we wish. I would be glad if you could be present. Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Burhan A. Careem
Room 2186, Q Building
Office of Strategic Services
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

10 April 1945

21-6-26

My dear Sir:

With regard to a radio program for "New World A-Coming" may I suggest the following policy so far as white and colored nations are concerned: you ought to stress the fact that differences of skin color and of hair and physique between the great groups of human beings, are not of primary importance and do not of themselves call for action. On the other hand, differences of education, of health and particularly of work, wage and income and of political autonomy are of tremendous importance.

It happens today that most of the people of darker skin throughout the world occupy colonial or semi-colonial status; and because of their political subordination to imperial countries they suffer from extreme poverty, great illiteracy and disease. This binds the colored peoples together in common action today and will increasingly unite them in the future; but this union is not because of color and not for oppressing peoples of other colors, but for the primary necessity of getting the rights to a decent standard of living, to education and to health.

If these reforms are accomplished, the world has nothing to fear from race conflict, or from world war between yellow and white people or between white and black.

On the other hand, all people in the modern world have everything to fear from poverty, ignorance, disease and slavery.

I trust the above statement will be what you asked for.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul Carson
720 Riverside Drive
New York City 31, N. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL

57 WEST 125th STREET • NEW YORK CITY 27 • ATwater 9-6969

GWENDOLYN BENNETT, Director

November 23, 1945

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

20-7-15

Dear Dr. DuBois,

For several terms, the George Washington Carver School has been attempting to awaken greater interest in the problems of the colonial peoples among the people of this community. We have had some success with the course: "The Colonial Peoples" which has been presented in the form of lectures on specific territorial divisions as well as over-all lectures on imperialism and colonies. This course has been stimulated by the addition of guest lectures from time to time. More and more, students are becoming interested in the subject.

With this in mind, we are offering this course again and are eager to have you come as guest lecturer one evening during next term which begins on January 14, 1945. The classes are held on Thursday nights in a twelve-week semester. You may choose the date most convenient to you and let us know the topic you wish to cover.

Among those who spoke in the term now ending were: Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton of the Council on African Affairs, Dr. H. A. Wieschhoff, Chairman, Committee on African Studies, University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. John Andu, President of the Indonesian Club. Among those who have already accepted to speak again next term are Dr. Hunton and Dr. Wieschhoff.

Please let us know as soon as possible whether you will accept one lecture so that we may list you among our guest lecturers in the catalogue. We do hope you will agree to come and that you will let us know soon. For your convenience we are enclosing a reply postal card.

no enclosure

Sincerely yours,

Hermie Dumont

Hermie Dumont
Class Co-ordinator

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: DR. MAX YERGAN, Chairman : REV. CHARLES Y. TRIGG, Treasurer : DR. ARNOLD B. DONAWA, Assistant Treasurer : ALTA DOUGLAS, Secretary : CHARLES BUCHANAN : HENRY K. CRAFT : THELMA DALE : COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. : JUDGE HUBERT T. DELANY : ERNEST L. DIMITRY : THYRA EDWARDS : SAMUEL B. LEAVIN : CANADA LEE : EDWARD S. LEWIS : CONGRESSMAN A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. : MELVA L. PRICE : PAUL ROBESON : FERDINAND C. SMITH : DOROTHY STEELE : HOPE R. STEVENS : CONSUELA LEE TAPIA : HARCOURT TYNES

********** 20 West 40th Street

30 November 1945

20-2-16

My dear Miss Dumont:

Your letter of November 23 has just come to my notice as I have recently arrived in New York from London. I regret to say that in sheer self-defense I do not accept invitations to lecture except a fee is paid. I have so much more important work facing me than I possibly can do during my life time that I must conserve my energy in every way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Hermie Dumont
George Washington Carver School
57 West 125th Street
New York City 27, N. Y.

[CARVER SCHOOL]

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL

57 WEST 125th STREET • NEW YORK CITY 27 • ATwater 9-6969

GWENDOLYN BENNETT, Director

Lectures

20-21-15

December 7, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 West 40 Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

This is to confirm the telephone conversation I had this morning with your assistant, Miss Diggs, in which you agreed to give a lecture at the Carver School in the course: "The Colonial Peoples" during the latter part of January, 1945, at a fee of Fifty ($50.) Dollars.

Would January 31st be a suitable date?

Please let us know at your earliest convenience if this date suits you as we should like to include it in the new catalog. Will you send us a short biographical note and the title of the topic you will cover. The class meets on Thursday nights.

You will enjoy meeting the students of Carver School and they in turn will be honored by your coming.

Sincerely yours,
Hermie Dumont
(Miss) Hermie Dumont

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: DR. MAX YERGAN, Chairman : REV. CHARLES Y. TRIGG, Treasurer : DR. ARNOLD B. DONAWA, Assistant Treasurer : ALTA DOUGLAS, Secretary : CHARLES BUCHANAN : HENRY K. CRAFT : THELMA DALE : COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. : JUDGE HUBERT T. DELANY : ERNEST L. DIMITRY : THYRA EDWARDS : SAMUEL B. LEAVIN : CANADA LEE : EDWARD S. LEWIS : CONGRESSMAN A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. : MELVA L. PRICE : PAUL ROBESON : FERDINAND C. SMITH : DOROTHY STEELE : HOPE R. STEVENS : CONSUELA LEE TAPIA : HARCOURT TYNES

THE CENTRAL FORUM

JOSEPH McMILLAN
Director

GENTRY SIMMONS
Secretary

M. H. JACKSON
Minister

San Jacinto at Central

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

C. A. WALTON
Pres. Men's League

SAM PETTIGREW
Secretary

27 August 1945

20-7-42

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Central Forum of New Hope Baptist Church is extending you an invitation to address the citizens of Dallas on the fourth Sunday in February, 1946. We extend you this invitation so early because our roster of speakers is made up for the year before the season begins. In turn we use the list for publicity and as a basis for securing memberships for the Forum.

The Central Forum takes care of the expenses of its guests, both travel and lodging, and in addition offers them a modest honorarium.

I assure you that the citizens of Dallas would be most eager to hear you. The officers of the Forum would be pleased to learn at the earliest moment whether you can accept this invitation.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph McMillan

Joseph McMillan, Director
The Central Forum

JM:gs

[Central Forum]

20-7-43

October 5, 1945

Mr. Joseph McMillan, Director
The Central Forum
San Jacinto at Central
Dallas 1, Texas

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of August 27th, I beg to say that I cannot, at this early date, make definite arrangements to speak in Dallas.

If I go to the Pan African Congress in London this month, I will write you when I return.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

BALTIMORE, 4/4/45

TO CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DR.
OF BALTIMORE

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30-14

E.K.R.(772)

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MRS. ROBERTA N. PANGBORN
COUNSELOR IN RELIGION

MISS FRANCES M. CHAMBERLIN
MINISTER'S SECRETARY

211 WEST 56TH STREET

March 31, 1945

20-4-154

Dear Dr. LaBrie,

I'll just be getting back from a trip to Tallahassee etc and if my train is late (as most of the Southern trains are these days) I'll be two late for your Colonial Conference on the 6th. I'm greatly interested and concerned about this and want you to keep me in your conference plans.

Personal regards.

Allan Chalmers

13 March 1945

20-15-58

My dear Wilda Gunn:

When you sent me your telephone number in Cleveland, I could not call you because I had to catch a train immediately after the speech. I was glad to get a glimpse of you and a word with you this last trip. I notice with astonishment that you have annexed a certain Mr. Chandler. Shall I congratulate you? I should be glad to hear from you and to know how your work is going.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Wilda Gunn Chandler
2584 East 55th Street
Cleveland 4, Ohio

(CHEYNEY ?)

17 January 1945

2D-24-64

My dear President Hill:

Pursuant to our talk this morning, I beg to say I will come to Philadelphia arriving about eleven o'clock Saturday morning, January twenty-seventh. You had better telegraph me the place of meeting because I neglected to find out.

I understand that you wish me to make a statement of a half hour or so and that in return for this your council is going to be responsible for my travel from New York to Philadelphia and from Philadelphia to Buffalo by pullman. If this is agreeable, all right. If not, kindly let me know. I shall be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Leslie Pinckney Hill
Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

18 January 1945

20-24-45

My dear President Hill:

I am sorry to have to cancel the engagement which I made with you. I keep promising myself never to make appointments over the telephone. I am sure to forget something or misunderstand. I remembered after telephoning and writing you that I had an engagement in Philadelphia for a paid lecture which is too near your date to make it fair to my sponsor to speak beforehand. I must, therefore, with great regret cancel the promise to appear before your Council. I shall hope to serve you some other time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Leslie Pinckney Hill
Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

[Jan. 2, 1945.]

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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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19-30-92

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

WUA51 DL PD=CHICAGO ILL JAN 2 1049A

DR W E B EU BOIS=CARE NAACP=

YOUR COLUMN ARRIVED SUNDAY AT 2PM AFTER EDITORIAL FEATURE PAGES HAD BEEN CLOSED SORRY HAD TO PLACE YOUR COLUMN FRONT PAGE SECOND SECTION WE REGRET THAT WE HAD TO CUT COLUMN BECAUSE EXCEEDED OUR SPACED BY 3 TYPE WRITTEN PAGES WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THE NECESSITIES WHICH FORCED US TO CUT MANUSCRIPT FOR YOUR INFORMATION. WE PAY OUR COLUMNISTS EVERY TWO WEEKS. YOU SHOULD RECEIVE YOUR FIRST CHECK BY MONDAY JANUARY 15TH.

THANKS=

METZ T P LOCHARD EDITOR IN CHIEF CHICAGO DEFENDER.

2PM 3 15 1221P.

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20-13-47

January 2, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I like very much the new title to your column. The classic manner in which you treated the subject under it was most gratifying and inspiring. I cannot tell you how happy I am to have you with us.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 3, 1945

20-13-48

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In Dr. Lochard's wire to you on Sunday, December 31, he said that you would receive your first check by Monday, January 15. This was an error as our regular payroll period ends on Friday of this week and you should receive a check for $35 by Monday, January 8, for your column appearing in the issue of January 6. However, in the future you will receive payment every two weeks. Thus your second check, which will be for $70 will be mailed on Friday, January 19, and you should receive it the following Monday.

We are in the process of gathering material for our new Chicago Defender pamphlet and wish to include your photograph together with a short sketch. Will you, therefore, please be kind enough to send us one of your photos immediately?

May I say how very pleased I was when you consented to do a column for the Defender? I have always enjoyed your writings and am eagerly looking forward to reading "Winds of Time" each week.

Sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Harriette R. Cash

Harriette R. Cash
Secretary to Dr. Lochard

5 January 1945

64-21-92

My dear Mr. Lochard:

It will probably take us some weeks to get the schedule in order. I am mailing the column this week on Wednesday: one copy by air mail and one by regular mail, both by special delivery. I am keeping a copy in this office. Please check on when you receive this column and the length which is cut down from the length of the first. Also I should be glad to have any suggestions or criticism.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

64-21-92

[CHICAGO DEFENDER]

********** 20 West 40th Street

7 January 1945

My dear Mr. Lochard:

Enclosed is my column.

I have an idea in mind and I would like to have your judgement. The column I am writing for the Defender is a matter of reminiscence and current comment with comparisons between the past and the present. My experience at the Pan African Congress leads me to conceive of a column "Pan Africa" in which I would take up colonies in Africa and the Caribbean and some in Asia in turn and treat each in one or more short articles, historically and with regard to their present problems.

This would not, as I see it, interfer at all with the column I am writing for the Defender. Will you let me know if you agree with it? If you do I have in mind offering a column called Pan Africa to some colored paper here in the East.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

20-13-50

17 January 1945

Dear Mr. Lochard:

I have not heard whether my last column mailed from her Wednesday reached you in time or not. Also I have not seen copies of the Defender. Will you please send me two copies at this address and one copy to my wife, Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 26, 1945

20-13-51

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of January 17. Your column of last Wednesday reached us in time. My secretary, Mrs. Cash, mailed you two copies of last week's Defender and we have placed you and Mrs. DuBois on the subscription list to receive the paper weekly.

We are very pleased with your column. Though we have not received any written comments as yet, we have had enough telephone calls to indicate that the public is favorably impressed with Winds of Time.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

30 January 1945

20-13-52

My dear Mr. Lochard:

Why on earth did you send my check to Baltimore? My address is 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City 3.

I have not seen a single copy of the Defender since my column began.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 1, 1945

Hand delivery
Air mail

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

20-13

I am very sorry that your check was sent to Baltimore. It was an error committed by the business office due to a change in personnel.

I would not have known that an aggravating mistake of the sort had been made had you not been good enough to call my attention to it.

I have taken remedial steps to prevent recurrence of the error.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

7 March 1945

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I have not received the check due March first and I have not received any copies of the Defender for the last six weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-13

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

9 March 1945

My dear Mr. Lochard:

My check was written March first, mailed March fourth in Chicago and received in my office in the afternoon of March eighth. The delay was because the check was addressed to 69 East Fifth Avenue. Also I have received no copies of the Defender for over six weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-13

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

20-13-53

12 April 1945

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I have, as you know, been named to represent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in San Francisco and appointed by the State Department as consultant to the American delegation. I would be very glad, therefore, to have for convenience credentials as a correspondent of the Chicago Defender. Can you arrange this?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5. 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

20-13-54

This is to certify that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Defender.

The Chicago Defender will appreciate any courtesies that would facilitate Dr. DuBois' coverage of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief
April 16, 1945

Board meeting March
May 14

"This is to certify that I. W. W. Underwood is a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Defender."

The Chicago Defender will appreciate any courtesies that would facilitate Mr. Underwood's coverage of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. K. Woodward
Editor-in-Chief

April 16, 1945

46-6-50

[Chicago Defender]

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WESTERN UNION

(40)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

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FAR57 31 SER=VIA CEP CHICAGO ILL 2 503P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

RM 918 SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL SFRAN=

CHICAGO DEFENDER PREPARING SPECIAL V E DAY EDITION. PLEASE WIRE COLLECT 50 WORDS YOUR COMMENTS ON VICTORY IN EUROPE. STATEMENT WILL BE HELD UNTIL V E DAY CONFIRMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN=

METZ T P LOCHARD.

V E 50 V E.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

~~Who has conquered what? English Canadians have not conquered Quebec. They have conquered~~ ~~certain class~~ other groups have followed 12 years ~~class~~ class ~~need~~ need reforming the rights of Anglos and the use of ~~this~~ this not conquered class ~~has~~. We still object in White Refinery, Reform ~~negroes~~ in Pan ~~Americanism~~ and lying about democracy when we mean Imperial Control 750 millionary human dumps in Ottawa

[CHICAGO DEFENDER]

1201 (945)

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20-13-55

FAR43 34=IN CHICAGO ILL 3 302P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL SFRAN=

DEFENDER PREPARING SPECIAL V E DAY EDITION. CAN YOU RUSH EXTRA COLUMN IMMEDIATELY ON SUBJECT OF V E DAY TO BE HELD IN READINESS FOR USE AS SOON AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMS VICTORY=

METZ T P LOCHARD.

V E V E.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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PRESS RATE COLLECT

May 4, 1945

Metz L. P. Lochard
Chicago Defender 3435 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

GERMANS HAVE FOLLOWED 12 years IDEAS OF RACE SUPERIORITY, THE RIGHT OF MIGHT AND THE USE OF LIES. WE HAVE CONQUERED GERMANY BUT NOT THEIR IDEAS. We STILL BELIEVE IN WHITE SUPREMACY, KEEPING NEGROES IN THEIR PLACES AND LYING ABOUT DEMOCRACY, WHEN WE MEAN IMPERIAL CONTROL OF 750 MILLIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS IN COLONIES.

W. E. B. DUBOIS

Sent

15-6-96

20-21-22

May 9, 1945

Mr. Metz L. P. Lochard
Room 3084
Palace Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Lochard:

Here is a third article on the Conference.

I am thinking when I go back, of lecturing in Chicago on the results at San Francisco. I used always to lecture at the Church of the Good Shepherd but their forum leader has left and gone West. I have also lectured at Carey's church but that is a long way out.

Have you any suggestion of some organization which would like to sponsor a lecture?

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enclosure

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(27)..

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PRESIDENT

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FA8 23 SER VIA CEP=WUX CHICAGO ILL 15 1108A 1945 MAY 15 AM 10 28

W E B DUBOIS=(SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL RM 916)=

CONSULTANTS LOUNGE OPERA HOUSE=

INVESTIGATING POSSIBILITIES OF YOUR SUGGESTION. WILL WIRE YOU BY THE WEEK END ON RESULTS. YOUR ARTICLES CREATING A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST HERE=

METZ T P LOCHARD.

20-24-34

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

20-24-36

WIRE

May 22, 1945

Metz Lochard
Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Arriving in Chicago Thursday morning, May 31st. Please secure room with bath at Grant. Shall be at your service for June 1st at 10:15.

W.E.B. DuBois

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

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FAR64 48 SER=WUX CHICAGO ILL 22 444P

DR W E B DUBOIS

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL=SFRAN=

WILL EXPECT YOU THURSDAY, MAY 31 ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR YOU TO SPEAK AT DUSABLE HIGH SCHOOL JUNE 1 AT 10:15 HAVE SECURED ROOM AND BATH FOR YOU AT HOTEL GRAND. HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND YOUR FAVORITE VIRGINIA HAM YET BUT WILL HAVE PLENTY SCOTCH ON HAND=

METZ T P LOCHARD.

31 1 10:15

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

5 June 1945

20-13-56

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I want to thank you so much for your fine arrangements which you made for me and especially the time you took in getting me reservations east.

Your indebtedness to me at present is one hundred dollars for four special articles and twenty-five dollars for the speech at the University of Chicago.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Lochard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. . Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

July 12, 1945

20-13-57

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It was gracious of you to send me a copy of the testimony delivered by you before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I am particularly impressed with the third paragraph in which you emphasize the need for universal application of the democratic way of life.

The whole testimony is remarkable for precision of expression and for the incisive manner in which you have examined the context of the United Nations Charter. Short as it is the testimony is a valuable historic contribution to the colonial question.

By the way, your recent speeches here have aroused a great deal of interest in the plight of the colonials. I am glad to see that, for American Negroes, even the intellectuals among them, have heretofore manifested little or no interest in matters of international consequence.

Cordially yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

46-6-168

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1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

August 2, 1945

T. Metz Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

I FIND I HAVE WRITTEN TWO ARTICLES ON LIBERIA WHICH HAVE SOME REPETITIONS.

POSSIBLY THE SECOND OUGHT TO BE OMITTED OR REVISED. (STOP) USE YOUR

JUDGMENT.

W.E.B. DUBOIS
Room 1338
55 W. 42 St.
New York City

[CHICAGO DEFENDER]

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1945 AUG 10 PM 4

WESTERN UNION

SD

1201

832 BROADWAY
MERCY 7/8699

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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20-13-76

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CHCICAGO ILL 503P AUG 19 1945

DR W E DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE NYK

CHICAGO DEFENDER PREPARING SPECIAL V J DAY EDITION. PLEASE WIRE COLLECT 50 WORDS YOUR COMMENTS ON VICTORY IN JAPAN. STATEMENT WILL BE HELD UNTIL V J DAY CONFIRMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

METZ T P LOCHARD EDITOR IN CHIEF

719P

Collect

until Aug 20, ~~Aug 15~~

Dr. Du Bois on vacation in Maine.
Cannot reach by phone or wire

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

20-13-80

September 14, 1945

Mr. Metz Lochard, Editor
Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Lochard:

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked me to attend the Pan African Congress which has been called from October 15th to 21st in London. There are going to be difficulties in getting transportation both going and especially for return and also in getting the consent of the State and War Departments and a British visa. I am beginning to work on these. If you see any way of helping, I should be glad to have you do so. Perhaps, the Chicago Congressman might help.

Secondly, there is the question of reporting the Congress. Prattis of the "Pittsburgh Courier" has a passport but has not yet gotten the British visa and he, I think, is planning to go to the Paris meeting of trade unions; whether he will be in London or not, I do not know. There ought, of course, to be special reports and I have thought of several possibilities: First, special letters to the Defender; second, letters to the Associated Negro Press and third, some special arrangement with one or more of the New York papers. Think this matter over and advise me.

I shall probably be in Chicago September 20th and will look you up.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WD:jd

28-13-81

September 17, 1945

Mr. Metz Lochard, Editor
Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I was coming to Chicago to speak at Horace' church but I find that he is in controversy with the N.A.A.C.P. and I have cancelled the meeting. What I wanted to say to him and to his organization and particularly to the demagogue Edgar Brown is that what we need is not union of organizations but more efficient work by each organization in its own field. As you know, his group started out to attack the N.A.A.C.P. in San Francisco but after I and White had talked frankly to them, they calmed down and I thought were cooperating.

In the meantime, what I said about the Pan African Congress in London still goes and I am working on it. Let me hear from you about that.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

[CHICAGO DEFENDER]

20-13-78

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

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WU20 20=MH CHICAGO ILL SEPTEMBER 20 118A

DR W E B DUBOIS=

=DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH MAACP=

=CHARLES P BROWNING WILL BE NEW YORK TOMORROW WILL CALL YOU ON VISA AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO HELP YOU REGARDS=

=MITZ T P LOCHARD. 1251P...

SEP 20 1945 (2 51 PM

DuB (C D)

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

20-13

unity

★ ★ ★ VICTORY THROUGH NATIONAL UNITY ★ ★ ★

"We are fighting for a free world — and against all race hate and caste.

"We are fighting against false ideas and noisome prejudices, within and without our own nation or race, and we are fighting side by side with every free soul who wants to abolish slavery from this earth; the slavery of poverty, the slavery of color, the slavery of nation. Our hands are outstretched to all the wretched, whether in the slums of London or Bombay or Tokio, or in our own Harlem.

"To uplift the stricken masses of men of all races and color from the morass into which greed for wealth and power has cast them — this is the object of this agony and bloody sweat of war — this or nothing."

From an article by W. E. B. DuBois
in the coming Victory Edition, Chicago Defender

THAT'S THE stirring theme of the historic 100-page Victory Edition of the Chicago Defender coming September 26.

Victory can be achieved only through the complete effort of all our 130 million people of all colors.

This edition is dedicated to the forging of closer bonds between the white and colored races of our nation. For in this spiritual cohesion there is a majestic force which all the demoniacal might of totalitarianism cannot destroy.

From every distant corner of the globe — from the far-flung battle fronts, from London, Moscow and Chungking, citadels of world democracy, from our nation's capital reflecting the pulsebeat of our land — important world leaders in politics and letters are contributing their views to this edition on the manifold aspects of the crisis that confronts democratic institutions and traditions.

A recognition of the interdependence of all Americans is the basic requirement to winning the war and the peace that will follow. It is our intention, therefore, to show the world that American Negroes are in whole-hearted support of the objectives outlined in the historic Atlantic Charter and the war being fought in distant lands for its realization.

Our task, then, is to keep the home front so unified as to prevent any clash of racial interests that might imperil our chance for a smashing victory over the Fascist foe.

To that task is this Victory Edition dedicated.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CHICAGO DEFENDER VICTORY EDITION

GENERAL DOUGLAS Mac ARTHUR
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
WENDELL L. WILLKIE
JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER
LOUIS MANN
GEORGE SELDES
GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ALAIN LOCKE
COLONEL FRANK KNOX
WALTER WHITE
NELSON ROCKEFELLER
PAUL V. McNUTT
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MARSHALL FIELD, III
LADY ASTOR
GEORGE AXTELLE
MAYOR EDWARD J. KELLY
MARVA LOUIS
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GOVERNOR JOHN E. MILES
GOV. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
MAYOR EDWARD JEFFRIES, JR.
GOVERNOR PAYNE RATNER
MAYOR HOWARD W. JACKSON
GOVERNOR SIDNEY P. OSBORN
THOMAS E. JONES

ALL TRUE Americans—of all colors, faiths and creeds—will want to read and keep for the future this Victory Edition of the Chicago Defender. It will be a living testimonial of the loyalty and patriotism of Negro America, a thrilling record of history in the making.

In its pages which will include two magazines and a complete picture section, will be contributions from every leading American on the most discussed subject in the land today — the Negro in the war effort. This issue pulls no punches. Its articles will be a topic of conversation for months to come.

The contents of this edition are planned and edited as permanent source material for speeches, radio talks and articles relative to unity and victory.

Wherever Americans gather to discuss winning of war, in every key production conference, in staff headquarters at the front lines, in civilian defense meetings on the home front, around the supper table with the family — the contents of this Victory Edition will be discussed in the decisive days ahead.

Your organization and you personally will want to get this Victory Edition to as many white people as possible. That can be your contribution towards winning the war both at home and abroad. To guarantee your participation in this outstanding publishing event, use the coupon on this page and get your order for the special Victory Edition in the mails tonight.

VICTORY EDITION, CHICAGO DEFENDER
3435 South Indiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed is .....for ..... copies of the Victory Edition of The Chicago Defender at 10c a copy.

ORGANIZATION .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5. 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 1, 1945

10-13-77

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please find attached a copy of a letter which I have received from the State Department.

Wire me if I can be of further service to you.

I should like to hear from you before you sail in order that we might clear with each other on any last minute suggestions.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc
Enclosure

20-13-82

October 5, 1945

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I have my passport for London and have interviewed the Acting Secretary of State. I have still to get his decision on priorities and the visa from the British Government. I rather expect that these will come through but they may not. I do not plan to be away more than a couple of weeks but of course, it may run to three or four weeks.

I shall send you the regular material for my column. There comes then the question as to what special reports you would like to contract for concerning the Pan African Congress, the people who attend, and something about the plight of the British empire. Let me know what you can offer. I am negotiating with "PM" for some contributions on the Congress.

Let me hear from you as soon as possible. If I go, I shall have to fly and must leave here sometime next week.

Very sincerely yours,

D:jd

W. E. B. DuBois

1945 OCT 11 PM 10 57

(CHICAGO DEFENDER)

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

BROADWAY
1-24
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WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1945 OCT 11 PM 10 27

DR W E B DUBOIS. ~~CARE NATL ASSN FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF~~
409 EDGECOMB AVE APT 1B H
~~XXXX

Ed-4-9837

Address Addressing
Mrs to Debenture

OCT 11 PM 11 12

********** 20 West 40th Street

17 December 1945

My dear Mr. Lochard:

Thank you for your letter of December fourth. In the December fifteenth issue you published the Laski interview. I am sending you tomorrow an article suitable for the holidays which I hope will come out the twenty-ninth. For the twenty-second, I should be glad to have you use the interview with the journalists.

20-5-5

I shall send you other articles which you can begin to public on January fifth. I am going to be in my office more continuously than usual and hope to make my articles somewhat more timely.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

P. S. Will you please have the accountant to change the address on my checks from 69 Fifth Avenue to 20 West 40th Street?

20 West 40th Street

19 November 1945

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I am enclosing two "WINDS OF TIME". One repeats to some extent an article by George Padmore which appeared in the issue of November 17. If you feels there is too much repetition, just return and if not, use and save the one on the visit to Mr. Wells for the following week.

20-5-3

Dr. Du Bois is leaving London by plane on the twenty-fifth and will arrive in New York the following afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5. 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 4, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

20-5-4

We have on hand three articles for your Winds of Time column. One is an article about Prairie View University which we received last July. We never used it and are holding it as a reserve column. The other two articles concern your trip to England. One is an interview with Harold Laski, which we will probably use next week, and the other is about your talk with the twenty-two journalists in London.

Both of the special articles that I requested before your departure for London have been published. Check for the same should reach your office early next week. Thanks very much.

Your writing is just as vigorous, trenchant and colorful as ever. You are indisputably America's greatest prose writer of today.

Cordially yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

week of ~~Dec 2~~ 10 sent 4th
~~Dec 17~~
24 Xmas
31 - Journalists

Dec 15 Laski
22
29
5

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5. 1905 (CHICAGO DEFENDER) CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 7, 1945

20-5-70

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Lochard has asked me to send you the enclosed check for $50 in payment for the two special articles you wrote for the Chicago Defender while you were in England.

Please allow me to say that I enjoy reading your column each week and find it to be most stimulating.

Sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Harriette R. Cash

Harriette R. Cash
Secretary to Dr. Lochard

Request to Spencer

C/o. Mrs. Frank Whitney
213 Garden Street
Needham, Mass.

November 28th. 1945

Dear Miss Diggs:

I am heartily ashamed of myself - but I seem to have lost the slip of paper upon which I wrote down your initials. Sorry!

I tried to reach Mr. Dodson but unfortunately he was not expected in his office that day. I had to return.

I thought it would be a good idea for me to let you have a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Stanley which you could show to Dr. DuBois.

The above address will reach me for the next few weeks, and I will be most anxious to hear of the reaction to this idea.

It was a pleasure meeting you, and I wish you the best of success,

Sincerely,

Eva Reid

20-19

[ENC]

C/o. Mrs. Frank Whitney,
213 Garden Street,
Needham, Mass.

November 28th. 1945

Mr. Frank Stanley, Chairman
National Negro Publishers Association
619 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Stanley:

I am writing to you as the Chairman of the National Negro Publishers Association to ask whether in your opinion the proposal I am submitting is one that your Association would finance.

I have outlined the idea to such people as Mr. Walter White, Mr. William J. Trent, Jr. and Miss Diggs, assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. They consider it has merit.

The month of August and part of September of this year I spent at Fisk University studying the question of Negro education, including the problem confronting Negro universities of raising money.

20 - 19

I am now temporarily engaged in interviewing people in the New England area on behalf of Fisk. I am meeting people who are considered leaders in their communities.

The proposal I am submitting is an outgrowth of my concern of the ignorance displayed on the part of the average white person regarding the Negro. This average white person seems never to have come in contact with any colored people other than "help" or entertainers.

They know spirituals and like them - but their deeper meaning is lost to them.

They like colored theatrical people, because they usually "get a laugh".

The average white person will say that he thinks the Negro should have trade schools, but a liberal arts training is absurd to their way of thinking ..... "They just are not ready for it."

Most of the propaganda and publications written to educate white people on this question are read by those intelligent enough to be interested, and they are small in number.

It is sad but true that up to the present the majority of white people interested in this question have gone about in a well-meaning but patronizing or missionary sort of attitude -

talking of slums - poverty - health problems - lack of education - all of it down curtain - and it certainly must present a demoralising and hopeless picture to those most concerned.

To my mind the time has come, and is ripe, to present the American Negro on a silver platter, garnished in the light of his achievements. Americans eat up success stories - the Horatio Alger stories where local boy makes good are always popular. The successful enterprise is one Americans want to subscribe to in a big way. They're proud of success and want to climb a'board the band wagon.

I, therefore, propose to start an Information Center on the success of Negroes. It should be situated in midtown New York. It would portray all of the contributions made by Negroes in the fields of art, literature, science, music, business, agriculture ... in short a vivid and glowing picture of the accomplishment of the Negro and his contribution to the world.

The surroundings will be dignified. The Center will not be tinged with the atmosphere of social service or patronage, nor will it be stigmatized by a sponsoring group, or committee, interested in Negro culture. No group partisanship will evolve from it. It is to be strictly an information and publicity center operated on business lines and financed by a Negro organization. There will be no yearly campaign conducted to collect the funds for its operation. It is to be an expression of SUCCESS.

20-19

The interior decoration will be carried out by Negro specialists in that field.

Furnishings, as much as possible, will be of Negro manufacture.

Window decorations, executed by Negro specialists.

The library or lounge will be equipped with comfortable and dignified furnishings where shoppers and other visitors may drop in. There will be a library of Negro authors. Negro magazines, and the best of their newspapers will be subscribed to. This room will be utilized also as an auditorium which will feature eminent Negroes either visiting New York or living in it.

Musicales will be presented by Negroes on Negro music - getting away as much as possible from the work song idea.

Exhibitions by Negro painters, sculptors, photographers, etc. will be featured.

Statistics on success will be compiled for those interested.

A small and very select line of gift articles may be carried. For example the wood carvings copied from ancient African designs, recently written up in Ebony. Christmas cards designed by Negroes. A lending library of outstanding Negro authors.

This Center would have tremendous publicity value to newspapers, and magazines. Regular releases would be sent newspapers and critics would be invited to the exhibitions, and other activities.

It could increase circulation among Negro magazines. I can visualize branches of this Center in other parts of the country.

There would be a register for visitors, so they can be notified of the Center's activities. The names from this register will not be given to any groups conducting campaigns for fund-raising.

The Center would be open from 10 AM to 6 PM and whatever evenings special events are scheduled. Later on there would be a well written monthly program for distribution.

I would also like to work on the idea of Saturday morning plays and readings for children by Negro authors .... but nothing in the way of patronage such as group play or little talks for little ones on how to get along with each other.

I am enclosing herewith an outline of my activities which will show, I hope, that I am capable of organizing and heading such an Information Center.

Trusting that you will favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(MRS. SANDERSON CHILD)

20 - 19

[ENC]

NAME: CHILD, Mrs. Eva Sanderson

ADDRESS: 122 East 91st. Street, New York 28. Tel:AT9-1376

PERSONAL DATA: English-Scotch ancestry. American citizen. Born September 23, 1895. Protestant. 130 lbs. 5'4". Health excellent.

BUSINESS RECORD:

August 1944 - July 1945: NATIONAL CONSUMER-RETAILER COUNCIL, INC. Financial Secretary. Resigned because this work did not absorb my interest.

December 1942 - November 1943: RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC. Regional Director for Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Setting up local and state committees, public speaking, arranging publicity programs, organizing clothing drives.
As these were strong isolationist states, the obtaining of interest and cooperation was up-hill work, and my endeavors took on an educational aspect. Due to my efforts 208,363 lbs. of clothing was collected from January-July 1943, valued at $177,108.55

20-19

March to June 1942: GREATER NEW YORK FUND CAMPAIGN. Organized and operated Speakers' Bureau and Motion Picture Showing. Obtained 151 volunteer speakers. Placed speakers and film in a total of 444 meetings with an approximate audience of 90,000.

April 1940 October 1941: Founded, organized and administered FRIENDSHIP HOUSE, 1010 Park Avenue, New York City, for the rehabilitation of refugees from Nazism. Secured the loan of the old Brick Presbyterian Church with manse, large auditorium and recreation hall, furnished it completely within 4 weeks, raised all funds for its establishment, made speeches, handled publicity and the entire administration with a paid staff of 8 persons and 75 volunteers. Over 55,000 visits were made to the House by about 1200 people from 17 different countries.
The taste in furnishings and dignity of Friendship House attracted many writers and photographers to give us space in leading newspapers and magazines. When the project was discontinued as the buildings had been sold, this program of Americanization and assimilation had largely served its purpose and the need was less urgent.

Through the above years I delivered over 200 talks, in and around New York and throughout the South West. My audiences have averaged from 60 at the home of the late Mrs. James Roosevelt, to 1500 before high schools, Rotary, Federation of Women's Clubs, Churches, and local auditoriums. I covered the Rio Grande Valley by radio for Russian War Relief. I have a book of newspaper and magazine publicity on these talks.

[ENC]

December 1938 April 1940	AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN REFUGEES, Inc. New York City, organized for the benefit of refugees from Nazi occupied countries. I organized a Women's Division with the late Mrs. James Roosevelt as one of the chief sponsors.
1937	TRIP TO IRAQ to supply American manufacturers of buttons, costume jewelry, and shoes with ideas for adaptation. Arrived in Iraq during the revolution which made travel almost impossible. Despite the turn of events, I was able to satisfy two of my American contacts with ideas from these little known places.
Season 1936	FORT MONTAGU BEACH HOTEL, Nassau, Bahamas. In charge of hotel puylicity and acted as Social Director.
Winter 1932	AMERICAN RED CROSS, Providence, R.I. Organized and operated their Garment Section with a staff of 20 volunteers. This was the center to which the unemployed came with orders for clothing given by their local social service agencies.
September 1930 May 1931	AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY, Shawsheen Village, Mass. Assistant to the Industrial Relations Manager, until this department was discontinued.
1926 1930	RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, diplomat and writer. Wife and secretary in charge of correspondence and statistics for Saturday Evening Post articles. Worked with him on Mississippi Flood Relief articles, research for books, stories, lectures. Travelled extensively in the US and abroad. For a period of 2 months, while accompanying him on a lecture tour in this country, met from 100 to 500 people a day from all walks of life. Accompanied Mr. Child on a secret mission to Rome, and worked with him.
World War 1 1914-1919	CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND, Montreal, Canada MAPLE LEAF CLUB, London. One of 8 resident workers Club with 500 beds for Canadians on leave from the front. BRITISH RED CROSS H.Q. London. Secretary to the Assistant President of British Red Cross. ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE BLIND, London. VAD in British Red Cross. St. Dunstan's started by Sir Arthur Pearson, himself blind, was primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of war-blind. In charge of 24 men in my ward, and their "seeing-eye" during their period of adjustment to darkness. AMERICAN RED CROSS, Paris. Secretarial work in Department of Home Service & Communications. Canteen work and entertainment.

20-19

[ENC]

SUMMARY: These years of endeavors have given me:

1: Contact with people of all kinds in all sorts of situations.

2: Extensive travel, residing over periods of 6 mos. to a year or more in Canada, England, France, Italy, Morocco, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt, and Barbados, BWI.

3: Understanding of war psychology.

4: Wide range of public speaking.

5: Considerable experience as organizer.

6: Knowledge of business and the ability to think quickly and to the point.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Arch Mandel, Community Chest & Councils, Inc.
155 East 44th. St. New York City

Mrs. N. Linderholm, Greater N.Y.Fund,
11 West 42nd. Street, New York City

Dr. E. Graham Wilson, 156 Fifth Ave. New York City

Mr. Warren E. Mayers, "Look" Magazine,
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

20-19

[VIRGINIA ALEXANDER CHILDS]
1830-16 St, N.W. #1
Washington 9, D.C.
July 9, 1945.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I hope no one has already told you, because I wanted to be the first one to do so; but I have been both extremely busy ~~getting~~ packed and away from Alabama — and terribly lazy due to the severe heat and my new ~~experience~~. I did start a note to you a month or more ago (see enclosed scribbling) but I never got around to mailing it. The gist of all this is that I am married. It happened in Birmingham on June 6, 3 days before I left there.

William H. Childs, a Catholic, and I were married by the Catholic priest of his Church, in the rectory of the Holy Family Church in the presence of Papa and Bill's family on Wednesday night June 6 at 9:30 P.M. ~~He had~~ We had planned to drive North, visit my folks in Basherville, Va. then go to D.C. and Philadelphia, make plans for Bill's study at the U. of Pa. and for his work with the Family Welfare Society. Then he was to

20-13-101

returns to Blum., work until September, and then come to Phila. for work and study for 18 mos. After that if he saw his way clear to do so he intended to marry me. Since neither of us had married before and we were no longer very young we decided that it was not especially sensible for us to put off our marriage so long. Each of us supposed the other would become restive under the strain of a long courtship and waiting period. So Bill resigned his job, married me, got me packed (you can imagine this was a tremendous job which nearly cost me my mam!), and drove off to honeymoon with me, Papa and our housekeeper!

I am really very very happy. And Bill and I are most grateful for each other. I hope we may see you next week when you speak at Howard U. I often tell Bill that you have been my closest friend and adviser in all these years. Perhaps he is just a little jealous of you, but not seriously so, for he, like so many people, admires you so very very much.

I shall write Mrs. Du Bois and Dr. Du Bois tomorrow. Sincerely and with love, Virginia.

Just woke from to-day's sleep
stand in the vestry of a Catholic
church and make solemn
vows to one William Childs
of Marion Alabama. I am
lonely. I am almost afraid
to return to "2105" "Cloud 9"
the arduous duties of gener-
al practice with memories
crowding in, reminders of
suffering and exquisite
joys. Bill looks shak-
ingly like my brother
Peboller, is Peboller's age,
has never been married
was once a Congregational-
ist is the 4th of 7 children,
all living. He will be

---------- 20 West 40th Street

27 November 1945

Pan African Congress

20-8-57

Dear Dr. Clarke:

I am safely in New York as I trust you know by the cable which I sent you November 26, and in my office at 20 West 40th Street dictating to my secretary who is on the job.

I had a very pleasant crossing. Practically there was sunshine all the way and the ship went straight from Ireland to Newfoundland instead of going around to Iceland. When the weather is bad and the winds heavy they sail by Iceland and re-fill there. It was a large ship with twenty-eight passengers. We had reclining chairs instead of berths which of course made the trip a little tiresome as one really cannot sleep satisfactory sitting up. But the meals were good: dinner in Ireland, breakfast in the air and lunch in the air. We landed in New York at 12:30 which was several hours earlier than I had expected. I found everything in order and beautiful weather here in New York.

May I again thank you for your great kindness and extraordinary hospitality. I was perfectly comfortable and only felt uneasy at the thought of how much I was receiving and How little I was able to do in return.

Please greet Pat for me cordially and the Misses Colwell. I shall write you again after I get settled.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Cecil Belfield Clarke
Belfield House
Greenhill Park
New Barnet
London, England

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
CLEVELAND, 6, OHIO, U.S.A.
UNIVERSITY CENTER STATION

WILLIAM MATHEWSON MILLIKEN, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: MUSART CLEVELAND

January 22, 1945.

20-24-70

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director,
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are writing to you at this time in regard to some publicity about yourself and your lecture on Friday, February 9, at 8:15 p.m., on "The Negro's Contribution to American Culture, Past and Future."

We prefer the publicity material to be factual and biographical. The Publicity Department would like to have publicity copy for the local newspapers that includes facts about the performer and what he has done and some information about the subject matter of your lecture. If anecdotal, human interest material is available, this is also useful for publicity, so is information about connections which the performer or his family may have had or has with Cleveland or Cleveland people. We should also like to have three photographs of yourself; these should be glossy prints, and as sharp and clear as possible. We should appreciate having the publicity material, if possible, within the next few days.

We understand that you are using no slides nor any other kind of illustration for the lecture. I have talked to Mr. Harry Davis over the telephone and he tells me that you are to be his guest while in Cleveland. Also, that you are talking to a Men's Forum Group at St. James Church on Sunday.

Will you kindly let me know when you are planning to arrive in Cleveland? You will probably wish to see the auditorium in advance of your talk.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret F. Brown

Margaret F. Brown,
Supervisor of Administration,
Department of Education.

MFB:MK

[CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART]

24 January 1945

My dear Miss Brown:

Answering your letter of January 23, you will find my biography in Who's Who in America. To this you need only add "member of the National Institute of Arts and Letter and Director of Special Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I am no longer at Atlanta University. Perhaps also you might add the fact that Harcourt, Brace and Company is publishing in May another book of mine "Color and Democracy, Colonies and Peace". I am sending herewith three photographs.

20-10-46

I shall arrive in Cleveland, February eighth and get in touch with you on the morning of the ninth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Margaret F. Brown
The Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland 6, Ohio

(CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART)

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
CLEVELAND, 6, OHIO, U.S.A.
UNIVERSITY CENTER STATION

WILLIAM MATHEWSON MILLIKEN, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: MUSART CLEVELAND

February 1, 1945.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director,
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, New York.

20-10-33

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of recent date and the photographs which have arrived safely. We would like to invite you to have luncheon at the Museum on Friday, February 9, at 11:50 a.m., to meet some of the staff. We are also inviting your friend, Mr. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret F. Brown

Margaret F. Brown,
Supervisor of Administration,
Department of Education.

MFB:MK

[CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART]

6 February 1945

20-10-29

My dear Miss Brown:

I shall be very glad to attend the luncheon at the Museum, Friday, February ninth, at 11:50 a. m.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Margaret F. Brown
Supervisor of Administration
Department of Education
The Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland 6, Ohio

14 February 1945

20-24-22

My dear Miss Brown:

May I thank you and the other officials of the Musem of Art for the very interesting visit which I had there. I appreciated the audience which you furnished.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Margaret F. Brown
Supervisor of Administration
Department of Education
The Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland 6, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
CLEVELAND, 6, OHIO, U.S.A.
UNIVERSITY CENTER STATION

WILLIAM MATHEWSON MILLIKEN, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: MUSART CLEVELAND

March 9, 1945.

Lectures

28-24-84

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Director,
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for the very interesting lecture you gave at the Museum on Friday, February 9, on "The Negro's Contribution to American Culture, Past and Future." We are putting your name back in our file of lecture suggestions with the hope that we may have you again sometime at the Museum.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret F. Brown

Margaret F. Brown,
Supervisor of Administration,
Department of Education.

MFB:MK

[COKER]

1814 New Hampshire Ave NW
Washington DC
April 3 1945

Colonial Conference

Dear Sir,

I very much regret I cannot attend this all important Conference of the 6th. I am in one of the most critical phases of work + I fear I shall not be there.

I wish you a very successful meeting.

Yours
Sincerely W George Coker

20-4-5

Reed College,
Portland, Oregon
June 22, 1945

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have just finished reading your new book Color and Democracy. I have found it very challenging, stimulating, and enlightening; and I wish sincerely to thank you for it.

One of the bright memories of my year at Spelman College is of the University Building with its rooms in which I talked with you and listened to you.

Out here I find great change from former days, with our Negro citizens increased tenfold. I am working with the Urban League and the N.A.A.C.P. and have called on many times to discuss possibilities of friendly and cooperative living with these newcomers in our midst. My association last year with you and other Atlanta University was very helpful to me, as this book is. Again I thank you.

Sincerely yours
Normann R. Coleman

20-25-5

July 9, 1945

20-25-6

My dear Mr. Coleman:

Thank you very much for your kind word concerning my book.

I have just been to the Pacific Coast attending the San Francisco Conference for five weeks. I realize its new race problems.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Norman Coleman
Reed College
Portland, Oregon

"There can be no such thing as a lasting peace that is not founded on the decent treatment of human beings."

John W. Davis

Chairman, Committee on Human Rights

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

James T. Shotwell, *Chairman*

45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

FOLLOWING the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals a Committee on Human Rights was formed by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. The purpose is to aid in implementing Chapter IX of the Proposals, which declares that the coming world organization should "promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." The members of the Committee on Human Rights are:

John W. Davis, *Chairman*
Henry A. Atkinson
Malcolm W. Davis
Monroe E. Deutsch
Clark M. Eichelberger
John Ellingston
Arthur J. Goldsmith
Livingston Hartley
Rev. John LaFarge, S.J.
Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, D.D.
Jeremiah Mahoney
Thomas H. Mahony
George Z. Medalie
William Allan Neilson
O. Frederick Nolde
Robert Norton
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons
James N. Rosenberg
James T. Shotwell
Henry P. Van Dusen
Allen Wardwell
Quincy Wright
Margaret Olson, *Secretary*

This Committee has prepared a statement which was issued to the public in a radio address by the Honorable John W. Davis on February 4th, 1945, in which address Mr. Davis read the entire statement of the Human Rights Committee. Following is the text of Mr. Davis' statement.

John W. Davis—

I HOLD IN MY HAND a paper signed by 150 distinguished Americans. It was prepared under the auspices of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace headed by that great scholar and diligent public servant, Dr. James T. Shotwell. The names of these signers are known throughout the country, and had I time to read the list you would realize that almost no field of activity is unrepresented. It is their message that I am asked to deliver this afternoon. I will let them speak in the words of the document they have signed:

"At Dumbarton Oaks the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China took a momentous step in the age-long struggle for liberty by proposing to give international sanction to human rights. They proclaimed that in order to create 'conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations' there must be international action to 'promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.' Thus they recognized that the violation of human rights any-

where may be a threat to world peace everywhere. To safeguard these rights they open the way for a permanent agency within the coming World Organization.

"For this action at Dumbarton Oaks the long march of history has blazed the path. Freedom-loving men won Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and the constitutions of many of the United Nations—this gives us faith.

"In recent times these historic acts by nations have led to the beginning of international recognition of human rights as in treaties, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and in the Charter of the International Labor Organization.

"Then in our generation the forces of oppression and militarism defiantly sought to reverse the process. The flagrant violation of human rights by Nazi and Fascist states, revolting to the conscience of mankind, stands as a symbol of an ever-present threat to peace and freedom. First discriminating against, next persecuting, then butchering helpless men, women and children they later enslaved small unoffending nations and ruthlessly set out to conquer the world. Not only was this an attack on the inherent rights of individuals but it was a direct attack on the moral and religious foundations of our society. At each dreadful step civilized men and nations were horrified. Too long we forgot that to defend man's freedom is man's endless battle;

that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty for all nations, great as well as small, and for their citizens.

"In face of dangers now so evident, the United Nations have once more stressed the essential place of human rights. President Roosevelt rallied the world to the Four Freedoms as the common goal. In approving the Atlantic Charter the United Nations called for complete victory to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as other lands.

"A major objective of our foreign policy, as stated by Secretary of State Stettinius, is the encouragement of all those conditions of international life favorable to the development by men and women everywhere of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life, in accordance with their own customs and desires.

"Dumbarton Oaks is both a promise and a challenge—a challenge to us to see that the promise is fulfilled.

"For the maintenance of human rights we seek the support of all peace-loving nations and all men of good will. Let us make sure that those who shall have died in this war to overcome the gravest of all threats to men's freedom shall not have died in vain and that the coming generations shall live in a peaceful world in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are honored.

"To this end we urge the United Nations to create in the coming World Organization a Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."

That is what they wish me to say on their behalf; and for these views they ask the approval and support of public opinion in the United States. Not many, I believe, will dissent. Let us think about it for a moment. Some day, we hope, believe and are sure that this war will end in the complete defeat of our enemies. Their mad dream of world conquest will be over and the vast crimes they have committed will be avenged. Once more we shall have proved by force of arms that man is both too weak to wield unlimited power and, thank God, too noble to submit to it.

Then will come the slow, laborious and painful task of setting the world to rights, and of building a world system under which decent men, honest men, men who respect themselves and respect others, can live with security in freedom, and in peace. Who thinks that this will be easy? We can and we will drive marauding nations back to their rightful boundaries. We can and we will strike the weapons from their murderous hands. We can and we will punish those who brought all the present misery on the world; and to the limit of our resources, we can bind up the wounds they have made and succor the

multitudes whom they have tried to starve. Thereafter, building for the long future, while no less imperative, may prove to be hardly less difficult.

The Dumbarton Oaks Plan is a good beginning, but we must frankly recognize that it is only a beginning. Out of it we hope there will come an organization where in Whittier's words "the nations lift their right hand up and swear their oath of freedom." We have high hope that this organization will advance the rule of law among nations as among men and that it will have sufficient force to bridle the restless, curb the ambitious and punish the evildoer. We hope also that in the language of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals it will be able to "promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The proposal I have just read to you urges the setting up of a commission on human rights and fundamental freedoms directed to this end. It is a necessary part of permanent peace for there can be no such thing as a lasting peace that is not founded on the decent treatment of human beings.

Nations can be considered free and independent only when they have shaken off the shackle of out-

side power and become masters of their own destiny. Individuals are free only when others cannot force them into action against their will. The chief duty of all government as we Americans conceive it is to preserve, both for the nation itself and for its individual citizens, the freedoms they have the right to enjoy. It has been well said, however, that "he only is free who lives among free men" and this can only come about when every human being throughout the world, of whatever nationality, or creed, or race, or color, east or west, may, under just and equal laws, live out his life as he best chooses so long as he does no injury to his neighbor.

Truly this is a high goal and certainly a long, long road. Our grandchildren and their grandchildren may never see its end. The teachings of history warn us that the advance can only be slow and that success will require patience rivaling the Infinite. Human nature cannot be changed by act of parliament or congress. Bigotry cannot be eradicated by a stroke of the pen, or by mere creation of a commission. But all this is no reason why men of today should not set their feet on the path. They must set their feet on this path if civilization is to be justified by its works.

One often hears the statement that if this or that result does not follow our victory the war will have been fought in vain. I do not care for this expression. To put down the lawless outrage of the Germans and the Japanese is worth all and everything it costs, and when that has been achieved no man will have the right to say the struggle was in vain. Victory over evil is never vain. But if, after this war, there shall come to the world a deeper love of liberty and a new birth of freedom, countless generations of men will kneel and bless our soldiers, sailors and air men for their sacrifice on the bloodstained fields of battle.

List of Signers

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Ernest Angell
Henry A. Atkinson
Frank Aydelotte
Margaret Culkin Banning
Ulric Bell
Clarence A. Berdahl
Mary McCleod Bethune
George Biddle
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg
W. Russell Bowie
Henry Breckinridge
Mrs. Arthur Brin
Louis Bromfield
Philip Marshall Brown
Nicholas Murray Butler
Henry B. Cabot
Cass Canfield
Elmer A. Carter
Carrie Chapman Catt
Samuel McCrea Cavert
Joseph P. Chamberlain
Ben M. Cherrington
John L. Childs
Grenville Clark
Everett R. Clinchy
Henry Sloane Coffin
Kenneth Colegrove
Edward A. Conway, S.J.
Frederic R. Coudert
Gardner Cowles, Jr.
Samuel H. Cross
Bartley C. Crum
Virginius Dabney
Russell Davenport
John W. Davis
Malcolm W. Davis
Mrs. Henry P. Davison
John Foster Dulles
Clarence A. Dykstra
Clark M. Eichelberger
George Fielding Eliot
Edwin Embree
Philo T. Farnsworth
Charles G. Fenwick
Marshall Field
Louis Finkelstein
Thomas K. Finletter
Denna F. Fleming
George B. Ford

Christian Gauss
James W. Gerard
Harry D. Gideonse
Charles K. Gilbert
Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Arthur J. Goldsmith
Frank P. Graham
W. W. Grant
William Green
Francis S. Harmon
Henry I. Harriman
Melvin D. Hildreth
William Ernest Hocking
Arthur N. Holcombe
Ernest M. Hopkins
Oscar I. Janowsky
Alvin Johnson
Rufus M. Jones
Foster Kennedy
Frank Kingdon
John LaFarge, S.J.
Thomas W. Lamont
Hugh McK. Landon
Chester La Roche
Henry Smith Leiper
Beryl Harold Levy
William Draper Lewis
William Mather Lewis
Clarence C. Little
Robert E. Lucey
Thomas H. Mahony
Charles E. Martin
Frederick C. McKee
Francis E. McMahon
George Z. Medalie
William P. Merrill
Clark H. Minor
Hugh Moore
George W. Morgan
Julian Morgenstern
Roland S. Morris
S. D. Myres, Jr.
Philip C. Nash
John W. Nason
William Allan Neilson
G. Bernard Noble
Robert Norton
G. Ashton Oldham
William Church Osborn
G. Bromley Oxnam
Edward L. Parsons
Ernest Minor Patterson
James G. Patton
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Lewis Perry
Ralph Barton Perry

Clarence E. Pickett
Daniel A. Poling
James P. Pope
Joseph M. Proskauer
Ruth Bryan Owen Rhode
James N. Rosenberg
George Rublee
John A. Ryan
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William Jay Schieffelin
Lewis B. Schwellenbach
Murray Seasongood
Lisa Sergio
Guy Emery Shipler
James T. Shotwell
George N. Shuster
Harper Sibley
Spyros P. Skouras
Preston Slosson
Herbert E. Smith
Mrs. Wm. Dick Sporborg
Robert G. Sproul
Eugene Staley
Waldo E. Stephens
Arthur Sweetser
Raymond Swing
Herbert Bayard Swope
Booth Tarkington
Dorothy Thompson
Channing H. Tobias
Henry St. George Tucker
Carl Van Doren
Henry P. Van Dusen
Sarah Wambaugh
Walter F. Wanger
James P. Warburg
Allen Wardwell
Harry Warner
Robert J. Watt
W. W. Waymack
Sumner Welles
Ernest H. Wilkins
C.-E. A. Winslow
Matthew Woll
Quincy Wright

25 January 1945

20-29-88

Gentlemen:

In some of your reports which I have seen there is a statement beginning "We may be chastened by Wilson's acquiescence at Versailles in the rejection of the principle of racial equality which embittered the Oriental world. The cancerous Negro situation in our country also gives fodder to Japanese propaganda and makes our ideals stick like dry bread in the throat. In anti-Semitism we are a mirror of Nazi grimaces. These motes in our own eye are not to be extenuated. There is, however, a vast difference between a governmental policy of persecution, as in Germany, and laggard customs which have not yet been broken on the wheel of a legal policy which forbids them. We cannot postpone international leadership until our own house is completely in order. Through revulsion against Nazi doctrines, we may hope to speed up the process of bringing our own practices in each nation more in conformity with our professed ideals."

Will you please give me the exact reference for this quotation. I cannot find it in the reports. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
8 West Fortieth Street
New York City

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

8 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100

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Mrs. Harrison Thomas
Richard R. Wood

January 26, 1945

20-2-2

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

The quotation in which you are interested is to be found in our Fourth Report, Part III, page 21; copy enclosed.

You will note that the statement as quoted in your letter is not an exact quotation. Perhaps it was copied from one of the earlier mimeographed statements of the report before it was finally revised for printing.

If you plan to use the quotation in any printed or mimeographed material, please follow the printed copy.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Ragonetti

Marie Ragonetti
Education Committee

MR:HS
Enc.

29-20-83

Common Sense

10 EAST 49TH STREET • NEW YORK 17 • PLAZA 3-9138

March 28, 1945

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our delegation to the San Francisco Conference contains not a single spokesman for the American progressive and liberal point of view. The delegates either accept the Dumbarton Oaks-Crimea decisions without questions or they have reservations arising from a conservative outlook.

Since this is so, American progressives have a particular responsibility to make themselves heard now -- before irrevocable decisions are made in San Francisco. I am asking you and half a dozen other leading progressive spokesmen to participate in a symposium to appear in our May issue, which is published when the San Francisco sessions begin.

These are some of the questions that seem relevant:

How important is Dumbarton Oaks in the whole effort to achieve a new world order?
Should we accept Dumbarton Oaks as the starting point?
Should we postpone the decision until after the peace treaties?
If we must accept Dumbarton Oaks, what are the first improvements for which progressives should fight?

I am not suggesting that you answer all of them. I list them because they are the kind of questions to which our readers have been wanting answers.

Could you let us have your point of view in not more than 1,000 words and by April 9th? I know that 1,000 words is not enough for the full development of a viewpoint, but I think it is enough to state the one or two things you think American progressives ought to bear in mind in facing this crucial world event.

Will you let me know immediately whether you will do this?

Sincerely yours,

Sid Hertzberg

Sidney Hertzberg
Editor

Dr. William E. Du Bois
c/o National Assn. for Advancement of
Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

July 9, 1945

My dear Mr. Hertzberg:

I have at last returned to my desk and find your letter of March 28th.

If you still want my reactions to the San Francisco Conference I would be glad to send it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Sidney Hertzberg
Editor
Common Sense
10 East 49th Street
New York 17, New York

July 19, 1945

24-116
20

The Commonweal
386 4th Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a copy of your magazine in which Mr. George Streator reviewed my book, Color and Democracy?

I think it was June 30th but I am not sure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Concord Baptist Church of Christ
MARCY AND PUTNAM AVENUES
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

MAIN 2-0294

JAMES B. ADAMS, A.B., D.D., MINISTER
RESIDENCE: 170 HALSEY STREET
STERLING 3-0220

Lectures

March 23rd, 1945

20-21-59

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
c/o N.A.A.C.P.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I should be happy if you would accept an invitation from me to speak at our church on the morning of April 15th, on any educational theme that might seem fitting to you.

This is our Northern Baptist Educational Day and I wish to take advantage of the day to bring a message to this end to my people, especially in the light of the fact that through the years I have brought to our platform educators of both racial groups. Dr. John Hope came annually to our people with a message in education.

While my association with you has not been a close up one through the years, my knowledge of you and your work has been great and appreciated. If you accept this invitation you will be speaking to a large group of people at a morning church service and you will be free as to time and message. If your services require a stipulated sum I should be glad to have a word about that in advance.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

James B. Adams

James B. Adams

JBA/gk

28 March 1945

20-21-60

My dear Mr. Adams:

I am expecting to leave for San Francisco conference the week of the fifteenth and unless my plans are changed I shall want to spend that weekend with my family in Baltimore. I hope I may be able to serve you at some other time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend James B. Adams
Concord Baptist Church of Christ
Marcy and Putnam Avenues
Brooklyn, New York

[CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND GRANT COLL.]

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LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA

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FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Frankfort, Kentucky
February 5, 1945.

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York.

20-11-4

My dear Doctor Dubois:

I would appreciate it very much if you will send me all of the outstanding bills of our Social Study Project for the calendar year of 1944. At present there is some confusion concerning the payment of Mr. Hugh H. Smythe, We are in need of your assistance in straightening out these matters.

Very sincerely yours

R. B. Atwood

RBA:S

R. B. Atwood
Secretary

[CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES]

6 February 1945

My dear President Atwood:

This is to give you such authorization as I have power to see that Hugh Smythe is paid the one hundred and fifty dollars for services to the Land Grant Colleges' Social Studies Project for the months of October and November, 1944.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

20-2-18

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

15 February 1945

My dear President Atwood:

There are no bills of any sort so f r as I know against the Social Studies project of the Land Grant Colleges except the case of Mr. Smythe. As I figure it, I had no authority to hire Mr. Smythe for October and November and I told him in September that I could not be responsible for any compensation after September. He was paid for September. He worked faithfully and efficiently to read proof for the publication and mail it. If, therefore, there is sufficient balance in the fund for 1944, I should be very glad if you would pay him one hundred and fifty dollars and I have already written you to this effect. As I have said, I do not think that I had any authority to order or demand this payment.

20-11-5

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

20-11-1

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr DuBois:

Dr Clement has just advised me that upon my authorization he has paid Mr Smythe the amount ($150.00) which Mr Smythe claimed was due him. I am happy that this matter is settled.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R B Atwood
Secretary

RBA:PWG

[CONF OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES]

Kentucky State College

R. B. Atwood, President

Frankfort, Kentucky

April 11, 1945

20-17-13

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am editing the "Proceedings of the Conference of the Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges" for Mr. Atwood.

He does not have a copy of your report on the "Social Studie's Project," and has instructed me to write you for it. Will you please send your report as soon as possible, so that it may be included in the proceedings?

Very truly yours,

Catherine O. Vaughan

Catherine O. Vaughan,
Librarian

COV:glw

17 April 1945

20-17-14

My dear Miss Vaughan:

Enclosed is the report that I made to the Conference of the Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges in Chicago last November.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Catherine C. Vaughan
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

P. S. If this report is going to be edited in any way, we should like to see it before it is published.

(CONF OF NEGRO LAND GRANT...)

MEMORANDUM

July 31, 1945

FROM: E. Franklin Frazier, Coordinator

TO: The Liaison Officials of Cooperative Social Studies in Land-Grant Colleges.

In the "Report of the First Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges for Co-ordinating a Program of Cooperative Social Studies," pp. 11-18, the general purpose and the scope of the Social Study Project was set forth. From experience with the operation of the program during the first and second conferences, it appears that it is necessary to set forth in more concrete terms some specific aims of the Project for the immediate future. Therefore, as a part of my responsibilities as coordinator, I am sending you this memorandum.

I. INDEPENDENT RESEARCH CARRIED ON BY INDIVIDUALS.

There is no intention on the part of those responsible for the Project to regiment the research which is being carried on by individuals in the colleges. It is quite conceivable that some individuals in the colleges are carrying on social research that is in no way related to the general aims of the Project. If such persons relate themselves at all to the Project it will be because of their interest in the Project aside from any research problems of their own. However, it is quite probable that many of those who are carrying on independent research will be dealing with problems that are more or less related to the general aims of the Project. Such persons, it is hoped, will be in position to make special contributions to the Project and the annual conferences. They may report on their own research activities or they may lend assistance in other ways to other members of the conference.

II. COLLECTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC MATERIAL ON THE NEGRO.

As stated in the announcement of the general purpose of the Project, one of its primary aims was to carry on a continuing Project which involved

the collection of demographic materials on the Negro in each of the states. This should be continued for a number of reasons:

First, it will enable the less experienced members to cooperate in the collection of factual materials on the Negro.

Secondly, the materials themselves will be necessary in any study, however developed, of the Negro in the various states.

Third, it should be a part of the regular activities of the Social Sciences in the various colleges to assemble and classify the vast amount of materials which are found in government publications. For example, the Social Science teachers in each college should write to the Department of Agriculture and secure all of their publications containing any information on their State.

Fourth, this material should form an integral part of the teching of Social Sciences in the various colleges.

L-1-28

III. PROBLEMS FOR RESEARCH.

It is felt that the time has come for the Conference to direct its attention to a specific problem concerning the Negro. If cooperation on some specific problem is carried on over a period of time, the various members cooperating would have the feeling that they were working toward a specific end and when the research task was completed and published, they would have the feeling of having achieved something. In this connection it might be pointed out that although the T.V.A. is not located in all of the States in which there are Land-Grant Colleges, it touches many of these States. It should be one of the first tasks of the Land-Grant Colleges in the States in which the T.V.A. is located to assemble all of the information possible on the Negro in the counties included in the T.V.A.

In order to focus attention upon some fundamental problem of Negroes it is suggested that the Land-Grant Colleges undertake to study in a systematic

fashion one of the two following problems.

A. The Study of Land Tenure Among Negroes.

Each Land-Grant College would undertake as its task the study of land tenure among Negroes in the State in which the college is located. Some uniform plan for the study would be worked out at the annual conference. By attacking a single problem in this fashion there would be accumulated a body of fundamental knowledge in regard to the Negro throughout the South. As the study progressed reports could be made at the annual conferences until the study is completed.

B. Study of Health Facilities Available for Negroes.

This study could be carried out in a similar fashion. It might be pointed out in connection with a study of health facilities that it could provide factual materials for the various States in their programs for Negro Health. For example, at the present time North Carolina is working out a comprehensive plan for the health of the population of the entire State. However, one notes that the Negro aspect of such a program is only considered incidentally as a side issue. If the Land-Grant Colleges in their cooperative research had assembled a body of fundamental knowledge on health facilities available for Negroes, this knowledge could become the basis of a program which could be presented to the State.

20-17

IV. COOPERATIVE PROJECTS BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES.

It seems that the time has arrived when the Negro Land-Grant Colleges

should carry on cooperative studies in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the Department of Agriculture there are people who are sympathetic to such cooperative projects. They realize, however, that these projects have to be approved by the white Land-Grant College in the State. Therefore, it appears that one of the immediate objectives of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges should be to work on projects which would meet the approval of the Land-Grant Colleges in the various States. If this approval is obtained then the Department of Agriculture is prepared to render assistance in the four following ways:

a. They would assist in regard to the procedure in setting up the projects.

b. They would render assistance in regard to the carrying on of field work.

c. They would provide money for personnel.

d. The Department would provide assistance in regard to the analysis of data.

V. INSTITUTE AND JOURNAL.

The next step in the development of the Annual Conference seems to be the holding of an institute of social research. This institute would achieve several purposes. First, it would link the interests of the individual scholars with the general aims of the project. Second, it would help to develop an esprit de corps among the men and women working in the various institutions and at the same time make available to all the knowledge and experience of individuals who have done considerable research. The more mature scholars could agree to undertake special research problems and those already engaged in research could have the advantage of conferring with other scholars and securing assistance. Third, the general knowledge of research problems could be advanced through lectures and seminars dealing with problems of methods and

techniques confronted by the scholars.

In time it is conceivable that a Journal might be established in which the members of the Social Science Divisions of the various colleges would make contributions from time to time.

The questions discussed in this Memorandum, it is proposed, will provide a basis for a discussion of the future of the Project at the forthcoming conference in the Fall.

20-17

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

October 5, 1945

20-17-11

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
The N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Cooperative Social Study Project of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges will hold its annual meeting at Howard University on November second and third. Representatives from more than twenty institutions are expected to be present. It is expected that we shall have reports on the research projects conducted in these institutions during the past year. In addition, we are hoping to set up some common project upon which the Social Science Departments of these institutions may work during the present school year.

We have in mind two problems which we should like to explore. The first deals with the matter of land tenure among Negroes in the states in which the Land-Grant Colleges are located. On this question, we are hoping to have some assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture. The second problem which we should like to discuss is the general question of health facilities available for Negroes. We are hoping to have a representative of the United States Public Health Service to participate in the discussion of this problem.

It has been customary to invite to the Conference social scientists who are authorities in the field of research. These experts are not required to present formal lectures but rather to sit in with the members of the conference and to give their advice during discussions.

We should like very much to have you attend these meetings and furnish the benefits of your experiences in the area of research. Our limited budget allows only for the payment of the expenses you will incur in attending this conference. We shall be grateful to you, however, if you could arrange to meet with us.

Please inform me as to whether or not you will be able to meet with us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier
Director

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

October 26, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

20-17-12

I regret that one of the form letters, sent to social scientists invited to the forthcoming Social Study Project Conference, was mailed to you. This represented a mistake on our part, for under terms of the agreement between the University and yourself, attention should have been directed to the fact that your honorarium for services in connection with the Conference will be the sum of one hundred dollars ($100). This agreement will be honored. I am happy to know that at the time of your writing there was the hope that you might return in time for the meetings. Your presence here will mean a great deal to the group.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

[CONFERENCE ON ADULT EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO]

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF SUMMER AND EXTENSION STUDY

April 19, 1945

20-16-21

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your telegram of April 14 was given immediate attention. I called Dr. Alain Locke, who is President of the Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, and asked him to get in touch with your office and express our interest.

Accept my congratulations, and count on our wholehearted support.

Very sincerely yours,

William M. Cooper
Secretary-Treasurer
Conference on Adult
Education and the Negro

WMC P

[CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS]

20-16-45

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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WU F8 NL PD=MARIANA ARK APR 16

WALTER WHITE, SECY OF NAACP.=

THE CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS HAVE TAKEN NO ACTION AS TO WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WE TRUST YOUR OPINION AND ENDORSE ALL THAT YOU DO FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL AMERICAN NEGROES AND ALL COUNTRIES PLEASE ADVISE IF WE CAN ACT LATER=

:MRS A M P STRONG PRESIDENT.900A APR 17.

[redacted] APR 17 1945

[redacted]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS]

April 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

FROM: Henry Lee Moon

Colored people in Britain express a great deal of interest in proposals for a Pan-African Congress. All of them look to you for leadership in calling and guiding such a Congress. I talked with resident colored persons in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Cardiff, as well as with colonial delegates to the World Trade Union Conference, all of whom indicated that they would like to see such a congress called.

At the meeting held in Manchester on February 24, representatives of the International African Service Bureau, Negro Welfare Association and the Negro Association of Manchester joined with labor delegates in formulating a proposal to have the conference called in September at Paris immediately following the World Labor Congress scheduled for that time. The labor delegates expected to return for this Congress and felt that they could represent their organizations both at the Labor meeting and at the Pan-African Congress. It was therefore proposed that in each country Negro leadership should set up a national committee to obtain the broadest possible representation at the Congress. It was urged that invitations to participate in the Congress should be sent to labor organizations, churches, civic and political groups and such other organizations as were interested in the progress and development of colored people.

A provisional committee was set up to coordinate activities leading to a Pan-African Congress. This committee was composed of James Taylor, from the Gold Coast; Jomo Kenyatta, from Kenya; Dr. Peter McD. Milliard, from British Guiana; Ato Ekkunnen of Ethiopia and I. A. T. Wallace Johnson of Sierra Leone. All of these save Wallace Johnson are resident in Manchester. George Padmore is acting as secretary to this committee.

In London I also talked with Dr. Harold A. Moody. Dr. Moody believes that such a congress should be held, but doubted the wisdom of relating it in any way to the labor movement. The problem, he maintains, is humanitarian and not political or economic. Accordingly he believes that there should be no correlation between the Pan-African Congress and any other organization or movement.

21-6-25

In Cardiff I talked with representatives of the United Committee of Colored and Colonial People's Organization. This group is primarily a working class group composed of African and West Indian seamen and factory workers. The members of this committee likewise expressed an interest in the convening of a Pan-African Congress. The Chairman of this committee is A. E. Mossell.

Following are the names and addresses of some of the persons with whom I talked and who expressed interest in the Congress:

George Padmore, Press Room, Ministry of Information, London
Dr. Harold A. Moody, President, League of Colored Peoples
164 Queens Rd., S. E. 15, Peckahm, London
James Taylor, President, Negro Welfare Association,
26 Ducie St., Con M. Manchester.
Jomo Kenyatta, General Secty. Kukuya African Association
Ato T. R. Makonnen, Int'l. African Service Bureau,
Cosmopolitan Resturant, Manchester
Dr. Peter McD. Milliard, President, Negro Association of
Manchester, 76 Gt. Clowes St., Lower Broughton, Manchester.
Hussein Sheir, 10 Sophia St., Cardiff
I. A. T. Wallace Johnson, All-Seamen's Union
Freetown, Sierre Leone, Africa
Kenneth Hill, Vice President Jamiaca Trade Union Council
7 Eastwood Avenue, Halfway Tree, Kingston, Jamaica
Hubert H. Critchlow, British Guiana Trade Union Council
Learie Constantine, Colonial Welfare Officer, British Ministry of Labor, Liverpool
Dr. C. B. Clarke, 112 Newington Causeway, S. E. 1, London
A. E. Mossell, Chairman, United Committee of Colored and Colonial People's Organizations, 9 Loudoun Sq., Cardiff
A. Shepherd, Colonial Defense Association, Cardiff
8 A Maria St., Cardiff.

Others with whom I talked, who may be interested in the Congress include K. A. Korsah, of the Gold Coast, who may be reached at the Colonial Office in Downing Street, where he is temporarily working with the cocoa control plan, and Dr. Arthur Lewis of Jamaica, who is now a lecturer at the London School of Economics, located during the war at Peter House College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

205 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 3-5580

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JOHN J. ABT
LEE PRESSMAN
Counsel

GEORGE RETTINGER
Comptroller

29-8-27

August 28, 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
55 West 42 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At the request of Mr. Henry Lee Moon, I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Philip Murray with regards to the Pan-African Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Carolyn M. Aquino

Carolyn M. Aquino

uopwa #1
Enclosure

10

[ENCLOSURE]

20-8-26

August 22, 1945

Mr. Philip Murray, President
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find a self explanatory cablegram addressed to me by George Padmore of London. When I was in London in February and March, I met with Mr. Padmore and with Negro delegates to the World Trade Union Federation, who then proposed the convening of a Pan-African Congress in Paris immediately following the meeting of the World Labor Congress. They were most eager to have labor representation from American Negroes. Upon my return to this country, I talked with Willard Townsend and George L-P Weaver concerning the proposals advanced in London. They expressed an interest in these proposals.

The Pan-African Congress was first established following World War I and was primarily the brain child of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, eminent Negro scholar. Three or four meetings of the Congress were held during the intervening years. The Congress attempted to bring together delegates of African descent from the United States, from all the Americas, from the West Indies and from Africa, to discuss common causes. Originally, it was sponsored by middle-class and intellectual elements. Now, however, there is a desire to bring into the Congress, representatives of organized labor.

I am sure that George Weaver will be able to give you any additional information concerning the Congress you may desire.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Henry Lee Moon

uopwa #1
Enclosure

[ENCLOSURE]

C
O
P
Y

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

20-8-23

HENRY MOON
980 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, NY

PLEASE INFORM PHILIP MURRAY PANAFRICAN FEDERATION INVITES
AFROAMERICAN CIO DELEGATE PARTICIPATE PANAFRICAN CONGRESS
OCTOBER FIFTEEN FOLLOWING PARIS LABOUR CONFERENCE STOP
KINDLY INFORM GEORGE WEAVER CIO WASHINGTON TEXT THIS
CABLE CONTACT DUBOIS FURTHER INFORMATION STOP LETTER FOLLOWS

'GEORGE' PADMORE

September 14, 1945

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Congress of Industrial Organization
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

My dear Mr. Moon:

After long hesitation, the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has finally authorized me to attend the Pan African Congress called to meet in London, October 15th to 21st. The delay of course has been almost fatal and I am not sure that I shall be able to get facilities from the State and War Departments to make the journey but I am trying. I shall be glad to have any advice from you or your help.

I am not clear as to how important a meeting this is going to be but from Padmore's letters, I presume that attendance, at least from British colonies, will be large unless of course the Government obstructs.

I am writing by this mail to Weaver and to the same address although he may be in Paris. I should like to get in touch with him.

If I could leave soon enough, I would go to Paris and attend the Trade Union Congress but I am afraid it is too late to attempt that.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
January 9, 1945

Dear "Chief",

Your letter of November 16 was sent to me via boat mail and reached us only yesterday.

After much delay, your purchases were finally shipped about a month ago. Through no fault of ours, they were recrated and both your and Irene's rum were packed in one box. I hope that this did not cause Customs difficulty, and that your Christmas egg-nog was flavored with good Haitian spirit.

Things have been popping here since you left. Finding it impossible to work under Bond, we resigned, much to his delight. The Washington office sent down an official who arranged for us to stay on until July. Now we are working more or less independently as we did last year. Another case of an incompetent school administrator!

The Haitians continue to rave about Dr. W.E.B. DuBois. You have doubtless seen what Cahiers d'Haiti has published about you. Jacques Antoine assures me that he has sent you copies of that magazine. I have also heard that you may have a very agreeable surprise in the near future.

Our good friend Bellegarde is continuing his travels. At the moment he is representing Haiti at a meeting of the Inter-American Bar Association in Havana.

Best wishes to you, your family, and to Irene for 1945!

Sincerely yours,

Mercer Cook

Mercer Cook

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
United States of America

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

15 January 1945

Mercer Cook
~~American~~ Embassy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Rush bill of lading

Du Bois

20-G

17 January 1945

20-6-19

Dear Cook:

I cannot get my things out of the customs house until I get a bill of lading since they came by freight. I cabled the other day but I am writing to make my meaning clear.

My congratulations on the first battle of the Marne!

Thank you so much for the anthology. It is a fine piece of work. I enjoyed looking it through. I hope your Mother spent Christmas with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Mercer Cook
The United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

20-6-23

Dear Mr. Cook:

Miss Diggs and I are very delighted that you are going to Howard next year. I have been worrying over your return to Atlanta all the year because your situation would have been tragic. On the other hand, I believe there will be a great opportunity at Howard.

Here is a suggestion for a project: start from the first a Haiti House even if you have to begin in a single room. This would be a center for French-Haitian culture, for publication of French and Haitian texts, for meetings, collections in art and a library. Eventually there should be a Haiti House which doubtless the Haitian Government would help build. Here you could start a real tangible nexus between French-Haitian culture and the culture of North America and especially the American Negro. Here scientific study of Haitian creole patois could be undertaken.

There are infinite possibilities. Both government and foundations might be induced to help. A board of sponsors including the President of Haiti could help it on. Think this over and push it.

Our best regards, my personal love to Vashiti and greetings to petit Cook.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Mercer Cook
The United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

DEPARTEMENT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

DIRECTION GENERALE

de

L'ENSEIGNEMENT URBAIN

Port-au-Prince, le 25 Avril 19 45

No.....

20-6-28

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P
69 Fifth Avenur
New York City

Dear "Chief":

You are certainly something of a "wizard". Almost a week ago I received your kind note about my going to Howard, but as yet I've had no official word from the University! I hope your information is as accurate as usual; if not, I'll be scouting around for a job elsewhere, for I resigned from Atlanta in March.

In the meantime, my good friend, Dr. Holmes tentatively offered me a post at Morgan. When he heard about the Howard possibility, he wrote me one of the finest letters I've ever received.

If I should go to Howard, I shall surely follow your suggestion of "Haiti House". The two Haitian officials, to whom I took the liberty of showing your letter, were most enthusiastic over the idea. With your moral encouragement — and Vashti's muscle — it can't fail!

We'll have many interesting items to chat with you about when we return. Where will you be spending August?

Very best wishes to you and to "la Señorita Diggs", and thanks again for your letter.

Cordially yours,

Mercer Cook

Mercer Cook

P.S. Though I have not discussed the matter with her in the presence of my lawyers, I feel certain that Vashti did not appreciate your damaging assurance of affection.

July 3, 1945

20-6-27

Mr. Mercer Cook
Care of the American Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

Dear Mr. Cook and Vashti:

Since writing you I have been half way around the world, five weeks in San Francisco setting the world straight - only partially successful - then lectures in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, and finally attendance at the 55th Anniversary of my graduation at Harvard.

What I really am writing about is Haitian rum. It is most delicious - perhaps of all liquors I have ever tasted. I want to buy some regularly. How shall I go about it? If you can, order me a dozen bottles and let the exporter send me the bill.

What are your plans? Let me hear from you and greet Vashti with a holy kiss. Also my regards to P'tit Cook.

Miss Diggs is temporarily absent, teaching sociology at Lincoln University, Missouri.

Wish best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:en

1 September 1945

20-6-26

My dear Mr. Cook:

I am so sorry to have missed you when you were in New York. Please let me know your whereabouts so I can see you and Vashti here, Baltimore or Washington. Miss Diggs joins in best wishes and both of us want to talk with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Mercer Cook
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

1402 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland
September 7, 1945

Dear "Chief",

Many thanks for your note, which was forwarded to me here. Howard doesn't open until October 3rd, after which I'll probably be commuting, for houses in Washington were never more scarce.

I found your "Color and Democracy" magnificent! Before I left Haiti one of the papers had published a translation of the enthusiastic comment that appeared in the Herald Tribune. And I lost no time in buying a copy as soon as I reached New York. You certainly hit the nail on the head, not to mention a great many imperialistic toes and heels!

We have high hopes for Haiti House. Just prior to our departure from Port-au-Prince we mentioned the idea to President Lescot, told him that you had suggested it, and that we knew we could count on your continued support. He thought it a grand idea, said he could kick himself for not having thought of it while he was Ambassador, and promised to help us to the limit.

As yet I haven't seen Dr. Johnson, but

I have talked with Spratlin, who heads the Romance Language department. He sees no reason why we can't find a library room available as a starter. Before Vashti and I go ahead with the project, we should like to discuss plans with you. Do you expect to be down this way soon? If not, I (minus Vashti) could run up to New York for a day or two.

I have translated what I consider the finest novel ever to come out of Haiti, Jacques Roumain's Gouverneurs de la Rosée (Masters of the Dew). Langston is doing the introduction. For the past two months, Doubleday, Doran have been reading it. I'm keeping my fingers crossed, but, even if they turn it down, I feel confident that some publisher will take it.

Vashti sends love to Irene and a very formal handshake to W. Du Bois. Those are my sentiments, too.

Best wishes to you, Chief.

Sincerely yours,
Mercer Cook

P.S. Rousseau Camille returned from San Francisco raving about the way you "plastered" one Smuts.

31 January 1945

20-6-20

Dear Vashti:

As nearly as I can calculate I owe you $2.65 in accordance with the enclosed notation. I am sending you a check. We have not received the freight yet but it is in New Orleans and we shall hope to have a taste of the rum before Easter.

I hope you and Mercer are getting along happily with your friends and enemies. What are your plans for next year? I am awfully anxious that you get a good position when you return. If there is anything I can do, let me know.

Regards to Mercer and Mercer and love to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Vashti Cook
United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

[VASHTI COOK]

c/o United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
February 8, 1945

Dear Irene,

20-6-21

As you know we have had a most interesting affair with Dr. Bond. The day after you left we resigned, but he was afraid to accept "at this time". From then on he began a campaign to push us into resigning. In November we repeated, and he accepted. You can imagine what preparations and excitement ensued. The dear brother gave us the impression that he had prepared D.C. for just such a possibility and even announced our resignation to his staff.(He did not answer by letter) Three weeks later the big boss arrived and announced that the D.D. office had not accepted the resignation and that Mercer must stay until the end of the school year. We were separated from Bond's office and are now working more or less independently. I shall have to describe the Bond set-up when I see you. He has made the Mission into a huge government agency with six or seven Haitian employees and two chauffeurs. Everyone has a fine-sounding title, and Dr. Bond is the last judgment on all matters.

Our plans for next year are just about the same. I have applied to Mt. Hermon for young Mercer, and I imagine that we will be back at A.U. We did not hear from Lincoln, but I am not keen on that. It is too far and is no solution for the boy. I want to be in a town with Civil Right laws, or at least near enough to one to be able to week-end. Something will turn up eventually.

Life goes on as usual. (A little cooler than when you were here.) We are in the throes of a national Declamation contest for the 12th of February. Fifteen schools are sending representatives for the final here in Port-au-Prince. We had one last year when our students read the Gettsburg Address. This year the text is Whitman's O Captain! My Captain! It promises to be a huge affair. The President has sent a Message, our Ambassador and Dartigue are sponsors, there are fifty dollars for cash prizes, fifteen Cassell French-English dictionaries, etc. I wish that Dubie were here to be a judge.

I know that you are enjoying the big city. Have you seen the Deans? Did you tell Bill that we were at the airport the day he passed through?

Please tell my boy friend that I thrilled with his love. My two men are jealous.

I hope that the freight arrives soon. I am sorry about all the delay. Mercer sends love to you and his best to the boss.

Fondly,
Vashti

Kirby sends regards

[Cooper Union]

THE COOPER UNION
COOPER SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK
DIVISION OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

HOUSTON PETERSON
HEAD OF THE DIVISION

FREE PUBLIC FORUM
EXTENSION COURSES
FOR ADULTS

January 9, 1945

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Director, Special Research
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

20-24-5-9

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted that you will be able to speak on Ethiopia in our new Sunday evening course of eleven meetings to be called SMALL COUNTRIES. The date will be Sunday evening, April 8.

As you know the usual lecture here takes from fifty to sixty minutes and is followed by a lively period of questions and comments from the floor. Our standard fee for a single lecture is fifty dollars.

We would be very grateful if you could send at your earliest convenience a short reading list - books or magazine articles, as well as the title of your own forthcoming volume.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you again,

Sincerely yours,

Houston Peterson

Houston Peterson

HP:LC
Enclosure

Sanceau: Land of Prester John, N.Y., 1944
Du Bois: Black Folk, Then & Now, N.Y. 1939 (chapter II)
Roome: Ethiopia the Valiant, London, 1936
Foreign Affairs, April, 1942 (Article by Woolbert)

12 January 1945

My dear Mr. Peterson:

Enclosed is a bibliography of Ethiopia:

Sanceau: Land of Prester John, New York, 1944
Du Bois: Black Folk; Then and Now, New York, 1939
Chapter 2
Roome: Ethiopia the Valient, London, 1936
Foreign Affairs, April, 1942 (article by Woolbert)

The title of my forthcoming book is "Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace", Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1945.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Houston Peterson
The Cooper Union
Cooper Square
New York 3, New York

THE COOPER UNION
COOPER SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK

DIVISION OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

HOUSTON PETERSON
HEAD OF THE DIVISION

FREE PUBLIC FORUM
EXTENSION COURSES
FOR ADULTS

April 10, 1945

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was a great pleasure for me to preside at that splendid meeting you gave us on Sunday evening and also to get a little better acquainted with you afterward.

Very soon the picture will be sent to your office or I will bring it over myself.

With best greetings from Mrs. Peterson and me,

Sincerely yours,

Houston Peterson

Houston Peterson

HP:LC
Enclosure

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

20-24-1

4 January 1945

My dear Madam:

I am a bit confused over your various communications. On November fifth you asked me to joing with four or five other persons in a review of WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS, Friday, January 17. I consented on your offer to pay travel expenses. Later you telephoned saying that you meant November seventeenth but asked if I could come January twenty-fifth. I consented provisionally. Meantime I have seen Mr. Logan and he says that the review of the book took place November 17. For what then do you want me January 25? If this is to be a lecture I shall charge not only travel exrense but an honorarium.

I 10 20-1

Please write me, do not telephone, immediately and specifically.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Eleanor M. Wheeler
The Cooperative Bookshop
916 Seventeenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

the cooperative **Bookshop**

telephone REpublic 4843
75

916 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

2-24-60

We were sorry to hear that you would not be able to take part in a forum other than the one on What the Negro Wants without an honorarium and I want to apologize for my part in causing the misunderstanding. I agree that the telephone was not a good means of explaining the second forum, but the committee was very insistent that I should call you immediately instead of writing so that we could arrange the other speakers after getting your consent. I waited to write the confirming letter until the entire program was arranged, whereas I should have written immediately and again later.

When we got your letter it was too late to write and explain, then get your consent, then make sure of the other speakers, so we have had to go ahead on the assumption that you can not come without an honorarium. Senator Chavez will present a broad view of "Equal Opportunities for Racial Minorities," Jeanette W. Brown will speak for Negro women, while Selden Menefee will act as chairman. Lincoln Fairlie will probably be the third speaker. This will be on the date we agreed on for your participation, January 25. Since the Bookshop works on a limited budget, we are not able to pay lecture fees at the present time. Your absence will be a loss to the forum and I regret my part in causing it. I have long been an admirer of your research, especially on Reconstruction days, and had looked forward to meeting you. Perhaps sometime, when the Book and Forum Committee has more funds we can arrange a forum properly, in advance and by letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor M. Wheeler

For the Book and Forum Committee

DO NOT TYPE

Pan African Congress

[CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE STRUGGLES OF SUBJECT PEOPLES]

Telephone:
MUS. 7277.

32, Percy Street,
London W.1.
November 16th. 1945

The Committee invites you to a Farewell Dinner in honour of

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,

the Distinguished Afri-American Scholar and President

of the Pan-African Congress.

on - 22nd November, 1945 at 7 p.m.

at - Leyon Chinese Restaurant, 91, Wardour Street,

London W.1.

Charge 10/-.

21-6

==========

Please reserve - - - - seats for the dinner on

22nd November at Leyon Chinese Restaurant.

Enclosed find £ - s d in Postal Order or cheque.

SIGNATURE:-.. . . . . .

ADDRESS:- . . . . . .

. . . . . .

CORNELL IOWA 1853 COLLEGE
MOUNT VERNON, IOWA

Department of
History and Political Science
C. F. Littell
R. M. Cooper

Lectures - 1946

June 14, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to inquire if you are still on lecture tours and if it would be possible for us to have you here any time during the coming College year.

We are planning to have a conference on race relations some time during the year, and would be glad to have your lecture and help in connection with that event.

If you are not available, please suggest a couple names of men who could represent the NAACP satisfactorily at a meeting of that kind.

Sincerely yours, C. F. Littell

20-10-60

21 June 1945

20-10-61

My dear Sir:

I may be lecturing in the West this winter on Africa, race relations and similar subjects. I should be glad to let you know when my tour is planned.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. F. Littell
Cornell College
Mount Vernon, Iowa

New York Herald Tribune
Sunday, Oct. 29, 1944

TEMPLE OF PEACE AT MONTICELLO

Contributor Suggests Jefferson's Birthplace As Home for New World League

(*From The Montclair Times, Thursday, October* 12, 1944)

TEMPLE OF PEACE

Editor, The Montclair Times:

As we approach the end of war in Europe, a considerable interest has been shown as to where the proposed World Organization should have its home. Among several suggested, that by Emil Ludwig, a resident of Switzerland for many years, appears to be the one most favored. What he says, while in the main true, does not justify his assertion that "Only one place in the world is fit for the New World League, now in preparation—Geneva."

Another correspondent makes a great feature of Switzerland's neutrality and services in war. True, she has rendered such helpful service, none the less it has been as much for those engaged in destroying human liberty as for those making untold sacrifices to defend it. Neutrality in time of human crises is the outgrowth of either helplessness or of Unworthy Selfishness and is not One of the Beatitudes.

Some of the vital objections to such a plan may be stated as follows:

One—The proposed New League is not to be a rebirth of the old one, on the contrary it is to have a new parentage and will require a new home in a different atmosphere free of Europe's impediments, for a healthy development. Switzerland is right in the heart of the countries that have been involved in a devastating war implanting external as well as internal hatreds requiring changed surroundings and years for their elimination.

Two—The record of Geneva during the life of the lamented League of Nations is bound to have a most depressing and discouraging influence on the New League's deliberations.

Three—Old line Power Politics and Sub-Rosa deals that have been the curse of Europe are likely to reappear in Geneva's assemblies as in the past, causing endless and dangerous troubles, which may even lead America to wonder if, after all, our stupendous sacrifices were to fail in attaining our aim—an Enduring Peace, thus reviving the fatal doctrine of Isolationism in this country.

Four—In the proposed New League there will have to be a number of Regional Centers for administrative purposes, and Geneva would be the best available for Europe.

But the Head Office for control and directive action must be located in America if the New League is to have a normal and a healthy growth, away from Europe's repercussions.

The place to be selected should not be far from Washington and no more appropriate one can be equipped to meet all requirements than Monticello, the birthplace and home of Thomas Jefferson, the Father of True Democracy.

There Uncle Sam can well afford to erect a real Temple of Peace with all the necessary adjuncts, where the leaders of peace loving nations can assemble free of Europe's entanglements and handicaps, to perform their allotted duties, to absorb inspiration and to learn how we have managed to form a union of peoples from all Countries and Races heading to the goal of peace and well being for all. After the untold billions we have spent and squandered for this war Mr. Ludwig's argument that "The League Palace," built for and by the League is there, ready, empty" can only appeal to those who are "penny wise, pound foolish."

Furthermore, is it not true that leaders of more than a billion in China, India and countries adjacent thereto, who must be trained for good citizenship, if we are to prevent a Third World War, can be better prepared for their arduous task by pilgrimages to America than to Europe?

Finally, America has earned Commanding World Leadership and the great masses of humanity will follow our lead, all of which requires that a place in America, rather than one in Switzerland or elsewhere should be the Mecca for world leaders in the Greatest Historic Movement for a Lasting Peace founded on Justice and Righteousness and promoted By International Co-operation.

S. KENT COSTIKYAN.

Rockcliff, Montclair, N. J.
Sunday, Oct. 8, 1944.

Now that the deliberations of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference have been concluded with reasonable success, the United Nations will soon be looking for a place where, amid desirable surroundings, her adopted children can best learn how to be mutually helpful as they grow. Accordingly, it is most timely that the problem of selecting the location receive serious consideration. It will be our very best investment.

To Mr. W. E. B. DuBois

As the foregoing is quite non-political in character, an expression of your opinion would be welcome.

May 17, 1945

Mr. S. Kent Costikyan
Rockcliff, Montclair, N. J.

20-24-126

Dear Sir:

Your circular letter from the Montclair Times of October 14, 1944 has reached me here at the San Francisco Conference.

It has an astonishing proposal: it suggests that the head office of the United Nations Conference for World Organization be put in Virginia!

Do you realize that the Prime Minister of Ethiopia would have to ride in a Jim Crow car and that I would have difficulty in getting a decent meal? Indeed, in accordance with the laws of Virginia, it might be impossible to have the delegation at the assembly sit on the same side of the meeting hall.

If you are going to suggest a permanent headquarters for the new United Nations, for Heaven's sake select it in a civilized part of the United States.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. DuBois
Consultant to the American Delegation
representing the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People

20-13-97

April 28, 1945

Dr. Rushton Coulborn
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Dr. Coulborn:

I am in San Francisco hleping to save the world and I am thinking of running down to Stanford to look at your library. My excuse is the enclosed statement.

Can you help or advise in any way? I shall probably be here until the last week in May.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Coulborn and such of the progency as I have met.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Hotel Sir Francis Drake

San Francisco

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

TO Mr Van Zant ROOM 918

M rs Cockburn

20-13

CALLED YOU UP

TIME 2:30 M DATE MAY 1 1945

WILL CALL AGAIN

REQUESTS THAT YOU CALL Ashbury 6632

~~REMARKS~~

H. F. 821.

#7

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

1945 MAY -1 PM 2:32

BELL CAPTAIN

1945 APR 31 PM 2:31

20-13-98

May 3, 1945

Mr. Rushton Coulborn
University of California
Berkley, California

My dear Coulborn:

This is a copy of the letter which I sent to you at Stanford. Think it over.

I am hoping to seeyou next Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois
Room 918
Sir Francis Drake Hotel

20-13-99

May 17, 1945

Mr. Rushton Coulburn
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Coulburn:

May I thank you and Mrs. Coulburn and all the little Coulburns for the delightful evening at your home.

This is to renew my request for a few bibliographical references to the history of African people, more especially from 1000 B.C. to 500 A.D.

Anything that you can do will help me.

With best regards,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman · Hon. James J. Lyons · Hon. Newbold Morris
Paul Robeson · Dr. Channing H. Tobias · Mrs. Felix M. Warburg · Orson Welles

Council House Presentation Dinner

20-19-35

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Tuesday, March 27th, Council House, a modern, fully-equipped neighborhood center in the East Bronx, will be given to the Negro community by the Council of Jewish Women. This gift will be made at a large Interracial Dinner at the Commodore Hotel, where Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the guest speaker.

Council House, valued at $250,000, was built by the Council of Jewish Women in 1929 for a community then predominantly Jewish. Because of the change in the neighborhood and the new needs, an interracial Board has been created. To this Board the Council will also contribute $30,000.

We believe that this gift is so important in the furthering of interracial understanding in our city that it must be launched under the broadest and most distinguished sponsorship.

May we count on you as a sponsor for this occasion? Your acceptance will involve no obligation but we do hope that you will arrange to be with us.

Please advise us on the enclosed card.

Sincerely,

Edith H. Lehman

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman
For the Committee

February 13, 1945

Sponsored by New York Section · National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Norman S. Goetz, *President*

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

312 WEST NINTH STREET
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
PArkway 3160

A COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORK PLANNING COUNCIL

A DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY

October 12, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

2-10-54

The Racial Amity Committee, Division of Negro Welfare of the Council of Social Agencies War Chest is asking the privilege of presenting you as the Annual Fellowship speaker during February of 1946. In the past, these meetings have been held during Brotherhood Week, as a program to stimulate thought and action among the better thinking citizens of our community. The 1945 dinner attracted over twelve hundred persons of all races, creeds, and colors to hear John La Farge, S. J. The Racial Amity Committee is acquainted with your many contributions in the field of race relations and while the complexion of our community more closely represents Negro-White relations, we are particularly anxious to identify our problems and treatment with the world community for which you work.

Should you accept our invitation, the exact date of the meeting will be arranged for your convenience. In former years, our committee has guaranteed all traveling expenses and a small honorarium.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience, and I trust answering that you will honor us.

Very sincerely,

Arnold B. Walker
Executive Secretary
Division of Negro Welfare

ABW:ca

[Council of Social Agencies]

BY THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE, PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE IT TO

2477-D

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

1945 OCT 30 PM 4 06

(57)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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NC91 DL PD VIA NSH MVD 69 5 AVE=ZG CINCINNATI OHIO 30 137P

SECRETARY TO DR W E B DUBOIS=

20 WEST 40 ST=

NO REPLY RECEIVED FROM OCTOBER 12 LETTER REGARDING DR DUBOIS AS 1946 INTERRACIAL FELLOWSHIP SPEAKER HAVE BEEN ADVISED DR DUBOIS IS IN LONDON ENGLAND ADVISE IF OUR LETTER WAS FORWARDED AND DATE HE SHALL RETURN TRUST THAT YOU UNDERSTAND COMMITTEES ANXIETY OVER THE DELAYED REPLY=

ARNOLD B WALKER.

Lecture - 4-46

12 1946.

20-10-53

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Council of Social Agencies]

---------- 20 West 40th Street

31 October 1945

My dear Mr. Walker:

Upon my arrival from Cuba this morning I find your telegram addressed to Dr. Du Bois. He has not returned from London and probably will not before the middle of November. However, I feel reasonably sure if a suitable date and fee can be arranged, he will be willing to participate in your program for 1946. Nevertheless, a definite answer must await his return.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

80-10

Mr. Arnold B. Walker
Council of Social Agencies
Division of Negro Welfare
312 West Ninth Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

312 WEST NINTH STREET
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
PArkway 3160

A COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORK PLANNING COUNCIL

A DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY

November 7, 1945

Miss Irene Diggs
20 West 40th Street
New York 3, New York

20-10-55

Dear Miss Diggs:

Permit us to thank you for your letter of October 21.

The Committee is anxiously awaiting November 15 to see if Dr. Dubois will be available. We do not believe we can safely wait later than this date. We are convinced that the date may be arranged to his convenience, however, we would like to know if there is a set fee for such affairs. You can understand how a committee that has not paid more than traveling expenses and a small honorarium will be concerned over your statement "regarding the arrangement of a fee."

Very sincerely,

Arnold B. Walker
Executive Secretary
Division of Negro Welfare

ABW:ca

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(39)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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NC142 47=ZG CINCINNATI OHIO 23 405P NOV 25 PM 4 40

[Council of Social Agencies]

MISS IRENE DIGGS=

:20 WEST 40 ST=

=MAY I RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO MY NOVEMBER SEVENTH LETTER WHICH REMAINS UNANSWERED. THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CINCINNATI RACIAL AMITY DINNER IS SORELY PERPLEXED OVER THE UNCERTAINTY OF HAVING DR. DUBOIS AS SPEAKER. WONT YOU KINDLY AT ONCE ANSWER MY NOVEMBER SEVENTH LETTER=

ARNOLD B WALKER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

20-18-52

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Council of Social Agencies]

24 November 1945

My dear Mr. Walker:

In answer to your telegram, please permit me to say that I have definite information that Dr. Du Bois is leaving London, Sunday, November twenty-fifth, by plane and will arrive in New York, Monday afternoon, November twenty-sixth. I shall ask him to answer you by telegram. I am sorry not to be able to tell you what the fee will be but I can assure you a reply within two or three hours after his arrival.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Mr. Arnold B. Walker
Council of Social Agencies
Division of Negro Welfare
312 West Ninth Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

20-10

[Council of Social Agencies]

---------- 20 West 40th Street

28 November 1945

My dear Mr. Walker:

20-10-5

I wired you within a few hours after I landed from London by airplane saying that my charge would be one hundred fifty dollars and expenses. The expenses will mean travel between here and Cincinnati and return. Moreover, if I should have other engagements on the way I would have them share in the travel expense.

My charge is rather high because of my engagements and demands upon my time. I should be glad to have your decision at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arnold B. Walker
Council of Social Agencies
Division of Negro Welfare
312 West Ninth Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

A COMMUNITY
SOCIAL WORK
PLANNING COUNCIL

312 WEST NINTH STREET
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
PArkway 3160

A DEPARTMENT OF THE
COMMUNITY CHEST OF
CINCINNATI AND
HAMILTON COUNTY

November 30, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very grateful for your immediate reply to our invitation to honor the Committee responsible for the Annual Interracial Fellowship Dinner.

We regret that the sponsorship of the dinner is unable to meet your requested fee of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150). As explained in our original letter we can do no more than to offer a small honorarium, fifty dollars ($50), and travel expenses. This represents a budgetary limitation of a charitable organization for this purpose.

If you feel that it is impossible for you to come to Cincinnati on this basis, we will understand your decision and accept it. We regret the obstacles involved and we appreciate your courtesy in wiring us so promptly upon your return to this country. Because it will be necessary for us to revise our plans immediately, will you please wire us your final decision at our expense upon the receipt of this letter.

Very sincerely,

Arnold B. Walker
Executive Secretary

ABW:ca

Air mail, special delivery

[Council of Social Agencies]

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

20-10-59

Mr. Arnold B. Walker
Council of Social Agencies
Division of Negro Welfare
312 West Ninth Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

4 December 1945

REGRET THAT MY TERMS CANNOT BE ALTERED.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to Ed. 4-9837

[Council on African Affairs]

(This is the response to the letter, resolution and endorsements sent by the Council, Dec. 15, 1944, to President Roosevelt and State Department officials.

40/87/308

C
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Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

January 4, 1945

My dear Mr. Robeson:

I have received your letter of December 15, 1944 transmitting a second communication urging that the progressive advancement of the people of Africa be made an objective of the United Nations Organization proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The resolution contained in the second communication urges also that the United States should take the lead in raising the living standards and promoting the industrialization and mechanization of the African economy, leading to increased trade with Africa by this country and all other nations.

The Department is glad to have this expression of opinion with regard to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the advancement of the dependent peoples of the world, and the particular application of social and economic policies to the African territories. I can assure you that the views expressed in your letter and the attached communication will receive the most careful consideration.

You may be interested to know that on December 20, 1944, a new division was created in the Department of State known as the Division of Dependent Areas Affairs. This Division, among other duties, will have responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action regarding activities of the proposed United Nations Organization affecting dependent areas. It is obvious, therefore, that the subject in which you are interested will receive increased attention in the Department in the future.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)
Henry S. Villard
Chief, Division of African Affairs

Mr. Paul Robeson, Chairman
Council on African Affairs, Inc.
23 West Twenty-sixth Street
New York, 10, New York

[Council on African Affairs]
[1945]

This is the response to the letter, resolution and endorsements sent by the Council, Dec. 15, 1944, to President Roosevelt and State Department officials.

40/8V/35

C
O
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Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

January 5, 1944

My dear Mr. Robeson:

Your letters of December 15, addressed to the President over your signature as Chairman and that of Mr. Max Yergan as Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., transmitting the resolution on Africa, has been referred to the Department of State for reply. It is with appreciation that I note your complimentary reference to the President's leadership in the promotion of international cooperation, and your endorsement of the steps taken thus far toward the development of an international mechanism to insure world peace and security.

You are aware, I feel sure, that the Department of State recognizes the importance in world affairs of the problems of the dependent peoples, in Africa and elsewhere. It is the intent of this Government, as it is of the other governments which participated in the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, that the proposed United Nations Organization should protect and promote the welfare of all peace-loving peoples. The broad framework for this purpose was outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. The details, as these may affect specific groups and functions, will be filled in as discussions among interested governments progress.

The Government of the United States realizes that the problems of the dependent peoples are of a unique nature, requiring special consideration and treatment. The appropriate divisions and committees of the Department of State are devoting serious attention to these problems with a view to devising practicable solutions which will insure the greatest tangible advancement possible and which will be based upon the fundamental principles of equitable and just treatment for all peoples.

You will find particularly pertinent to the points raised in your resolution the statement incorporated in the memorandum on "Bases of the Foreign Policy of the United States", which former Secretary of State Cordell Hull released to the press on March 21, 1944:

> "There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines."

May I add in closing that your constructive interest in the efforts now being made to assure a better world for all peace-loving peoples of whatever race, creed, or political status is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)
E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Mr. Paul Robeson, Chairman,
Council on African Affairs, Inc.,
23 West Twenty-sixth Street,
New York 10, New York.

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

23 WEST 26 STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 4-6140

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Educational Director

20-4-85

January 17, 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The first Brazilian Writers Congress will convene in Sao Paulo on January 25. Among the leaders in this expression of democratic culture are Anibal Machado, President of the Brazilian Writers Association, George Amado, Gilberto Freyre, Pedro Motta Lima, and others.

Several prominent cultural leaders in this country, including Albert Einstein and Sholem Asch, are sending a message of greeting to the Congress. If you would like to join in this expression of solidarity with our cultural allies in Brazil, kindly send your message by telegram to me and it will be forwarded along with other messages by cable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

W. A. Hunton

WAH:jc

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AND THE COLONIAL ISSUE
Statement of the Council on African Affairs

The Council on African Affairs, has on two occasions previously, set forth its views on the necessary approach to the colonial problem as part of the task of promoting post-war security and peace on a world-wide scale. Last April a conference was held under the auspices of the Council on this general problem, especially with reference to Africa, and the published report[1.] of this conference was given wide circulation. Again in December of last year, the Council forwarded recommendations[2.], endorsed by some 200 prominent citizens throughout the country, to the officials of this and other governments, setting forth desired objectives for colonial advancement to be included in the further development of the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

In the light of the fact that discussion of the settlement of the colonial problem, both in official and unofficial quarters, has greatly increased during the past few weeks, bringing to the foreground several new points of view and issues, it has seemed desirable for the Council to restate its position. This is especially called for in view of the wide-spread interest in the colonial question among Americans and the great anticipation with which they are looking forward to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations.

The objectives of the San Francisco meeting is, above everything else, to establish the Charter which will permanently hold together the great powers and all the other nations which are now allied in the common struggle against fascism in order that they may work together in cooperation to promote the security and peace of the world. Such post-war cooperation is essential for the solution of every international problem and most certainly it is essential for the solution of the colonial problem.

1. "For a New Africa" - Proceedings of the Conference on Africa, New York, April 14, 1944
2. "Africa and Post-War Security Plans" Statement addressed to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State

President Roosevelt has made it clear that the Conference at San Francisco is not the peace settlement. It is not to be expected that answers will be found to all detailed matters of international concern. However, if the Conference is successful in establishing a Charter for united and cooperative effort, the basis will be laid for the solution of all present problems.

It is understood that the question of establishing a plan of international trusteeship over the colonies of the enemy nations in this war will be on the agenda of the Conference. We believe it to be absolutely necessary that the discussion go further to consider disposition of the colonial territories mandated under the League of Nations, and the larger problem of supervision over the colonies as a whole. It is most desirable that decisions regarding the colonies of enemy powers be related to decisions with respect to the general problem of dependent peoples and territories, if it is at all possible for this to be done.

The future of colonial peoples and territories is a world problem. World security cannot be achieved unless international responsibility is assumed for the rapid advancement of all dependent peoples so that they may exercise self-determination and be integrated with other peoples in the general progress of the world toward a higher and more stable civilization. From the point of view of the needs of both the colonies and the industrially advanced nations, economic progress in the dependent areas is immediately and imperatively essential. The welfare of developed and undeveloped countries alike depends upon the realization of a far greater exchange of goods and services between them than has existed, and this in turn necessitates the general levelling up of the living standards of hundreds of millions of colonial subjects. Such economic progress is possible only within a framework in which the restrictions upon social development, democratic rights, and self-government -- restrictions which are characteristic of the colonial world as a whole -- are removed.

It is today generally acknowledged, in Great Britain and other European countries as well as in the United States, that the advancement of colonial peoples

is a collective responsibility which all nations must jointly assume. The question at issue is the degree to which this responsibility should concretely and practically be implemented through an international organization. There is a universal determination to advance from a laissez-faire world of nationalistic rivalries to a world of collective responsibility and collective security. It therefore necessarily follows that the same cooperation -- entailing, if need be, the partial sacrifice of the prerogative of sovereignty for the attainment of the common welfare of all peoples -- is inescapable in the colonial sphere, as in other spheres of international relations. Considerations of economy, efficiency and uniformity in promoting the welfare of colonial peoples all demonstrate the desirability of cooperative effort in this field. And the maintenance of harmony among the United Nations makes such a program obligatory.

The principle of international responsibility for colonial peoples was given formal expression by the League of Nations after the first World War in the establishment of the mandates system. The Mandates Commission, like the League itself, was handicapped from the beginning by limitations upon its aims and powers. With a far more genuine basis of agreement existing among the allied nations today than existed after the first World War, and with sincere efforts being made to build a solid foundation of international economic accord for the present world organization it is at present possible to develop a much more effective and comprehensive international instrument for colonial advancement than the weak mandates system.

It is upon the basis of the foregoing considerations that the Council on African Affairs makes the following recommendations:

I. Colonies of Enemy Powers in this War

All colonial territories taken from the enemies of the United Nations in this war which are not to be granted immediate self-government should be placed under an international administration appointed by the Colonial Commission (defined below) and the objectives of the administration of these territories should be directed toward the same goal of self-determination for the inhabitants as in the case of other colonial territories.

Where such territories are to be used for the establishment of military bases, the responsibility for non-civil administration shall be vested in the Military Staff Committee as defined in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals whose function is "to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security..."

International administration of civil affairs in these territories is proposed with the view of preventing any single nation from assuming a vested interest in the territory and thus to facilitate the transition to self-government. The proposal for international responsibility over military bases in such areas is likewise intended to insure that they will be used for the collective security of all nations rather than for the strategic advantage of any single power.

II. Military Bases in Other Colonial Areas

The Military Staff Committee should be responsible for the administration of military bases which have been or may be established in any other colonial territory of the world. The presence of such military bases in a colonial territory should not be construed as infringing upon the control which is otherwise exercised in the territory by the sovereign power or in any sense retarding or limiting the exercise of political self-determination by the inhabitants of the territories.

20-19

III. The Mandated Territories

None of the territories which come under the provisions of the League of Nations Mandate system shall be annexed to any adjacent colonial territory or by the mandatory power. The qualifications of each present mandatory power and the character of its colonial administration should be reviewed by the Colonial Commission (defined below). After such review the Colonial Commission should be empowered to recommend the transfer of mandatory authority in any territory to an international administration. No state which practices legally sanctioned discrimination against any body of its inhabitants because of race, creed, or color, should be regarded as qualified to serve as a mandatory power.

X

IV. The International Colonial Commission

An International Colonial Commission responsible to the General Assembly should be established as part of the General International Organization proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Membership. This ~~Colonial~~ Mandates Commission should be composed of representatives of all permanent members of the Security Council, additional representatives elected by the General Assembly, and members who represent directly the several broad groups of colonial peoples. The Commission should appoint its own staff of colonial experts and advisors, including the services of qualified persons of all races, and particularly persons indigenous to the colonies.

Scope of authority. With the exception of such colonial territories for which there is the immediate prospect of self-government and self-determination, all colonial territories, including the League mandates and colonies of enemies in this war, should come under the direct supervision of all non-military phases of administration in those colonial areas where international military bases are or shall be established.

Functions. The minimum functions of the ~~Colonial~~ Mandates Commission, in addition to those already mentioned above, shall be:

1) To establish an International Convention governing economic, social, and political standards to be maintained in the administration of all colonial territories.

2) To use the powers designated below to insure adherence to the Convention by all colonial administrators.

3) To establish the time necessary for each colonial territory to develop to the stage at which it can exercise political self-determination, and to declare the date on which this right is to be exercised.

4) To promote the fullest measure of international cooperation in securing the industrialization; economic advancement; improvement of education, health and other social services; transportation; communication; and other similar matters in all colonial areas. To this end an international fund for colonial development, open to government and private subscriptions from all countries, should be established, which fund the Colonial Commission should have the authority to administer.

Powers. In addition to the powers vested in the League of Nations Mandate Commission, which would now be extended to cover not only mandatory powers but all colonial administration (except military), the Colonial Commission would be authorized as a minimum:

1) To make direct and on-the-spot inspection or investigation in any colonial territory.

20-19

2) To hear and receive direct petitions from established organizations or agents of the inhabitants of any colonial territory.

3) To submit recommendations for action to be approved by the General Assembly in any case in which a mandatory or trustee power is in disagreement with the Colonial Commission or has been found habitually delinquent in adherence to any section of the Convention.

V. Regional Commissions Embracing Colonial Territories

Central authority for supervision of all dependent territories must rest exclusively in the General International Organization. Regional Commissions for colonial areas should not be regarded as a substitute for colonial supervision vested in the General International Organization. Neither should such Regional Commissions, if they are established, be regarded as autonomous or semi-autonomous units, or as more or less independent of the General International Organization. The Regional Commissions embracing colonial territories, if and where established, should conform to the following principles:

1) The International Colonial Commission should exercise the same powers and functions with respect to these regional bodies as in the case of individual colonial territories.

2) The regional commissions should include, in addition to representatives of all colonial powers and independent states in a given area, representatives also of those powers having economic interests in the area.

3) The regional bodies should include also representatives of the dependent peoples in the given area.

* * *

The foregoing recommendations reflect the considered judgment not only of the Council on African Affairs but of many prominent individuals and numerous international organizations of varied nature in this country and abroad. As substantiation of this fact, the following statements by organizations and individuals are appended. These statements have been selected for the most part from British sources since these are generally less known than are the statements made in the United States.

British Labor Party, April 1928.

"The principle of trusteeship under a League of Nations cannot be confined artibrarily to particular pieces of territory; it must be extended to cover all tropical Africa and ultimately the right of the community of nations to supervise the due carrying out by the trustee of the obligations of its trust must be frankly recognized..."

***

British Labor Party, March 1943.

"...the Mandate System in so far as it establishes this important principle of publicity and international supervision -- the obligation of the Colonial Power to render periodically to an International Commission an account of the execution of its trust -- should be extended to all backward colonial territories.

***

"The International Authority should therefore appoint an International Colonial Commission, composed of independent persons who are nationals both of administrating and non-administrating Powers. It should have all the powers of the old Mandates Commission, but also others. It should, for instance, allow petitioners to appear before it in person. Moreover, the new Commission ought to be an organ for giving international publicity to the measures taken (or not taken) for the fulfillment of promises, such as the proposed undertakings of self-government and of protection of minorities, and to the general trend of the actual administration especially in the departments of education and broadcasting. Its meetings should, therefore, be held in public. The Commission should also be an adviser on the wishes of the indigenous peoples as to the direction which further developments should take. For this purpose it must not only visit the territories, but also keep in constant touch with their inhabitants by inviting oral discussion, and keep the International Authority continuously informed of the results of these inquiries, formal and informal.

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"...If the International Authority holds that the administrating Power is not carrying out its obligations, steps should be taken to obtain a judicial pronouncement on the question from the International Court of Justice. If that Court holds that the obligations are not being carried out, the International Authority is entitled, in negotiation with the administrating Power, to modify the obligations or to make other arrangements for the administration of the territory."

***

British Liberal Party, September 4, 1942.

"...all colonial possessions throughout the world must come under the general control and protection of an international body. The guiding principles of the controlling authority must be (a) the well-being of colonial peoples, (b) 'the open door,' (c) the training of natives in the development of free institutions with the object of enabling them progressively to manage their own affairs."

***

14 Leaders of the British Council of Churches, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, July 1943.

"We welcome the idea of an international colonial commission, which would have the right to inform itself upon the condition of subject territories, to report to whatever world political organization is created upon breaches of international undertakings, to supervise the application of pooled international resources in carrying forward economic and social development and to watch over the development of self government."

***

Agreement Between Australia and New Zealand, January 21, 1944.

"The two Governments declare that in applying the principles of the Atlantic Charter to the Pacific, the doctrine of trusteeship (already applicable in the case of the mandated territories of which the two Governments are mandatory powers) is applicable in broad principle to all colonial territories in the Pacific and elsewhere, and that the main purpose of the trust is the welfare of the native peoples and their social, economic and political development.

"The two Governments agree that the future of the various territories of the Pacific and the welfare of their inhabitants cannot be successfully promoted without a greater measure of collaboration between the numerous authorities concerned in their control, and that such collaboration is particularly desirable in regard to health services and communications, matters of native education, anthropological investigation, assistance in native production and material developments generally."

***

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, London.
"An International Colonial Convention", May 1943. Sections XXX and XXXI provide:

"An international organization shall be constituted to be called the International Colonial Commission, whose function shall be to supervise the working of this Convention by receiving and publishing official reports on colonial administration, deciding disputes relating to economic questions as hereinafter profided, and by exercising such further powers as may be conferred on it by the Signatory States, provided always that administrative responsibility for each colony shall remain with its Metropolitan or Mandatory State. The International Colonial Commission shall form part of any international Authority or League which may be created after the war.

"The International Colonial Commission shall be appointed by the International Organization of which it shall form part and the members thereof shall be persons specially qualified by their knowledge of colonial affairs and shall include persons representative of the colonial people. It shall have a permanent Secretariat and the cost of maintaining the International Colonial Commission and its staff shall be borne by the International Organization."

***

League of Coloured Peoples. London, July 23, 1944.

"Comprehensive plans (should) be made and put into effect, in accordance with a definite time schedule, for the economic, educational, social and political development of the dependent regions and their peoples. Special and adequate funds shall be set aside for this purpose...

"The Imperial Powers shall be required to account for their administration of dependent territories to an International body with powers of investigation, and, in particular, to make regular reports on the steps taken towards self-government."

***

Manifesto Issued by a Provisional Committee of African, West Indian, and other Colonial Representatives, Together with Representatives of Other Organizations in Great Britain, March 1945.

"...The problems of mankind are now recognized as the concern of the entire world. Over large areas of the world millions of people live in poverty, disease, squalor and ignorance. Their continued low standards of life constitute a serious threat to the standards of people everywhere and represent a powerful challenge to

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the financial and technological resources of the more advanced nations joined together in collaboration to promote world prosperity and the happiness of mankind...

"The International organization should immediately adopt policies and set up all necessary machinery to secure the uniform and rapid development of the economic, social and cultural life of the African peoples...

"Simultaneously with economic development steps should be taken to associate Africans with the management of their own affairs with a view towards the achievement of full self-government within a definite time limit..."

***

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, March 26, 1943.

"No nation can close its frontiers and hope to live secure. We cannot have prosperity in one country and misery in its neighbor, peace in one hemisphere and war in the other...We shall never find security or progress within heavily defended national fortresses; we shall only find them by the greatest possible measure of cooperation."

***

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Former British Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade

"The terms of peace should include: A new world colonial policy providing for (a) The peoples now subject to Imperial exploitation to be either given their independence or placed under international authority; (b) A definite date to be given now for the commencement of self-government for India; (c) The raw materials of the world to be freely available for the trade of all nations."

***

Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Secretary of State for Home Affairs, May 9, 1943.

"We and others will have to get rid of the idea that we have a right to be judges in our own cause...We and the rest will have to accept the judgment of the general body of nations, in some cases where it conflicts with our own judgment and even with our immediate interests...We shall cultivate a new kind of loyalty--a double loyalty to our country and to the world as a whole."

***

Major Clement R. Attlee, British Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister.

"All colonial territories should be held in trust, first for the advantage of the inhabitants, and then for all peoples. The acceptance of the principle of social justice as between nation and nation, and individual and individual, is essential for economic welfare. Labour's peace aims are summed up in the achievement of social justice in an ordered world of free nations cooperating together for the good of all."

***

Sir Arthur Salter, Senior Burgess of Oxford University.

"We do not desire to repeat the errors of Versailles; we are willing to accept the general judgment of the world, especially that part of the world which is disinterested as to the future settlement.

"And so far from desiring new advantages ourselves, we are willing to submit questions affecting our own rights to third party judgment, to accept a responsibility for an improved and extended mandatory system for our non-self-governing colonies; to admit others to participate in its administration, and to agree to the transfer of German colonies; if the inhabitants can be guaranteed against being treated as the Hitler regime has treated Jews and Czechs and Poles, and the rest of the world can be safeguarded against the colonies being used for military purposes."

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20-19

Mr. Charles Greenidge, former British Colonial servant.
Mr. Greenidge, who has held colonial posts in the West Indies, British Honduras (Chief Justice) and Nigeria (Solicitor-General and acting Attorney-General), stated in an article in the Crown Colonist, December 1943:

"It is...the duty of Great Britain to demonstrate that the British welcome third-party judgment in the administration of all of their Colonies and accept the principle of accountability for their stewardship to an international authority, and are willing to cooperate with all nations in solving problems in the Colonial field. That is to say, national administration should remain, but it should be subject to international supervision.

"International supervision will not be attainable without machinery for effecting it. A permanent organization for achieving it will need to be set up. If it is left to ad hoc effort it is not likely to operate when the perils of war have passed. It is, moreover, unlikely that other nations would be willing to cooperate unless given some permanent link with Colonial administration. The right to be regularly informed that internationally agreed principles of Colonial administration are being applied is the minimum that they could be given. If we are to get cooperation we must yield something. It is only by give and take that we shall progress towards understanding and harmony in the world and avoid war.

"Presumably one of the products of the peace settlement will be the establishment of an international organization designed to achieve peace and security and to promote international cooperation. Within the framework of that organization there should be an International Colonial Commission, on which the Colonial people should be represented, which should exercise functions similar to those of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. The formation of such a body should be preceded by the making of an International Colonial Convention, setting out principles to be applied in the administration of all Colonies, and the function of the International Colonial Commission should be to supervise the working of that Convention."

20-19

***

Mr. Benjamin Akzin, Professor of International Law,
writing in La Republique Francaise, February 1945.

"If there is real truth in the argument that a given territory is not ready for self-government or that it must be controlled in the major interests of the world, the administration of such an area by an international authority will be less open to the charge of being an act of imperialism in disguise. Moreover, the administration of the Saar for 15 years by a government commission appointed by the League of Nations is a striking example of excellent administration carried on under conditions even more difficult than those which exist in the greater part of the colonial world.

"At future conferences any nation will be in a very strong position which will say in regard to the whole question of colonial readjustments: If it is proposed to liberate all the colonial empires and place the necessary control in a international body, we agree; but if it is intended merely to bring about a change of control over the colonies or an independence which in fact will mean the domination of another power, we beg to be excused."

***

Mr. Sumner Welles, former U.S. Under Secretary of State, March 28, 1945.

"There is only one practical method by which the international organization can safeguard the world against a general and violent upheaval in the East.

"That method involves the creation within the international organization of an international trusteeship, to which every colonial power will be directly responsible, and which must assert final authority over all dependent peoples. At the conclusion of the war, all presently dependent peoples recognized by the international organization as being fitted for self-government should be immediately intrusted with that right. Where alien governments control dependent peoples who are not yet ready for the enjoyment of autonomy, those colonial powers should demonstrate to the international trusteeship that they are administering such regions for the benefit of the native inhabitants and that they are preparing their wards for autonomy or independence."

***

Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister and Minister to the United States, September 3, 1942.

"In the case of other backward countries and colonial territories whose people have not achieved that degree of unity and political organization necessary for stable and responsible self government...international machinery will need to be devised and adequate guarantees given that the administration of such territories will be carried out with a spirit of trusteeship and not, as so often in the past, with a view to their exploitation for the benefit of nationals of a single power. The sole consideration must be the well-being, education and development of the native inhabitants and their training in every possible way in the responsibility of government. Equality of economic opportunity and equal access to the raw material resources of colonial mandated territories must prevail, subject always to the paramount interests of the native inhabitants. But we must do more than devise new machinery and new methods of administration. If we are honestly determined to banish once and for all the imperialist idea and all it means, we must rid ourselves of the prejudices in which it has such fertile roots. We must rid ourselves of the idea that there exists, or can exist, an inherently superior person - superior nation - or superior race.

"We must realize too that the artificially nurtured emotion of nationalism and the fetish of sovereignty from which it springs must give way to a larger sense of human brotherhood. It is far easier to appeal to prejudice and emotion than to reason but unless reason is to prevail over the exclusive sovereignty of the national state there can be no firm and lasting foundation for a stable peace. We must realize above all that freedom and progress go hand in hand. The story of the world's progress is the story of men's march towards an ever-widening freedom. The negation of freedom is dictatorship, and dictatorship is the logical outcome of a social order which has lost its power to promote the welfare of the masses.

"...if we can bring to the common people the world over a conviction that our cause is their cause - that our pledge is to secure for all men and women, peace with plenty; freedom with security; justice with equality - then we shall indeed have achieved a great deal - then may we say with full confidence that the age of imperialism has ended."

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20-19

6 April 1945

My dear Mr. Yergan:

I have read hurriedly your statement on the colonial issue at San Francisco. With the general conclusions on pages two and three I agree wholeheartedly. I should, however, want more time for considering the detailed recommendations from page three one.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Max Yergan
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10

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Educational Director

20-4-96

April 11, 1945

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My suggestions with regard to the draft of the proposed resolution are as follows:

1) I prefer the term International Colonial Commission rather than Mandates Commission. The latter has a certain definite unfavorable connotation, especially in the minds of colonials. And I think it wise to avoid any confusion with the old League set-up by using a new name for a new instrument.

2) The two paragraphs next to the end of page one are not clear as to whether the Mandates (Colonial) Commission is to have supervision only over the colonies taken from enemies in this and the last war or over all colonies. Is there a distinction made between general supervision over all colonies and direct control of mandated and enemy colonies? Our opinion in the Council is that the same supervisory powers should apply to the old mandates and all other colonies except those enemy colonies taken in this war. For the latter, international administration is recommended. If there is genuinely effective supervision over the old mandates the result will be the same as if they were placed under direct international control, and the doubtful task of trying to get Britain and France to yield up their mandates can thus be by-passed. In the eighth line from the bottom of page two, substitute "transition of all colonial peoples from their present dependent status to such autonomy as the peoples themselves may desire."

3) The last sentence on page three seems to me to be out of place. It could be added to (2) on page two.

4) I recall there was some mention of regional commissions but am not sure whether we agreed on any stand with regard to them. I would recommend adding a new paragraph before the paragraph reading "The future, etc." as follows: "Regional Commissions embracing colonial territories, if and wherever established, should be held fully accountable to the International Colonial Commission and should include effective representation of the colonial peoples in the given area."

I believe that the statement in general is effective and to the point.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

WAH:jc

W. A. Hunton

20-4-92

[1945?]
[late April/early May?]

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Temporary San Francisco Bureau
Room 705, 988 Market Street
San Francisco 2, California

PRospect 6718

19-19-23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Sir Francis Drake Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In the light of what appears to be the need for as much concerted action as possible relative to the colonial question, I write to ask if you could find the time to meet for a short while with four or five other interested persons on Friday of this week. I am addressing this same letter to Dr. Petioni, Walter White, Mrs. Bethune, and Mr. Lochard. In order that we may move as rapidly as possible, will you please telephone me at the above number on Thursday between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

All the best to you.

Yours sincerely,

Max Yergan

Max Yergan

Y:n

Fri. - May 4 - 2:30
at 988 Market St.

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20-22

October 2, 1945

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
National Assn. for the Advancement
of Colored People,
67 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In view of the present crucial status of the colonial problem throughout the world, and the need for the most effective public action towards blocking the resurgence of imperialism, it is clear that all organizations interested in this question should attempt to secure the most effective cooperation and coordination in their efforts.

It is for this reason that we and individual members of other organizations have considered it desirable for a group of representatives of organizations working for colonial liberation, to meet together in order that we may discuss together informally the possibilities of such coordination of our efforts.

We hope you will join us in an informal gathering called for this purpose at our office on Tuesday, October 9th, at 3:30 P.M. We would appreciate your telephoning us to let us know whether you or some representative of your organization can attend.

Yours sincerely,

Max Yergan

Max Yergan

my:mm

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W. A. HUNTON
Educational Director

November 8, 1945.

20-22-13

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Director of Special Research,
N. A. A. C. P.,
20 West 40th Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Council for Pan American Democracy, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc., the National Lawyers Guild and the Council on African Affairs are jointly initiating a Conference on Puerto Rico's right to self determination, and cordially invite you to be one of the sponsors. The Conference will take place on Saturday, December 8, 1945, at the Hotel Essex.

In his October 16th message to Congress, President Truman said:

> "It is now time, in my opinion, to ascertain from the people of Puerto Rico their wishes as to the ultimate status they prefer, and, within such limits as may be determined by the Congress, to grant to them the kind of government which they desire."

The purpose of our Conference is to initiate a broad and sustained campaign for support for prompt Congressional action to implement the President's message.

Obviously, action by our government leading to Puerto Rico's liberation will have profound effect in advancing the independence struggles of Africa and the Far East, and world democracy in general.

<u>As the time is very short, we should appreciate receiving promptly your permission to list your name as one of the co-sponsors of the Conference</u>, who include Elmer A. Benson and C. B. Baldwin, officers of the National Citizens PAC; Representative John M. Coffee; Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs; Ferdinand C. Smith; Prof. Harlow M. Shapley and others.

Very sincerely yours,

Max Yergan

Max Yergan.

my:mm

264

---------- 20 West 40th Street

29 November 1945

20-22-14

My dear Mr. Yergan:

I just returned from London, November 26, and have your letter of November 8. I shall be glad to have my name as one of the co-sponsors of the conference December 8. Of course it may be too late.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Max Yergan
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York City

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Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Volume 4, No.2 Feb., 1945

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NIGERIANS USE OWN INITIATIVE IN STRUGGLE FOR EDUCATION

Colonial peoples everywhere, having had closer contact with the outside world during the war than ever before, are eager today for education which will enable them to march abreast of other peoples. In the British colony of Nigeria, for example, this thirst for learning is widespread.

"There is manifest impatience with the slow pace of yesteryear," says the Nigerian *Daily Service,* "Societies as well as tribal unions and groups vie with one another to create opportunities for the education of the rising generations. The job is no longer left in the hands of the government and the ever-generous but hard-pressed missionary bodies alone."

It is estimated that the annual government expediture per child in Nigeria is about $2.20. Recently in this colony there have been several movements among the people for the collection of voluntary contributions to be expended upon educational projects. The Ibo people, for example, recently undertook a campaign to raise an educational fund of $120,000 in order to provide six new secondary schools, one of them for girls.

Similarly, the people of the Ekiti district, an area of 665,000 square miles with a school attendance of nearly 5,000 children, have become tired of waiting for the establishment of a secondary school—there is none in this large area. So they set aside a week in December which they called Education Week, in order to collect $22,000 with which to provide themselves with a secondary school.

Demonstration of what is being done in the Nigerian village communities to provide adult education is illustrated in news from Okrika, where the principal of the local grammar school opened an adult education center providing classes every evening for men and women of all ages between 13 and 45. Within a short time the attendance rose to over 300.

Numerous rural Native Authority Councils, which have the power to expend varying portions of the taxes which they collect for the government, have given increasingly larger grants for local education of both children and adults.

World Aid for Colonial Peoples Receives Attention at International Labor Congress in London

"In the past we have said that there can no longer be exploitation, discrimination and imperialism in any part of the world if we are to have a durable peace. The World Labor Conference can do much in mapping out a program to eliminate these things throughout the world."

A Girl of French West Africa

That was the opinion expressed by Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, shortly before he left for the International Labor Congress which opened in London on February 6th. The labor conference is historic in the scope and representativeness of its delegates who speak for fifty million organized workers in forty-five countries including India and other colonial territories.

It is historic also in terms of the vital world problems with which it will deal. All progressive people will second the expression of Paul Robeson in his message of greeting to the London conference: *"May the meeting fulfill the hopes of Negroes and democratic forces in America and throughout the world."*

Prior to the opening of the meeting, delegates of various countries had already indicated their intention of bringing the problems about which Mr. Curran spoke before the assembly of delegates. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, for example, the President and delegate of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, stated that the principal aim of those whom he represented was to guarantee a lasting peace, leading to the full development of all nations.

This "is possible," Toledano said, "only if the colonial and semi-colonial countries have international cooperation in the achievement of their full independence." S. A. Dange, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Hubert N. Critchlow, Negro Secretary-general of the British Guina Trade Union Council, were among those who carried similar mandates to the conference.

In a memorandum to the members of the C.I.O. delegation, the Council on African Affairs urged support of several specific recommendations dealing with the advancement of the welfare and rights of African labor in terms of both war-time needs and post-war security objectives.

Ethiopia Wants Italians Tried

With the exposure last month of the difficulties which the United Nations War Crimes Commission was having, there also came to light the fact that the British Government had failed to place before the Commission the list of Italian war criminals submitted by Ethiopia.

Ethiopia had acted through Britain because the 1942 agreement between the two countries contained a clause pledging Britain to support Ethiopian claims against Italy (this clause is not in the new agreement recently signed).

The list of those whom Ethiopia wanted tried for the use of poison gas and other crimes during the Italian invasion of 1935-36 included Benito Mussolini, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Marshal Rudolpho Graziani, and several other Italians. The British have also thus far failed to grant Ethiopia's request for the return of the traitor Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, a son-in-law of the Emperor, captured and since held prisoner by the British.

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY AS DEFINED BY COL. STANLEY

During his visit to this country last month, following his tour of the British West Indies, Col. Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, took occasion to address Americans regarding British Colonial policy.

In Col. Stanley's remarks there was, unfortunately, an inexplicable omission of some important points and undue emphasis upon others. It is precisely because, as the British Secretary pointed out, Anglo-American cooperation must be based upon a common and clear understanding of the facts concerning Britain's colonies, that the editor of this bulletin has felt constrained to make the following comments.

The first observation to be made is that the British Secretary tended to convey in a number of his remarks the completely false but conventional impression that in many of the colonies—Nigeria was singled out for illustration—there was no culture, no security, and no law before the coming of British rule.

If it had not been for the well-developed social and political institutions long established in Nigeria before the British invaded that territory, it would have been impossible for Britain's civil servants to maintain control over the more than 22 million inhabitants of that territory. The system of indirect rule, making use of established native authority and institutions, was the key to the problem of colonial administration in Nigeria and other territories.

Little About European Settlers

Secondly, the Secretary placed great stress upon "differences in race and creed and language" in the colonies. He said that he regarded the European's presence as a secondary problem, and failed to mention such things as land alienation by European settlers, the Color Bar, or the varied forms of economic exploitation and social and political discrimination practiced by the resident Europeans.

No, the main difficulty lay in the lack of "a homogeneous mass" among the native people in practically every colony, he maintained. "British withdrawal today would mean for millions a descent from nascent nationhood into the turmoil of warring sects."

Without debating Col. Stanley's description of the complex differences and their implications among the colonial peoples, we may say that lack of homogeneity does not mean that a group of people require an overlord. That heterogeneous peoples can survive and achieve national unity without benefit of a foreign guardian is proved by the history of practically every great nation in the world today.

Common Characteristics Unmentioned

Third, and most important, while emphasizing the differences among the colonies and among the peoples in each colony, Col. Stanley neglected to tell Americans about the characteristics which the vast majority of colonial subjects throughout the world have in common—the characteristics of poverty, disease, and illiteracy, and the lack of opportunity or adequate help for overcoming these handicaps.

There has, indeed, been notable progress achieved in some of the colonies, and the speaker was at pains to tell about this, citing the high character of health and educational services in Malaya and universal suffrage granted last year in Jamaica. But to tell about such creditable achievements without depicting the general and prevalent conditions is to tell about the frame of a picture without describing the picture itself.

Col. Stanley's conclusions, based upon his analysis of the colonial problem, were that no "universal charter or universal schedule" is practicable; that cooperation on common problems through regional commissions is highly desirable; but that "We cannot share with others the administrative responsibilities which are ours alone. We believe that to attempt to do so would be impracticable, inefficient, and undesirable."

A different view of these matters, based on a different analysis of the problem, has been repeatedly set forth not only by the Council on African Affairs and other American organizations, but by responsible individuals and groups in Great Britain, as well as in the British colonies.

The basic weakness in Col. Stanley's presentation, in our view, was his failure to discuss the question of the British colonies *as an integrally related part of the vital questions of post-war collective security, of the need for a greatly expanded world economy, and of the universal democracy for which we—and millions of colonial peoples—are now fighting.*

"Government of the People . . ."

The educated and progressive minority in the British West African colonies are told that their interests "are not always those of the majority of the people, and what is being aimed at by Britain is the government of the majority by themselves, not the government of the majority by a small group."

To which a Nigerian newspaper replies: "Everywhere, it is a few that lead with the mandate, expressed or otherwise, of the majority. The indigenous people of Nigeria have never complained or protested against the leadership of the educated class. On the contrary, they solicit and welcome it."

WHAT WILL REGIONALISM MEAN FOR PEOPLE OF AFRICA?

While Africans pull in one direction for their independence, British resident-settlers in East and South Africa shows signs of pulling in a quite opposite direction for *their* independence from the London Colonial Office's supervision.

At the congress of the United Party in the Union of South Africa last December 6, a resolution was offered that immediate steps should be taken to merge all British possessions in Africa into a single self-governing state within the British Commonwealth. The resolution was dropped after General Smuts stated that while he was in favor of closer cooperation of all the territories, he did "not think any strong case" could be made for the single state proposal.

"By our Pan-African policy we do not mean one big state—that you may leave to the future," General Smuts said, "but an African community of states working together and helping each other in a great partnership. That is the policy of the Government of South Africa."

In saying "that you may leave for the future," did General Smuts imply that it was more expedient now to press for a Pan-African policy (Kenya and Southern Rhodesia are also pressing for the same policy), *as the initial step toward unification?* Whether he did or not, that is certainly one of the dangers of his plan. Similarly, it is a danger in the proposals for regional organizations in dependent territories, now being advanced by British colonial experts and officials and recommended by some Americans.

If regionalism is not to mean further entrenchment of foreign interests in the dependencies, at the expense of the native peoples, there must be clear-cut provision for the adequate participation of the dependent peoples themselves in the policy-making of the regional councils.

A COLONIAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NIGERIAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

There has come into our hands a very interesting document which was forwarded to Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, from Nigeria. It is a lengthy circular letter written for Major E. F. G. Haig by Hugh Elliott of Zaria, Northern Nigeria, dated Sept. 23, 1943, and apparently addressed to his British colleagues in the Nigerian colonial service. The subject of the letter is post-war development plans for Nigeria. Extracts of the more important passages follow:

"There is a great deal more that we in the colonies should be pressing for on behalf of the welfare of the people in the colonies as being the one class who can see much more clearly than people at home the effects of the economic system, coupled with English ignorance, on the colonial peoples . . .

"We should be trying to visualize what is needed here in the provinces now, and if there is a big enough movement from the men on the spot, there may be some hope of plans of sufficient scope and imagination being approved . . .

"The probability is that if our schemes are big enough, imaginatively enough presented, and based on the principle that certain minimum needs of our colonial peoples must be met, the money can be found for them, as it has been found for relief in the W. Indies, and as it is hoped it will be found for the execution of the Beveridge plan for freedom from want in Great Britain. Control of investment is a subject being seriously considered at home now. If the British public can invest vast sums in South American Railways, why not the British colonies? If Italy can spend three million pounds in five years' development of Abyssinia, why not we for our much longer-established and better-deserving colonies?

Time Factor in Plans

"Arising out of the above is the principle that for psychological and many other reasons development schemes should take the form of five or ten year plans, with a definite objective at the end. The Russian five year plans were a brilliant success in capturing the enthusiasm of the people and in speeding up development far more than would otherwise have been possible in a country which was lagging far behind the rest of the civilized world. Our development schemes in Nigeria should be framed with the same intention and should set a target and then work out the requirements of each year in detail back from that objective . . ."

[The writer then presents the following four objectives: (1) mass literacy—"the basis for all other big advances to be made in this country", (2) "medical treatment in the form of at least a bush dispensary at every village center—to be within about ten miles of every peasant if possible—plus roads and ambulance transport to Provincial Hospitals," (3) systematic surveys of the resources of the country, and (4) a ten year plan "for starting cooperative farmers' unions for the literates in each village."]

"It will at once be objected that (3) and (4) above are dependent on the world economic situation and on the attitude of the big trading combines. What to do with the U.A.C. [United Africa Company, principal European trading interest in West Africa] is the subject for an expert, which I certainly am not, but I do suggest that merely grousing about its wickedness or talking as though there is no hope for the country until it is entirely abolished, which one so often hears, is a peculiarly ineffective way of getting anything done. It may

(*Continued on last page*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1944

My dear Mr. Robeson:

Your letters of December 15, addressed to the President over your signature as Chairman and that of Mr. Max Yergan as Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., transmitting the resolution on Africa, has been referred to the Department of State for reply. It is with appreciation that I note your complimentary reference to the President's leadership in the promotion of international cooperation, and your endorsement of the steps taken thus far toward the development of an international mechanism to insure world peace and security.

You are aware, I feel sure, that the Department of State recognizes the importance in world affairs of the problems of the dependent peoples, in Africa and elsewhere. It is the intent of this Government, as it is of the other governments which participated in the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, that the proposed United Nations Organization should protect and promote the welfare of all peace-loving peoples. The broad framework for this purpose was outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. The details, as these may affect specific groups and functions, will be filled in as discussions among interested governments progress.

The Government of the United States realizes that the problems of the dependent peoples are of a unique nature, rquiring special consideration and treatment. The appropriate divisions and committees of the Department of State are devoting serious attention to these problems with a view to devising practicable solutions which will insure the greatest tangible advancement possible and which will be based upon the fundamental principles of equitable and just treatment for all peoples.

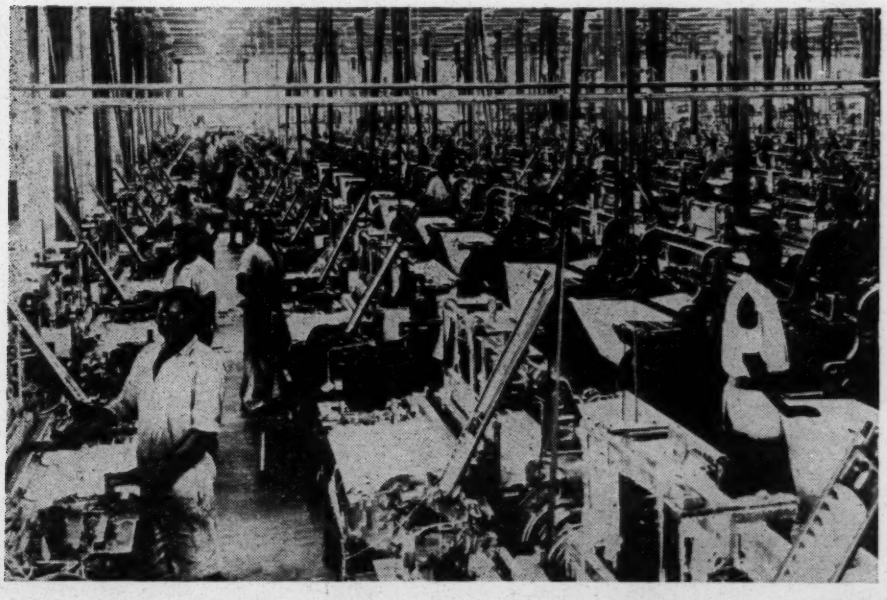
You will find particularly pertinent to the points raised in your resolution the statement incorporated in the memorandum on "Bases of the Foreign Policy of the United States", which former Secretary of State Cordell Hull released to the press on March 21, 1944:

"There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines."

May I add in closing that your constructive interest in the efforts now being made to assure a better world for all peace-loving peoples of whatever race, creed, or political status is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(*signed*) E. R. Stettinius, Jr.



African Workers in Textile Factory at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo

News Notes

LAGOS, NIGERIA—The Nigerian Farmers' Union was scheduled to hold a mass meeting on January 27 of all farmers and those interested in the cocoa trade to discuss the British Government's post-war cocoa control proposals and "take immediate steps to nip the unpopular measure in the bud." Meanwhile, the U.S. State Dept. has sent a "communication" on the same subject to the British Embassy, on behalf of American business interests.

★

JOHANNESBURG—It was recently suggested that a body of representatives from all political parties should be sent at government expense to tour the various African territories and get practical knowledge of the development and evolution of Native populations there. The tour, it was said, shoud even be extended to the United States to see how Negro problems were being dealt with there. (*Why not save time and come to the U.S. first!*)

★

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Department of Justice's anti-trust division has charged nine foreign concerns (and Americans connected with them), which produce or market 99 per cent of Africa's diamond output, with organizing a cartel conspiracy. Heading the list of defendants is the De Beers company of Kimberley, South Africa, which listed profits of $21,000,000 in 1943.

★

CAIRO—The Egyptian Government has granted 20 annual scholarship to Moslem youth of Nigeria to study at Al Azhar University. Moslems form the major part of the population of Nigeria.

★

MONROVIA, LIBERIA—The first trade union has been organized in this Negro Republic.

★

JOHANNESBURG—The bus boycott by Africans living in Alexandria Township, reported in this column last month, has ended in a victory for the Negro workers. The government has agreed to provide for reduced fares.

★

LONDON—The British Colonial Affice in January announced free grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act totalling over $14,000,000 for the past three months. The largest single grant, $7,240,000, was to Nigeria for road and highway development.

★

BULAWAYO, NORTHERN RHODESIA—The proposal was lately made in the Legislative Council (all-European) that this colony should have an official delegate in the House of Commons in London, just as certain French colonies have delegates to the Paris Assembly. (*Are the Rhodesians aware that there are Negroes among the French Assembly delegates?*)

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NIGERIAN DEVELOPMENT (Cont'd)

be true that the big monopolies are part of a system which has got to be radically changed, but I suggest that what we ought to concentrate on is the establishment of controls to protect the essential interests of the people of this country, and to press for certain clear, limited objectives . . ."

[These objectives, according to the writer, include (1) continuation of the fixed buying price system for each economic crop; (2) provision of adequate trading centers, with a guaranteed minimum purchase of produce; (3) serviceable commodities to be made available in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices, perhaps through cooperative stores; (4) practicable secondary industries to be fostered and protected by the government; (5) increase in local revenue from the profits of trading and mining companies.]

People's Participation in Planning

"As far as possible we must see that the schemes are the schemes of the District Head and the people themselves, thrashed out with the European officer on the spot. Given the objective and the broad outlines, the greater flexibility of the plans the better. It is more important that they should serve the invaluable education function of incorporating the ideas and enlisting the enthusiasm of the people themselves, and perhaps be slightly ragged, than that they should conform to a beautifully worked out and co-ordinated scheme emanating from the Colonial Office and the Secretariat.

"The principle of enlisting the enthusiasm of the people is absolutely fundamental. We shall have to take the public into our confidence over these schemes, both in the financial and in every other aspect of them, to a far greater extent than anything we have done hitherto.

"In all the British Colonies, and not the least in W. Africa, there is a rising movement of so-called nationalism, which in its present form means pressure by Africans for jobs now held by Europeans. I believe that this movement will increase in intensity and bitterness till we have the same sort of situation that we are now seeing in India and the W. Indies repeated all over again unless we are able to capture the imagination of the leaders of African public opinion and enlist their cooperation on a big programme of development for their country, which they cannot fail to support . . ."

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COUNCIL IS HOST TO SOUTH AFRICAN VISITOR

The Council on African Affairs had the pleasure, a few weeks ago, of presenting Dr. Ellen Hellman of Johannesburg, South Africa, to invited guests at a reception in her honor.

Dr. Hellman, who came to this country as a delegate to the War Emergency Conference of the World Jewish Congress, is a member of the South African Institute of Race Relations and author of "Problems of Bantu Youth."

Speaking informally at the reception, Dr. Hellman talked earnestly of conditions in her country, describing the complex and threatening political and racial problems.

"It will be progress in the fight for the attainment of full democracy in the United States, as also in Great Britain and Europe, that will assist in the solution of South Africa's tangled problems," she said.

"African leadership has its eyes turned to American Negroes and their fight for complete emancipation, and they appreciate the work of the Council on African Affair and other organizations. Together with liberal White South Africa, they look to the progressive forces here resolutely to prosecute the struggle for freedom."

NEW U.S.-AFRICAN AIR LINKS ARE PROPOSED

"Airlines and installations, wherein the United States takes so large a part, may influence the future of Africa as much as the ambitions of rival powers or the aspirations of awakening peoples. Africa is already tied in with a larger world than it has ever known."

So wrote Anne O'Hare McCormick recently in the New York *Times*. And in the last few weeks there have been important developments in post-war plans for U.S.-Africa air service.

In December the American South African Line announced that it planned to add a full air service to its regular shipping services to Africa via Trinidad and Brazil.

In January Pan-American Airway, gaint of American air-passenger companies, described to the Civil Aeronautics Board its post-war plans for a 34-hour direct air service (passenger fare $368 one way) from New York to South Africa via the Azores Islands instead of by their present South American route. (The Azores route of 8,480 miles from New York to Johannesburg, is from 1,435 to 2,559 miles less than South American routes.)

The same Azores route from New York to West and South Africa was also proposed by the Port of New York Authority last month for express air service. In addition to regular stops at Monrovia, Leopoldville, Johannesburg and Capetown, it was also suggested that provision be made for future expanded operations to include stops at Dakar, French West Africa; Accra, Gold Coast; Lagos, Nigeria; and a point in Northern or Southern Rhodesia.

Why Nigerian Workers Organize

"The Working Committee reported that child labour was rife in the country. At the Ijora Coal Wharf it was discovered that infants ranging from nine to twelve years were employed in carrying heavy baskets of coal weighing as much as 65 lbs.

"These infants worked at least 12 hours daily for 2s. (40c). The load of a particular boy of nine years was weighed and was found to be 60 lbs."

The above sentences are taken not from a book on early 19th century England, but from a report on labor conditions in Nigeria in 1944.

URGE INTERNATIONAL PLANS TO END IMPERIALISM

During the past month three significant declarations defining the terms of a United Nations peace and including specific reference to colonial peoples were made public in this country. All three held that the problems of such peoples were a matter of international concern.

A statement issued by the National Lawyers Guild supporting the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals declared: "We urge the establishment of machinery within the world organization to consider the problems affecting the peoples in colonial and underdeveloped areas looking toward the industrialization of their economies and the advancement of the principle of self-determination."

Identical resolutions (H. Con. Res. 21,22, 23) introduced in the House of Representatives by three members of different religious faith stated: "The rights of all peoples, large and small, subject to the good of the organized world community, must be safeguarded within the framework of collective security. The progress of undeveloped, colonial, or oppressed peoples toward political responsibility must be the object of international concern.

"National governments and international organization must respect and guarantee the rights of ethnic, religious, and cultural minorities to economic livelihood, to equal opportunity for educational and cultural development, and to political equality."

The declaration on peace terms adopted by the National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace included the demand for the "the speediest possible end" of "the imperialism of the white man."

The declaration further called upon the United Nations to proclaim autonomy as "the goal for all dependent peoples," to initiate progressive steps suitable to each area for achieving that goal, and in the interim to provide that all such areas be administered under the supervision of an international authority.

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for February, 1945

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Volume 4, No. 3 March, 1945

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ROOSEVELT MEETS HAILE SELASSIE; STETTINIUS VISITS LIBERIA

The conferences which President Roosevelt held aboard ship in Great Bitter Lake, off of Egypt, with the Ethiopian Emperor and the rulers of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, represented further confirmation of the intention of the United States to play its full role in helping to solve the many complex problems of the Near and Middle East area.

The same implication with respect to West Africa may be drawn from the visit which the Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, paid Liberia on February 16 following the Crimea Conference. Addressing the President and other officials of Liberia, Mr. Stettinius said that President Roosevelt's earlier visit to Liberia and his own were "significant of the fact that winning the war and establishing the peace is a matter not only for the great nations but for all peace-loving nations, large and small. It is significant of our common determination to build a world in which the democratic rights of all people may be made secure regardless of race, color, or creed."

In his speech to Congress on the Crimea Conference, the President spoke of the great value of the first-hand, face-to-face contacts with the rulers of Egypt, Arabia and Ethiopia, in helping him to understand the problems of these countries in a way which would not have been possible otherwise. The President obviously desired more direct information on the territorial, political and economic issues in these countries than filtered down to him through the usual diplomatic channels.

Churchill, who also met with the Ethiopian, Egyptian and Syrian heads of government in Cairo, told the British Parliament that the "many matters affecting the Middle East are necessary subjects for a peace conference at which we must resolutely strive for a final settlement and a lasting peace between all states and races comprised in the Middle East and the eastern basin of the Mediterranean."

The Meeting aboard a U. S. Cruiser on Great Bitter Lake.

BRETTON WOODS PROPOSAL TO AID COLONIAL PEOPLES

On Lincoln's Birthday, President Roosevelt submitted the Bretton Woods proposal to Congress, urging its immediate adoption as "the cornerstone for international economic cooperation." Hearings on this country's participation in the United Nations monetary agreements are now under way in the House Banking Committee of Congress.

On Feb. 28, representatives of over 100 national organizations, representing all sections of the American people, were invited to a conference in Washington, sponsored by Americans United, at which officials of the Treasury and State Department explained the meaning and importance of the agreements. The Council on African Affairs was represented at the conference by its Educational Director, Dr. W. A. Hunton.

In response to a question submitted by Dr. Hunton after the meeting concerning the significance of the Bretton Woods proposal in relation to colonial peoples, Mr. H. D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, sent the following statement:

"The adoption of the Bretton Woods agreements by the nations of the world can have a profound effect upon the economic well-being of colonial peoples everywhere.

"Specifically, the International Monetary Fund will aid colonial peoples by expanding world trade and thus provide profitable markets for the raw materials and resources produced in colonial areas.

"One of the major purposes of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is that of encouraging the development of the productive facilities and resources of the less developed countries and their territories. Colonial areas, requiring long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest for their sound economic development, are particularly in need of the aid which the International Bank can furnish.

"The adoption of the Bretton Woods agreements offers colonial peoples the opportunity for sound and constructive economic development as distinguished from their ruthless exploitation."

PAUL ROBESON *says*—

"It will be a wonderful thing for Negro-white relations in the United States when the Africans show what they can do. Many Negroes think of Africa with pain, and many white people with condescension, because both believe that Africans are inferior—they're supposed to be savages. Actually, they are on the same cultural level as many millions of Chinese and Hindus and Indians. The Soviet Union has shown that these peoples can catch up with modern technology and culture within a generation.

"The majority of the human race is still agricultural and herd-keeping—in Asia, in Mexico, in South America, in Africa,—and these people are on the verge of a vast development due to the impact of the war on world history. Never again can colonialism be what it was."

HAIL AFRICAN DELEGATES' ROLE AT LABOR PARLEY

The World Labor Conference recently ended in London has definitely established the organized workers of the world as a significant force in realizing a peoples' peace. The delegates at the conference, representing some sixty millions workers throughout the world, including those of India, British Africa and the Caribean, reached full agreement on all vital questions discussed.

The Conference pledged full support for the defeat of fascism, for economic international collaboration for the common welfare of all people, and unanimously endorsed the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The manifesto of the meeting further declared:

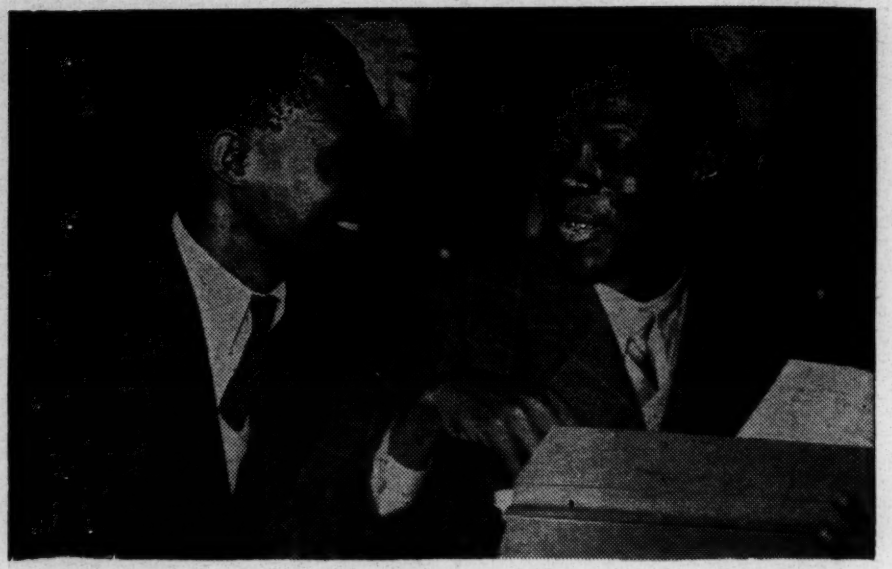
"The World Conference considers it necessary to bring to an end the system of colonies, dependencies and subject countries as spheres of economic exploitation, and to facilitate immediately the development of free Trade Unions in those countries.

"Our World Conference was unanimous also in resolving to fight for the establishment and effective implementation in all the countries of the world, including the colonial and semi-colonial countries, of a system of labor legislation to protect the worker in all trades and occupations.

"Our World Conference unanimously resolved to create a World Trade Union Organization including all the Trade Unions of free countries on a basis of equality, regardless of race, creed or political faith, excluding none and relegating none to a secondary place."

African delegates at the London conference included the following: from the Nigerian Trades Union Congress, T. A. Bankole, President, and M. A. Tokumboh; I. A. T. Wallace Johnson, President of the Sierra Leone T. U. C., who was released last December after five years' detention; Edward E. Small, President of the Gambia Trade Union Federation; I. M. Garba Jahumpa, Gambia Labor Union Council; J. S. Annam, Gold Coast Railwaymen, Civil Service, and Technical Union.

"Labor at the London conference," says Dr. Yergan, *"has set a precedent for the governments of the world by demonstrating that the colonial peoples are able to speak for themselves and should have a voice in planning for world-wide security and peace."*



Nigerian Delegates, M. A. Tokumboh (left) and T. A. Bankole, at London Labor Parley.

RHODESIA LABOR PARTY'S COLOR BAR CONDEMNED

A letter to the editor of a European newspaper in Southern Rhodesia, written by a European, takes sharp issue with the color bar clause in the membership regulations of a newly organized Southern Rhodesia Labor Party.

The clause reads: *"Provided that no member of the aboriginal tribes or races of Africa, nor any person having the blood of any of the aboriginal tribes or races of Africa, and living among them and after the manner thereof, shall be admitted to membership."*

The writer says, "There is no greater menace to democracy, there is no surer road to fascism, than for one section of the workers to ignore the interests and to restrain the rights of another section on racial grounds . . .

"The constitution of this new Party as it now stands is a shame and reproach to every white worker, and an insult to every black one. The Party does not represent labour; it represents a small and exclusive section, more nearly related to the capitalist parties than to the mass of the workers."

NEW TRUSTEESHIP PLAN FOR COLONIAL TERRITORIES?

Whether or not a system of trusteeship for colonial and mandated territories was considered at the Crimea Conference, as unofficially reported, the subject will possibly arise, even if it is not finally settled, at the San Francisco meeting on Dumbarton Oaks. Meanwhile, various plans of trusteeship are being publicly discussed. (*Comments were made on some of these plans in the January issue of this bulletin.*)

A system of international supervision of colonies, which in our view comes very close to meeting the problem, was outlined in an article entitled "America's Plan for the Colonial World" in the February issue of the *American Mercury.* The author has used a pseudonym but is stated to be "a specialist in international affairs . . . whose present relations with European governments will not permit him to write under his own name."

The writer sets forth five polical principles as "a minimum American program" which we should "boldly and persistently" support:

"1) There must be genuine representation of the dependent peoples themselves both at the Colonial Table [colonial phase of the peace settlement] and in the membership of the International and Regional Commissions.

"2) The new International Commission must have jurisdiction over the whole colonial world, including the established older colonies as well as the newly acquired dependencies of Japan and Italy, and the mandated territories inherited from the last war.

"3) The Regional Commissions must have affirmative powers to investigate every important colonial situation on the spot, and the International Commission must have ultimate reserve power to take away any colony from its administering power if that power fails to enforce minimum international standards.

"4) The preparation for and the progress toward self-government should come within the reviewing power of Regional Commissions, and regular reports should be rendered concerning positive steps toward democracy.

"5) No government which legalizes racial discrimination as part of its administrative procedure should be permitted to administer any colonies."

On the last point the author says, "This is meant for South Africa, which is already a mandate power and is trying to spread its appalling policy of racial discrimination northward to the very heart of Africa."

MYTH vs. FACT

". . . the blessings of Christianity and civilization have reached those nations, who, but for these British settlements [West Coast of Africa], would have still remained in dark and heathen ignorance."—Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, Oct. 24, 1872.

"Anyone who is familiar with the history of Africa before its subjugation by the Europeans knows the industrial skill, the artistic genius, the political ability of the Negro. In every region from West Africa through the Sudan to South Africa we have proof of it."—Dr. Franz Boas, dean of American anthropologists.

"The first [achievement of British administration in Africa colonies], of course, is to bring to many millions a security of life and property which they had never known before in their history . . . The second great thing we have brought to these territoris is the rule of law. No longer are a man's life and property at the mercy at worst of violence, at best of the capricious decision of a tribal chief." —Col. Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for Colonies, January 19, 1945.

"All over Africa, before the advent of the Europeans, there existed societies ruled under a system of delegated authority which assured a reign of law and order . . . Regular processes of law were the rule in the large aggregates as well as in the smaller autonomous village units of herding bands . . . the individual knew his rights, and could expect protection in the exercise of them."—Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Professor of Anthropology, Northwestern University.

Editorial

WILL there be some effective method of international cooperation for the advancement of colonial peoples toward freedom? Will regional councils be established for neighboring colonial territories? And, if so, will they represent the interests of the native peoples or merely the interests of the governors? What of the rights and welfare of the native peoples in relation to European immigrants and absentee investors? What of Italy's former colonies?

No one yet knows for certain what the answers to these or other related problems will be. For the answers are inseparably bound up with the solution of other questions which affect the future not only of the colonial peoples but of the whole world. Finally, it comes down to this: Are we going forward, or are we going back to the kind of world which gave rise to World Wars I and II—a world of international economic warfare, with every nation for itself; a world of power politics; a world of quick profits and long breadlines, high investment interest and wasted resources; a world of insecurity, hunger, and war?

Colonialism and imperialism will go when that kind of world goes. The future of colonial peoples can only be determined in terms of the progress being made in cementing that international understanding, agreement, and common action which can bring forth a new kind of post-war world—*a world of collective security.*

THE Crimea Conference, together with the Bretton Woods agreements and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, confirmed the determination and sincerity behind the pledge of international cooperation given a little over a year ago at Teheran. We are on the threshhold of a new world order of democratic collaboration. The United Nations' representatives will meet in San Francisco in a few short weeks to act upon the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and the Bretton Woods monetary agreements are now before the United States Congress for ratification.

It is now up to the American people. Between now and April 25 when the San Francisco conference opens, the world will be watching closely what our Congress says and does about Bretton Woods. Economic agreements are the foundation for political agreement, and it is up to the United States, as the world's foremost economic power, "to take the lead," as President Roosevelt told Congress, "in establishing the principle of economic cooperation as the foundation for expanded world trade."

Approval of Bretton Woods thus becomes America's primary home front task in the immediate period. Failing this, we face the prospect of the United Nations becoming merely another ineffectual League of Nations, founded upon the shifting sands of international economic rivalries. While continuing to press for the abolition of imperialism and colonialism in the making of the peace, let us remember that the successful establishment of the basic instruments of world cooperation—making the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks proposals into functioning realities—is the basic task of the hour.

Wounded West Africans Return Home from the Burma Front (British Inf. Photo)

News Notes

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE—The United Africa Company (powerful British monopoly) was recently fined £80 here for profiteering in cooking fat. On appeal and a new trial, the fine was reduced to £10. Just about the same time in Lagos, Nigeria, an African market woman was hailed into court for refusing to sell some oranges to a prospective buyer. Her fine was—£10.

★

MONROVIA, LIBERIA—William Coulson-Labor, born in Lagos and educated in Sierra Leone, has been appointed British pro-consul here. He is the first West African to reach the official rank in the British consular service.

★

LAGOS, NIGERIA—The British Overseas Air Corporation has awarded a scholarship to Adisa Williams, a native Nigerian member of its staff here, for training in civil aviation administration. This is said to be the first step in the progressive scheme of the corporation, which is a newcomer in Nigeria, for opening up careers to Africans in civil aviation. The several West Africans serving in the Royal Air Force should find post-war placement in this new field.

★

KIMBERLEY, SOUTH AFRICA—Sixty delegates attended the 32nd Annual Conference of the African National Congress held here in December. Dr. A. B. Xuma, the President, stated in his address that "the victory which is being won by the allied nations on the battlefields is being lost in South Africa." He urged intensification of the campaign for repeal of the Pass Laws.

★

LONDON—In an article in the London *Times* of January 10, Lord Lugard proposed a "World Colonial Charter." "The leading nations," he said, "must realize that with the spread of education these [colonial] peoples too are on the march, and will in the not very distant future claim a place in the body politic, and that meantime it is mainly upon them in their millions that success in the policy of 'expanding consumption and expanding production' depends for the rehabilitation of a shattered world."

★

JOHONNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA—Further evidence of the movement for unity among Africans, Colored, and Indians in the Union is indicated in the announcement of a Congress of South African Non-European Authors, Artists, and Composers, to be held in July. This will be the first conference of its kind in South Africa. Further, a National Coordinating Council of Non-European Workers in Iron, Steel, Metallurgical, and Electrical Engineering Industries has been formed.

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INCREASED FINANCIAL AID FOR BRITISH COLONIES PROPOSED

The British government has asked Parliament to provide $480,000,000 for development schemes and reseach work in the British colonies during the ten year period beginning April 1, 1946.

This will represent an average of $48,000,000 a year as compared with the $22,000,000 a year now permitted under the 1940 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The 1940 Act took the place of an act of 1929, which authorized expenditures up to $4,000,000 a year with the limited purpose of promoting "commerce with, or industry in, the United Kingdom."

It should be noted that during the entire history of these colonial grants, the amount of funds actually expended has constantly fallen short of the possible appropriation. In the four year period after the Act of 1940, while the endorsed schemes for colonial development totalled something over $30,000,000, only $8,676,000, or less than one-tenth of the total amount available, was actually spent. Moreover, less than half of this sum was spent in the African colonies, which are inhabited by 54,000,000 of the 63,000,000 people officially included in the British colonial empire.

Under the present system of colonial grants, unexpended amounts in any year cannot be carried forward. The new proposals will remedy this defect.

While the proposed grants represent a substantial increase, it should be recalled that in 1943 the Fabian Colonial Bureau in London estimated that $400,000,000 was needed in the West and East African colonies *alone* to bring real improvement in conditions there within a ten year period. Basically, however, *no grants however large can compensate for a system of exploitation which perpetuates mass poverty and low living standards.*

AN AMERICAN CORPORATION VIEWS POST-WAR OUTLOOK

A pamphlet entitled "A Plan for America at Peace," published by the Electronic Corporation of America, presents in simple and graphic fashion the way in which American employment and prosperity after the war are dependent upon an expanded world trade, particularly with hitherto undeveloped areas.

This expansion can only be achieved if the standards of living in other countries are brought up somewhere nearer the level of that in the United States. A chart reveals that measured in comparison with our country's standard, the real income of workers in western Europe rates 50 per cent, in Latin America 31 per cent, in Africa 16 per cent, and in Asia 14 per cent.

The pamphlet points out startling disparities in the volume of trade enjoyed by various countries. For example, Australia and her surrounding islands, with a population of 10,000,000, purchased the same amount of U.S. prewar exports, 3 per cent, as did Africa with a population of 157,000,000. If the United States exported only one-half as much to Africa, in proportion to population, as she did to Canada in 1938, the value of our exports to Africa would rise from $100,000,000 (the 1938 figure) to $3,100,000,000.

The findings of the Committee on National Economic Policy are cited as evidence of awareness among progressive and intelligent American industrialists that "the moment is at hand to sweep away the *nationalistic* political devices by which international trade in the recent past has been made an instrument of economic warfare."

(Write to 45 W. 18th Street, New York, for a free copy of the pamphlet.)

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KENYA'S AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE VOICES HIS PEOPLE'S NEEDS

Mr. Elihu Mathu, the first and only African to be appointed by the Governor of Kenya as a representative to the Legislative Council, made his maiden speech in that body last November, according to news just received.

Speaking on behalf of the three and a half million Africans resident in Kenya Colony, Mr. Mathu dealt with the need for greater assistance from the government in providing for African education, health, and agricultural welfare.

He stated that the appropriation of £108,411 for African education was too small, that compulsory education for African children was needed in the towns, and that secondary as well as elementary school facilities were inadequate. He stated further that the time had come for Africans to be appointed as inspectors of schools.

With regard to health, Mr. Mathu urged a bolder policy of African hospitals with a view toward ultimately providing one in every village. He said he hoped that there would be a really comprehensive post-war plan for medical facilities for Africans in Kenya and a definite policy for training African nurses for work in African hospitals.

Perhaps most significant of all were the legislative representative's remarks on agriculture. He pointed out that various measures had been taken by the government, through guaranteed prices and other financial assistance, to stimulate agricultural production among *non-Africans*. He urged that the same assistance be given to the African farmer if they were looking for the prosperity and welfare of *all* the inhabitants of the country.

Finally, Mr. Mathu expressed the view that the Colony's administration would be greatly helped by the training and appointment of Africans as district officers, pointing out that West Africa followed such a practice.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIVE POLICY EXPOSED IN GOVT. REPORTS

Sir Alfred Beit, a member of a Parliamentary Delegation which toured the Rhodesias and Nyasaland last year, made an address in London following the tour in which he reported his observations.

He stated: "Both the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are popularly alleged to be reactionary in their native policy, and that certainly was a preconception which most of our delegation had before we arrived. All of us have, I think, had to revise that impression."

As compared with the Crown Colonies, which give "very much more attention . . . to problems of the franchise and democracy," he said, "we found that in Southern Rhodesia and the Union there was a tendency to set more importance upon the natives' economic position, his educational facilities, and his health."

The high praise which Sir Alfred, a member of the extreme right in Parliament, bestowed upon the native administration in these two self-governing territories is answered by the liberal South African weekly, *The Guardian*, in a recent issue. This paper points out that the gentleman might have secured a more accurate impression of conditions by reading a few government reports. It cites the following:

"THE SMIT (Secretary of Native Affairs) REPORT says: 'The Committee has been impressed above all by the poverty of the Native community. There is overwhelming evidence of an appalling amount of malnutrition among urban Nativs, both young and old. The Committee has been gravely impressed by the evidence it received of the ill-health among urban Natives and of the inadequacy of provisions for dealing with declared disease.'

"THE NATIVE MINE WAGES COMMISSION REPORT says: 'The Commission is satisfied that the allegation as to the unsatisfactory state of ill-health of the rural Natives and the evidence of malnutrition in the Reserves generally is no 'parrot-cry', but on the contrary the conditions give cause for grave concern.'

"THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING COUNCIL says: 'At the most one-third of the Bantu children go to school. Only 8 per 100 of them ever go beyond Standard II. Only 2 per 100 attain the fourth Standard.'

"THE NATIONAL HEALTH COMMISISION reports: 'One factor stands out pre-eminently—the grinding poverty of almost all the non-European population . . . almost all eight million Natives must be classed as paupers . . . The evidence we have received strongly suggests that in the Territories, on the farms and in the towns their poverty is increasing and their health deteriorating . . . the Native infant mortality rate is not less than 150 anywhere and in some areas as high as 600 to 700.' "

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P. L. & R. 562

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for March, 1945

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

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Volume 4, No. 4 April, 1945

COLONIAL COLOR BAR DENOUNCED BY BRITISH MISSIONARY BODY

The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland last month issued a vigorous statement, supported by the highest Anglican Churches leaders, condemning the color bar and all forms of racial discrimination in Britain's African colonies.

The British church has now adopted the stand previously taken by the British Labor Party, which in its statement on colonial policy two years ago went on record as "absolutely opposed to the color bar operating in political or economic spheres," declaring that "the laws and administrative practices upon which it rests must be immediately abolished."

The Missionary Conference in its statement cited specific conditions of arbitrary racial discrimination against Africans in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya. The white settlers in these British territories have adopted the same methods whereby the European minority in the Union of South Africa compel the eight million Africans to remain in a subservient status.

In what may be interpreted as rejection of Prime Minister Smuts' aspirations for the annexation of the Parliament-controlled territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, and the mandate territory of Southwest Africa, the Missionary Conference declared its opposition to "any changes in the existing political status of African territories at present under British control which would impair or limit in any way the power of the British Government to give the fullest effect to this policy (of non-discrimination)."

In commenting on this action of the British Church leaders, Dr. Max Yergan stated, *"It appears that the Colonial Office, having once issued a statement of principle on African rights, is either unable or unwilling to enforce the principle. This circumstance is another indication of the need for the projected world security organization to provide means whereby agreed-upon standards of democratic colonial adminstration can be universally achieved and enforced."*

Opposition to International Supervision of Colonies Evades Main Issue of Cooperation for Collective Security

The meeting of the United Nations at San Francisco is a logical evolution of the development of consultation and cooperation among the allied powers which has made possible their common advance toward victory over fascism. The cementing of that concord by the establishment of the charter of an International Organization for the maintenance of world security and peace is the central task of the San Francisco conference. The solution of the colonial problem and all other international issues will proceed in direct ratio to the success of the delegates in accomplishing this main task .

Since the publication of the first vague rumors about a colonial trusteeship plan having been discussed at the Yalta conference, the question of what is to be or should be done at San Francisco about the colonies and colonial peoples has been propelled into the very foreground of foreign and domestic news. This is all to the good, even though the views expressed may not always be to ones liking. For on this problem, as on all other world problems, the peoples of the world must reach common agreement through open and free discussion. It's that kind of war we have fought, and it's that kind of peace we want to make.

Shall there be incorporated in the World Security Organization provisions for joint international responsibility and cooperation in promoting the welfare of all colonial subjects and in guaranteeing them the exercise of self-determination?

A large body of public opinion abroad, as well as in the United States, gives an affirmative answer to this question. Some official spokesmen for the major European colonial powers, however, express the view that such a proposal is unwarranted in view of the present progressive colonial policies of their countries, and that it represents meddling in their national affairs, which they are quite able to manage by themselves. More basic, but less openly expressed, is the fact that the European powers regard their colonies as valuable economic assets and therefore not to be relinquished, even though the aim of self-government for them (but, retaining existing ties) is avowed.

The underlying principle of the Dumbarton Oaks plan is collective action, effectively employed, for the common good of all peoples. If this is understood, then

(*Continued on next page*)

STATEMENT ON SAN FRANCISCO ISSUED; MAX YERGAN OBSERVER AT CONFERENCE

A statement prepared by the Council on African Affairs entitled "San Francisco Conference and the Colonial Issue" has been published and transmitted to the official delegates of the United States and other countries participating in the San Francisco meeting and to organizations of all types concerned with the question of post-war security.

Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director, will represent the Council as an observer at the San Francisco Conference. The Council will maintain an office for the duration of the meeting at 988 Market Street, Room 705, San Francisco, Calif. All communications to the Council directly concerned with the United Nations Conference may be sent to that address; other communications should be sent as usual to the New York office.

Senegalese Soldier

NIGERIA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MAY GET AFRICAN MAJORITY

Nigerian leaders have long been demanding greater representation of Africans in the government, extension of suffrage rights to all adults and other constitutional reforms. Paralleling the reforms recently granted in the Gold Coast government, proposals for a revision of Nigeria's constitution, prepared by the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, have now been published in a British White Paper (Cmd. 6599).

The purpose of the proposals, it is stated, is "to bridge the gulf between the people and the government by a measure of decentralization and by widening of the basis of representation which will bring the established native authorities within the legislative machine."

The principal advancement proposed is the provision for an African majority in the Legislative Council which will consider laws for all of Nigeria, including the northern provinces—subject to the usual reserve powers exercised by all colonial governors. The present Legislative Council has only 11 African representatives out of 50, 4 elected and 7 nominated by the Governor. The new recommendation provides for a Council of 49 members, 25 of whom would be Africans.

The Nigerians will be disappointed by the Governor's failure to recommend any change in the franchise. Direct election will be retained where it exists at present, which means that only four of the African representatives will be elected to office by an electorate of only a little over 1,000 registered voters in the two cities of Lagos and Calabar.

The other 21 African representatives would be elected from the Regional Councils to be established in the northern, eastern and western provinces, or would be nominated by the native authorities in each province. The greater number of the African members would be seated by the latter method.

The Governor states that "the system of indirect rule cannot be static; it must find a place for the more progressive and better educated men." This is a view which the Africans themselves hold, but the general design of the constitutional changes advocated, especially the failure to enlarge the electorate, does not appear to be fully in keeping with that principle.

COLONIAL SUPERVISION AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY (cont'd)

it is clear that only where there is *failure* to adhere to proper standards of colonial administration need there be any "meddling" from an international supervisory body.

Secondly, for the colonial peoples to be able to play their proper role in a system of world security, their social and economic status must be drastically and rapidly improved. This advancement can be secured only through collective planning and financing, with the United States, because of its superior economic power, playing a major role through such instruments as the Bretton Woods International Bank or through a special international colonial development fund.

Such a program, tied in with equitable international monetary and trade agreements, means not only the rapid elevation of the living standards of several hundred millions dependent peoples. It means an increased volume of world trade ample enough for all nations, whether they possess colonies or not. It means world security and peace. This is the perspective which it is hoped all the delegates meeting at San Francisco will have in mind as they plan the charter of the new world organization.

A Correspondent in Johannesburg *writes*—

"American capital is beginning to play a considerable part in the economic life of South Africa and very much more American capital is likely to flow to South Africa. It is rumored that one of the reactionary Afrikaner dailies published in Johannesburg (Die Vaterland) has been bought up by American interests and that leading U.S.A. citizens in South Africa regularly attend tea parties of leading reactionaries in Pretoria. It is hoped that the representatives of the U.S.A. will convert our leading reactionaries to a more progressive point of view and not vice versa."

S. AFRICA TAKES ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO BACKWARD

It has been officially announced that honorably discharged African soldiers with more than two years of service in the army may now apply for exemption from the pass laws in the Union of South Africa. The same applies to those Africans with less than two years of service who receive a military pension or have been discharged because of illness or injuries. (These men are restricted to non-combatant service.)

While this dispensation is far short of complete abolition of the pass laws as demanded by all African organizations in the South African Union, it is gratifying to note that the patriotism of the African soldiers has been rewarded by this concession.

But along with this comes news of a decidedly reactionary step in the form of a bill introduced in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Welfare, permitting persons convicted and given prison sentences to be sent to work colonies. The term "work colonies" is not defined, but on the basis of past history it may be assumed that the proposed measure is another device for legalizing labor peonage.

That the proposed law is aimed at the thousands of Africans who are convicted of minor "crimes", such as failure to carry ones pass, is fairly evident from the admission that it is indended for the "large number of convicted persons who . . . are not really criminally minded. They have committed offences because of circumstances beyond their control—for example, poverty or unemployment."

Profits or Human Lives?

"The health of South Africa is in a desperate state, largely because dividends are more important than human lives; because there is no planning in the production of food, or building material, or clothing to meet human needs, except from the point of view of the profit of the producer, the manufacturer and the middleman . . .

"Our whole economy is lopsided. The ratio of skilled to unskilled pay is, in many cases, 10 to 1. In most civilized countires it is about 10 to 6. Under these conditions a healthy South African industry is an impossibility, because we have neither the consumer power to give us a sound home market, nor can any high degree of productivity from an ill-nourished, ill-clothed and ill-housed population be expected."

There are the words of Dr. F. R. Luke, who was a member of the National Health Services Commission which last November proposed a comprehensive revision and modernization of South Africa's health program. The proposals were rejected by the Prime Minister, General Smuts, as being too "ideal" for present application.

FEDERAL UNION CALLED FRENCH COLONIAL GOAL

The April 1 issue of *Free France*, published by the French Press and Information Service in New York, contains an interesting editorial entitled "The Evolution of Colonial Peoples." The editorial has a double purpose: to explain the reasons for French reservations regarding the colonial trusteeship plan, and to restate France's new colonial policy.

The editorial states, "Without denying the fact that the great industrial powers will unavoidably seek foreign markets, or the fact that the present colonial system needs modification, it seems especially unwise to desire to decide in feverish haste the fate of several hundred million people.

"French public opinion is, therefore, justly disturbed by these proposals, on the one hand because they have hardly been discussed outside the United States, and on the other hand because they run exactly contrary to the conclusions of French colonial thought."

The editorial maintains that independence is not an issue among the French colonial peoples. The main lines of French policy, originally set forth at the Brazzaville conference early last year, are described as follows:

" . . . It is not difficult to conceive of a Federal Union of French nations, in which North Africa, Black Africa, Madagascar and Indo-China, together with European France, would constitute so many Federations with a very large measure of political and economic autonomy.

"Their respective populations would enjoy the rights of a national citizenship, with local councils or Parliaments and, in addition, a Union citizenship, common to all. The latter would mean election to a Parliament sitting at Paris of two types of representatives: deputies in numbers proportional to the populations of the various Federations, and deputies representing the nationalities.

"A period of five or ten years would appear to be sufficient, the civic responsibility of the individual having been adequately developed, for most of the peoples of the different French lands to participate in the various elections. It would also be possible to progress by stages, admitting the peoples first to municipal elections, then regional elections, and lastly federal elections; this is as much a matter of imagination as of practical procedures. That such a scheme can be carried through is hardly to be doubted when we consider the astonishing developments that have overturned the world in a few years."

ETHIOPIA LOOKS TO ERITREA WHILE EGYPT WATCHES SUDAN

While Ethiopia waits to see whether her claims to the Italian colony of Eritrea, providing her with an outlet to the Red Sea, will be honored in the peace settlement, Egypt has her eyes upon the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. This territory, valuable for its longstaple cotton, has been administered under the terms of the 1899 treaty, reaffirmed in 1936, by a Governor-General appointed by Britain with the assent of Egypt.

Recently there has been growing apprehension in Egypt that sentiment in favor of autonomy under British protection was being fostered in the Sudan. This parallels the apprehension in Ethiopia over pro-British propaganda in Eritrea.

In Addis Ababa there have been large mass meetings sponsored by the Ethiopian-Hamasen Association, which was organized in February of last year, demanding the return of Eritrea (Hamasen) to Ethiopia, while Cairo has lately seen demonstrations of students shouting "Sudan for Egypt."

Editorial

AS THIS is written, the precise form in which the question of colonies will appear on the agenda of the San Francisco Conference remains a matter of conjecture. Negotiations in order to determine this are still in progress between the United States and other governments, as well as between our own State Department and War and Navy Departments. As indicated in the Council's published statement, "The San Francisco Conference and the Colonial Issue," it is our firm belief that the World Security Organization to be established must assume certain definite responsibilities in relation to *all* colonial territories and not merely with respect to the dependencies of enemy powers in this war or the mandated territories.

There are, of course, powerful forces here and abroad which hold different views. Some would limit the consideration of the colonial issue as narrowly as possible, and others are for by-passing it altogether—with or without an understanding that it should be dealt with at a later meeting. And some of these same forces have urged postponement of the entire Conference, or have sought through one device or another to curb or weaken the power of the Security Council, thus undermining the authority and effectiveness of the world organization as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

WE congratulate President Roosevelt and the State Department for ignoring the demands for postponement of the United Nations Conference. We congratulate them also for proposing a pre-San Francisco meeting of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China to work out an agreement on an international colonial trusteeship system. It is precisely to prevent differences of views from weakening and dissolving the coalition of the United Nations, and especially of the Big Three, that the President has insisted upon the greatest speed in making the Dumbarton Oaks plan a realty.

In the economic sphere of international collaboration—adoption of Bretton Woods and reduction of tariffs—as well as in the political, the Administration is pressing for action, realizing that a new Associaton of Nations can be only as strong as the economic agreements which bind them all together and promote a common security. The question of colonies is one fundamental issue to be resolved in achieving both economic and political international accord.

We therefore welcome the statement of Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, in a recent letter to the Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs: "We are proceeding on the assumption that certain aspects of this [colonial] question will be considered at the San Francisco Conference, whose broad objective it will be to formulate a charter for an international organization which will protect the security and well-being of all peoples, dependent as well as independent."

Boy Scouts in Lagos, Nigeria, Aid War Savings Campaign

News Notes

BURMA FRONT—Nigerian soldiers serving in this area have organized themselves into the Nigeria Legion and have applied for membership in the recently organized National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, which embraces 93 peoples' organizations. At the same time, the Nigeria Legion forwarded a donation of $142.00 as a token of their appreciation of the united front movement back home.

★

MONROVIA, LIBERIA—At its recent annual meeting, the Executive Committee of the True Whig Party, which has been in power since 1870, approved legislative enactment granting representation in the House of Representatives to indigenous inhabitants from the counties of the Republic.

★

KANO, NIGERIA—The Emir of this ancient city, which was many centuries ago a renowned center of trade and learning, has decreed compulsory school attendance for all boys. Fathers are to be held liable for a fine of $2.00 or 7 days imprisonment for the first offense, with the penalty doubled for the second offense.

★

DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA—The first International Meeting of Ethnologists, Geographers and Naturalists of Western Africa met here early this year under the auspices of the French Black Africa Institute. There also occurred an economic conference of the French colonies in West Africa. Plans were laid to increase exports to France and improve agricultural production.

★

LONDON—British scientists of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., after 10 years of experiment, have created a fibre called "ardil" made from peanuts or ground nuts which grow in abundance in West Africa. The fibre is warm, unshrinkable, and has all the qualities of wool except that it is lighter and mothproof. It may be combined with cotton, rayon, or other fibres. Clothing made from such yarns has been found completely practical.

★

MOSCOW—The Soviet periodical, "War and the Working Class", declared in an article last month that "the colonial enslavement of millions is a dangerous obstacle on the path of social progress."

★

NEW YORK—A Colonial Conference was held here on April 6 under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in cooperation with other organizations and individuals. Participating in the discussion were native spokesmen of various colonies of the world and individuals engaged in the study of colonial problems. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois presided.

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Time to Learn!

HOW MANY AMERICANS have read or know what the Dumbarton Oaks plan provides?

WHAT ABOUT YOU, your friends and associates, and the members of your organizations?

The Council urges widest possible study and discussion of both the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the statement which it has issued—THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AND THE COLONIAL ISSUE. Write to us, 23 West 26 St., New York 10, for free copies of either document.

PROPOSED MINERAL ORDINANCE FOR NIGERIA UNDER ATTACK

Since the Nigerian government's publication in January of a new proposed Mineral Ordinance for that territory, African newspapers and organizations of various types in Nigeria have been registering vigorous opposition to the provisions of the bill.

The proposed legislation provides that "The entire property in and control of all minerals, and mineral oils, in, under or upon any lands in Nigeria, and of all rivers, streams and watercourses throughout Nigeria, is and shall be vested in the Crown, save in so far as such rights may in any case have been limited by any express grant made before the commencement of this Ordinance.

"Except as in this Ordinance provided, no person shall prospect or mine on any lands in Nigeria or divert or impound water for the purpose of mining operations."

The various rights and grants for prospecting and mining are set forth in detail, but throughout the various clauses it is made clear that the Governor "may in his absolute discretion" alter any provision. The Governor may, for example, "declare any area to be closed to prospecting either generally or for any specified mineral", and he "may grant authority on such terms as he may think fit to any person to prospect on any land which has been declared to be closed to prospecting."

Threat to Land Rights

The Ordinance is interpreted to apply to all of Nigeria and the manadated territory of the British Cameroons. It is protested by Africans that except for the colony of Lagos, Nigeria is a protectorate and hence not Crown land, "and the inhabitants therein not being British subjects, the Crown has no legal title to the wealth therein and to the people's land." A similar principle obviously would apply to the Cameroons mandate.

Apart from challenging the legal validity of the proposed Ordinance, Nigerians are suspicious of the practical effects of the law. The *Nigerian Daily Service,* for example, states: "The plight of the African miner has never been enviable. The new Ordiance provides the last nail for his coffin. The conditions laid down for miners applying for prospecting licences place foreign capitalists in an advantageous position where they will virtually enjoy mining monopoly in Nigeria. The Ordinance savours of economic imperialism."

At a mass meeting held in February, the Nigerian Youth Movement declared in a resolution: "That the proposed Mineral Ordinance . . . does not in any way provide for the exploitation of the mineral resources of our country for the benefit of its people and as such makes no real improvement upon the previous ordinance.

"That all the African unofficial members of the Legislative Council should, if the bill is introduced, strongly protest against it."

AFRICAN PROGRESS SUBJECT OF E. AFRICAN C. of C. MEMORANDUM

"Everyone engaged in commerce must desire and plan for the economic advancement of the African Native," states the opening sentence of a memorandum published last year by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa dealing with the problem of "the economic advancement of the population of Eastern Africa." A copy of the memorandum has just been received by the Council on African Affairs.

This viewpoint, the memorandum states, is "not altruistic" but "plain common commercial sense." It points out that "the value of imported goods consumed by all races in East Africa amounts to less than one penny per head per day, so it will readily be seen that there is a very vast area for expansion."

The memorandum offers constructive suggestions for improvement of the education, medical care, and diet of the African.

"There is wide scope for the employment of skilled Africans at good wages", it is stated, provided the necessary training and education can be offered. The field of clerical and office help is also described as open to Africans. "Every encouragement should be given to the African to run his own business", although purchases by African traders "must be supervised and controlled."

On such things as wage standards, conditions of labor, and the color bar, the memorandum is silent. Moreover the Association favors trade unions for "skilled labor" only, which eliminates the great majority of African workers, and it warns against the "exploitation of ignorant Africans by unscrupulous self-appointed 'leaders'."

In general, the memorandum seems to reflect the desire to elevate the African's economic status without enlarging his democratic rights—a vain hope.

NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO PROMOTE ETHIOPIAN UNITY

The recent establishment of a Chamber of Deputies within the administration of Ethiopia marks an important step in the advancement of representative government and the unification of the people of that country.

In his address at the inauguration of the new body, Emperor Haile Selassie stated, "We have called you to be representatives of our people in this our capital, you who have been chosen in the provinces, so that you may stand by our side and may help us with your advice to maintain unity in Ethiopia . . .

"You must learn that a collective tie is made by community interests and that the work of the state is to safeguard these interests."

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One Doctor for 81,000 Africans

A recent official tabulation reveals that for every 81,000 people there is one medical practicioner in Nigeria, and for every 2,750,000 people there is one dentist.

Of the 271 physicians and 8 dentists who serve the more than 22,000,000 people, 84 physicians and one dentist are native Africans. All but 20 of the African physicians are employed in the medical department of the government. Forty-six of the Africans received their training in British universities and 38 at the Nigeria School of Medicine.

NON-EUROPEANS UNITE ON CHARTER OF LIBERTY

The Non-European Unity Movement in South Africa held its third conference on January 4 in Capetown with over 200 African, Colored, and Indian delegates, representing some 58,000 people, in attendance. The *Cape Standard* reported that "The large attendance at the conference and the enthusiasm of the delegates augurs well for the success of this campaign."

"This movement is not an anti-white movement," said the Rev. Z. Mahabane, who presided, "It is a movement which aims to bring about a state of affairs in which mutual understanding can exist, to build up a strong community which can make full use of all the resources of our country."

"The non-European people," he said, "must combine against that section which suppresses us and has assumed a herrenvolk attitude toward us, keeping us as hewers of wood and drawers of water and intending to keep us so for all time."

The conference agreed upon a ten point Charter of immediate objectives for all non-European peoples in South Africa:

- The right of every man and woman over the age of 21 to elect and be elected to Parliament, Provincial Council, and all other divisional and municipal councils.
- Compulsory, free and uniform education for all children up to the age of 16, with free meals, free books and school equipment for the needy.
- Inviolability of person, of ones house and privacy.
- Freedom of speech, press, meetings and association.
- Freedom of movement and occupation (abolition of Pass Laws and Color Bar).
- Full equality of rights for all citizens without distinction of race, colour and sex.
- Revision of the land distribution.
- Revision of the civil and criminal code.
- Revision of the system of taxation.
- Revision of labor legislation and its application to the mines and agriculture.

EIGHT AFRICANS REPORTED KILLED IN UGANDA STRIKE RIOTS

A London dispatch reports eight Africans and one Indian killed, and eleven other Africans seriously wounded, in the quelling of striking employees of the Government Public Works Department in the capital of Uganda, E. Africa.

The strike originated, it is said, when the demand for higher wages was refused; the strikers were joined by a large number of men and women, and riots resulted from the attempts of the police to disperse them. The Governor of Uganda is stated to have ordered out police reinforcements, mobilized white civilians as special constables, and finally directed armored cars to patrol the streets.

The Colonial Office is reported to have been shocked by the news from Uganda since that protectorate has been described as a model of colonial government.

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

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CHARTER AMENDMENTS SPECIFY

"Without Distinction As to Race . . ."

Amendments to Dumbarton Oaks as proposed jointly by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China on May 5 specify two additional purposes of the International Organization in general (Chapter I) and of the Arrangements for International Economic and Social Cooperation (Chapter IX).

Quoting Mr. Stettinius, the additions provide, "First, as the basis of the development of friendly relations among nations, the principles of equal rights and self-determinaton of peoples; Second, the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedom for all people without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex. Thus, the members of the organizaton are pledged to international cooperation for the benefit of individuals everywhere."

The second purpose is also included among the functions of the General Assembly (Chapter V, Section B, 6).

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov is credited with initiating these amendments. His original proposal called for "Protection of fundamental freedoms, self-determination and equal rights of peoples without regard to race, language, religion or sex."

Commenting on the proposed amendments, Mr. Molotov said, "The principles of justice and self determination of nations, proclaimed by the International Security Organization, will draw the particular attention of the populations of colonies and mandated territories: this will help realize more quickly those great principles which are so vital."

Colonial Trusteeship Plan Proposed by United States

The U.S. delegation at San Francisco has placed before the United Nations Conference proposals for a system of international trusteeship as part of the International Organization to be established. (*See text of proposals on next page and also editorial.*) The American plan does not immediately cover all dependent territories; it applies only to present mandated colonies and to territories to be taken from enemies in this war, leaving the door open for other colonies to be brought under trusteeship.

The proposals insure against territorial annexation, seem to provide for more powers of supervision than those exercised by the Mandates Commission of the League, prohibit discriminatory trade practices, and aim at "the political, economic, and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government."

A promising feature of the American plan, the full significance of which, however, can only be known when the plan is actually put into practice, is the provision that trustee arrangements for *each* territory, including "the terms under which the territory will be administered," shall be approved by the international trustee body—by the Security Council in the case of "strategic areas," or the General Assembly in the case of all other areas. *It is to be hoped that these terms of administration will set the date for self-government and self-determination of each territory.*

Commenting on the American proposals, Secretary Stettinius said on May 5, "The system here proposed holds great promise for the development and progress of the peoples of dependent areas. It must be emphasized, however, that we are here dealing only with the machinery for trusteeship. No consideration will be given at this conference to specific territories which are to be placed under the system. That will be left for future arrangements."

Bitwodded Makonnen Endalkata, Head of the Ethiopian Delegation to San Francisco

At this writing only the United Kingdom's (as distinct from the dominions') reaction to America's proposals has been made public. The solution of Anglo-American differences on this question depends partly on the position of the other members of the Big Five, and particularly on the Soviet Union—whose principle of self-determination for all peoples, however, has already been accepted as an amendment by the U.S., Great Britain and China.

Lord Cranborne, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, has expressed his government's exception to certain points in the American plan, among them being (1) the question of the Security Council's jurisdiction over strategic areas, (2) the right of investigation by the international trustee, (3) the responsibility of the Trusteeship Council to the Assembly rather than to the Economic and Social Council, a step lower.

It is expected that the discussions now in progress in the Conference Committee on Trusteeship will resolve these differences and bring forth a plan satisfactory to the great majority of the delegates.

LEST WE FORGET — AFRICA AND V-E DAY

In celebrating victory in Europe, let us remember that the first instance of European fascist aggression leading up to World War II was the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.

Let us remember that the turning point of the war for the western allies was in Africa. From El Alamein in November, 1942, the British, Americans, and French, together with tens of thousands of African and Indian troops, started their long march to victory. The labor of Africans who built airfields, roads and performed other chores in the African campaign was a vital factor in the allies' success.

And let us remember, too, Felix Eboué, Negro Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, who secured the heart of Africa for the Free French and the allied cause, and gave his life laboring for victory over fascism.

REQUEST FOR NIGERIAN OBSERVERS AT SAN FRANCISCO REJECTED

Nigeria in population represents one-third of the entire British colonial empire, excluding India. In view of this fact and in view also of Indian representation at San Francisco (although the delegates were selected by the British government rather than by the Indian people), it was to be expected that Nigerians would request representation at San Francisco.

On March 24 the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, with the offical members abstaining by request, unanimously resolved "that this House ask the British government to approve the appointment of a delegation of two unofficial members to attend as observers at the San Francisco Conference."

The reply to this petition stated that it was the view of the Secretary of State for Colonies "that the matters to be discussed at the Conference are matters of international relation, defense and world security for which the responsibility so far as Nigeria and other parts of the colonial empire are concerned rests with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and that it would not be practicable to arrange for individual representations of particular colonies."

The general reaction to this reply can be judged from the following typical editorial expression of one of the several Nigerian newspapers which commented on the correspondence:

"If side by side with others we are effectively represented on the battle fronts paying the price of victory, is it fair that we be excluded in whatever organization is set up for making plans for world security? We are not convinced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for refusing two observers from Nigeria to watch the proceedings of the San Francisco Conference. It is nothing but perverted logic hardly rationalized by the anachronistic theory of trusteeship or the archaic doctrine of omniscient paternalism."

Earlier in the year the British government assisted in making it possible for labor leaders from several of the colonies to attend the World Trade Union Conference in London. Perhaps the government was disappointed in the results of that experiment. At any rate, the British and other colonial governments have certainly missed a splendid opportunity of giving some tangible demonstration of democracy toward their colonial "wards" by inviting their representatives to be present at the San Francisco Conference at least as observers.

World Labor Asks Representation in United Nations Conference

American, British, French and Soviet labor leaders, speaking for the 60,000,000 workers embraced in the World Trade Union Congress, have requested official recognition of their representatives "in a consultative capacity" at the San Francisco Conference.

This action followed the rejection by U.S. and British Conference leaders of a similar proposal made by Molotov.

The International Labor Organization, established under the League of Nations, has a five-member delegation present at the Conference for "consultation". The I.L.O., however, lacks both Soviet and C.I.O. as well as colonial representation. It does not represent labor alone, but labor, management, and government.

In dealing with vital economic and social problems, the San Francisco Conference and the international organization which it is planning should have the benefit of world labor's counsel. The request of the W.T.U.C. for consultative representation at the current Conference cannot be ignored.

LEARNING FROM THE SOVIET UNION

"The secret of success of the Russians is the cultivation of a missionary spirit based on a genuine deire to lift the under-dog from his unenviable position to a better station in life . . . We, in Nigeria, cannot boast of living in a society where human relationship is based on economic, political, and social equality.

"If we must have a New Nigeria, then each and every one of us, black, white or what not, must be born anew, guided by the lamp of experience of the Soviet Union—that paradise on earth where 'a man's a man for 'a that,' and there is no room for self-centered snobs and rugged individualists and political holier-than-thou's."—from an editorial in the **West African Pilot**, April 12, 1945.

Ethiopian, Liberian, and Egyptian Address United Nations Meeting

Spokesmen of the three self-governing African states were among those who addressed the plenary body during the opening days of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

Mr. Blatta E. T. Medhen, Ethiopian Minister to the United States, speaking for his country's chief delegate, recalled the failure of the League of Nations to prevent the "abandonment and death of one of its members" at the time of the Italian conquest of his country.

He urged that the Security Council be "compelled to vote decisions . . . promptly, without possibility of obstruction and delay." He further warned against weakening the authority and effectiveness of the Security Council's action by placing too much reliance upon "machinery for the regional solution of conflicts."

(Herbert Hoover and others have advocated giving strong powers to regional bodies and withholding action by the Security Council of the world organization until the regional bodies have exhausted their efforts to solve a conflict.)

Vice-President C. L. Simpson of Liberia described the Dumbarton Oaks program as "unqualifiedly praiseworthy." One proposal advanced by his government, he said, was that the number of temporary two-year seats on the Security Council be increased from six to seven, and that they be occupied by states chosen alphabetically from the panel of the United Nations. This would insure every state having tenure in the Security Council on a rotation basis.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister advocated enlarging the Security Council to fourteen members with nine non-permanent members to be chosen on a regional basis decided by the General Assembly. The Philippines delegation also favors regional representation.

"The Unteachable African is a Myth"

"Most popular of all the 79 classes of tradesmen in the East African Command is motor-car and lorry driving . . . About 12,000 Africans from Kenya alone have learnt to drive; nearly half have passed first or second-class tests demanding sound mechanical knowledge.

"Clerks, welders, cartographers, butchers, electricians, carpenters: the list is almost unending. The Native Artificers' Training Depot at Kabete alone turns out over 1,000 tradesmen every month. They have proved that the unteachable African is a myth."
—from an article, "Native Military Development in East Africa," in the **Fortnightly Review.**

TEXT OF U. S. PROPOSALS FOR COLONIAL TRUSTEESHIP

[Note: This draft deals with principles and mechanism only and makes no assumption about the inclusion of any specific territory.]

1—The organization should establish under its authority a system of international trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreement.

2—The basic objectives of the trusteeship system should be: (A) To further international peace and security; (B) To promote the political, economic, and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government; and (C) To provide for non-discriminatory treatment in trust territories with respect to the economic and other appropriate civil activities of the nationals of all member States.

3—The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements: (A) Territories now held under mandate; (B) Territories which may be detached from enemy States as a result of this war; and (C) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration. It would be a matter for subsequent agreements as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms.

4—The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the States directly concerned and should be approved as provided for in paragraphs 7 and 8 below.

5—The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered.

Strategic Areas

6—There may be designated, in the trusteeship arrangement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangement applies.

7—All functions of the organization relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or amendment, should be exercised by the Security Council.

8—The functions of the organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all other areas should be exercised by the General Assembly.

9—In order to assist the General Assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the Security Council, there should be established a Trusteeship Council which would operate under its authority. The Trusteeship Council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (A) One each by the states administering trust territories; and (B) One each by an equal number of other states named for three-year periods by the General Assembly.

10—The General Assembly, and under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering authorities, to accept petitions, to institute investigations, and to take other action within their competence as defined by the trusteeship arrangement.

11—The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly should make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council.

Editorial

THE positive features of the American proposals for colonial trusteeship have been mentioned on page one of this issue. In view of the great difficulties involved in taking into account the divergence of views expressed in official circles both at home and abroad, the U.S. State Department deserves to be commended for taking the initiative in preparing these proposals and presenting them to the San Francisco Conference.

This action reflected the mandate of the American people and the dicate of our late President. But it may be questioned whether Roosevelt's aims have been properly embodied in the present trusteeship proposals, which have several weaknesses. Most certainly it was far from Roosevelt's intention to make the maintenance of American control over certain Pacific islands the primary consideration in any colonial trusteeship system. This is the point which has thus far, unfortunately, been most stressed in official and press discussions in this country.

THE central purpose of colonial trusteeship, must be, as Foreign Minister Molotov said, that of "expediting the realization of the principles of equality and self-determination of nations." Unless the American and other delegates adhere to this purpose, they will be laying the basis for further imperialist rivalries.

The present statement of the U.S. proposals is a bare outline of main points, the details of which remain to be added. Though this lack of details makes for some vagueness, it may be said that the substance of certain of the recommendations in the Council's memorandum, "The San Francisco Conference and the Colonial Issue," is implicit, if not explicitly stated, in some of the main points of the American plan.

WITH regard to the weaknesses in the American plan as it stands, there are two which stand out in particular. The first is the failure to make the trusteeship system applicable immediately and uniformly to *all* colonial territories.

If the system is limited to the small fraction of colonies belonging to enemies in World Wars I and II, then, as the Australian delegate, Mr. Forde, has pointed out, "native peoples would be in a better position merely because they had once been under enemy sovereignty." In leaving unsettled the question of international supervision over colonies in general, the U.S. plan appears to make a concession to the nebulous principle of sovereign rights at the expense of collective security.

The second main point of criticism has to do with the composition of the Trusteeship Council (paragraph 9). There must be permanent seats on this Council for *all of the five major powers,* including China and the Soviet Union, which do not and may not come under the category of "states administering trust territories" (it is assumed that the United States will administer such territories in the Pacific). And, further, *there must be representation on the Council for the colonial peoples themselves.* This is essential for winning their confidence in and support of the trusteeship program.

Liberian Delegation to San Francisco (left to right): Col. Moses N. Grant, Vice President Clarence L. Simpson (head of delegation), Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis, Joseph L. Gibson, and Richard A. Henries.

News Notes

LONDON—A petition signed by 85,000 persons and presented by the British National Peace Council to the Prime Minister and British delegates to San Francisco included the demand for political and economic freedom for all dependent peoples as one of the essentials of "enduring peace."

★

ADDIS ABABA—The fourth anniversary of the return of Haile Selassie to this capitol, marking the liberation of Ethiopia, was celebrated here on May 5. The celebration had a double significance in view of the recent execution of Mussolini who began his "conquest" of Ethiopia just a decade ago.

★

MOSCOW—Among the diplomats who stood in the reviewing stand at the Kremlin watching the great May Day demonstration of Soviet power, says a New York *Times* dispatch, "the most splendid figure was the plume-hatted Ethiopian Minister."

★

JOHANNESBURG, SO. AFRICA—The House of Assembly in March heard Mrs. Ballinger, one of the European representatives of the African population, call for "a full review and revision of the native land policy of this country with a view to the effective use of the Native areas as areas of land settlement, the improved productivity and standard of living of the farm labor population and the stabilization of the whole African population." She pointed out that the 1913 and 1936 land acts had restricted an estimated 4,000,000 rural Africans to an area of about 158,000 square miles, about 30% of the total land area of the Union.

★

ACCRA, GOLD COAST—To enable the average Gold Coaster to buy cheap cars, shoes, books, radios, etc. and to make it possible for children and adults to get nourishment by eating cheese, butter and milk, an Order-in-Council has been enacted exempting the above commodities from customs duties. Africans in neighboring colonies have exhibited much interest in this action and are hoping that their governors will soon follow suit.

★

LONDON—Lord Lugard, one of Britain's principal empire builders, who was prominent in establishing British claims in Nyasaland, Uganda, and Nigeria, died April 11. Overcoming resistance from the Emir of Kano in 1903, Lord Lugard brought Northern Nigeria under British rule. He is most widely known for having established the system of "indirect rule" in that territory and elsewhere. Lord Lugard served as Governor General of Nigeria from 1912 to 1919 and as a member of the Mandates Commission of the League from 1922 to 1936. His views on colonial rule are expressed in "The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa."

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WHAT'S WHAT AND WHO'S WHO—HOW THE UNCIO FUNCTIONS

How the United Nations Conference on International Organization operates—how decisions are made and who makes them—is something important for Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen to know in following the day to day news from San Francisco.

First, it is necessary to keep in mind the three levels of action into which the Conference is organized. (1) The top level consists of the plenary body, embracing all official delegates, together with the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee, the administrative and executive agencies of the plenary body. The Executive Committee consists of 14 members, including the five major powers, while the Steering Committee is made up of the chairmen of the forty-eight delegations.

The plenary body is the ultimate authority of the Conference, while the Executive and Steering Committees direct and coordinate the entire functioning of the Conference.

(2) The second level of action is that of the four Commissions on General Provisions, General Assembly, Security Council, and Judicial Organization. These Commissions act upon those sections of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the numerous amendments which come under their respective jurisdictions..

(3) The third level of Conference action, the level at which the real work of sifting the amendments and drafting the Charter is being done, consists of the twelve committees with their sub-committees which service the four Commissions. All delegations may have a representative and one vote on every Commission and Committee.

Committee on Trusteeship

Matters affecting colonial peoples come under the study of several of the Committees and sub-committees concerned with economic, social and security questions. The specific question of colonial trusteeship is handled by Committee 4 (Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealend, Chairman) under Commssion II on the General Assembly (Field Marshal Jan Smuts of South Africa, Chairman).

Former Governor Harold Stassen, one of the ablest members of the American delegation, heads the United States representation on the Trusteeship Committee and American advisers and technical assistants on this committee include Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Artemus Gates; Under Secretary of Interior Abe Fortas; Benjamin Gerig, Chief of the State Department's Division of Dependent Areas Affairs; and Ralph Bunche, Negro member of the same Division.

Delegates from the three self-governing African states have the following posts. Vice-President C. L. Simpson of Liberia is assistant secretary general for the General Assembly Commission. Emanuel Abraham, Director General of the Ethiopian Ministry of Education, is assistant secretary general of the Judicial Organization Commission. And this Commission's Committee on Legal Problems has Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Foreign Minister of Egypt, as chairman.

All the committees, meeting privately, will perform their assigned tasks and report to their respective commissions. Each commission, holding its general meetings in public, will then review the work of its committees and report its findings to a coordinating committee on the top executive level. Then the entire Charter as drafted will be brought before all the delegates in public plenary sessions, and here the final decisions on the Charter of the new International Organization will be made.

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The Council urges widest possible study and discussion of the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods proposals and of the Council's memorandum, *The San Francisco Conference and the Colonial Issue*. Free copies (but send postage) are available from the Council's New York office.

LONDON TIMES WRITER DISCUSSES COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

In a lengthy article discussing "New Machinery for New Tasks" in the British program for colonial development, a London *Times* correspondent on April 13 wrote as follows:

"The greatest evil which afflicts colonial peoples is poverty. It can only be remedied by increasing their production of goods. The improvement of agriculture coupled with the prevention of disastrous fluctuations in the prices of agricultural products would do much to raise their standard of living. But it is doubtful whether any large improvement is possible without the development of secondary manufactures, where hydro-electric energy, coal or fuel oil can be made available, together with the processing of locally produced foodstuffs.

"The sum ultimately required will far exceed the £120,000,000 voted [recently by the British Parliament] to be spent in the next 10 years. A comprehensive policy must cover all aspects of the task; the health and education of all the peoples as well as their economic needs. There will be an urgent call for cooperation between neighboring colonies, even if not under the same flag.

"It is, of course, imperative that economics and politics should march in step . . . From the inception of schemes of development the fullest cooperation should be obtained. There should be established in each colony a body on which the inhabitants would be represented, and through which they would be able to express their views; and this body should take over the responsibility for planning in increasing measure as its experience grows."

IS THIS AIDING OR IMPEDING DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT?

A clash has developed between the Nyasaland African Congress and the government of that East African colony over whether the Congress is to be ignored in the political life of the colony or will have the right to elect representatives to the African Provincial Councils which the government last year decided to set up.

The issue is clearly drawn in two letters, one from a European and one from an African of Nyasaland, extracts from which were published in the April issue of *Empire,* published by the Fabian Colonial Bureau in London.

The European's letter points out that all the members of the two Provincial Councils would be nominated by the Provincial Commissioners and then appointed by the government, and the Councils would also be presided over by the said Provincial Commissioners.

"Now the Imperial Government, when announcing the Councils," writes the European, "said the purpose was to educate the Africans politically. What opportunity is there for this under such Councils? The chiefs who form the large majority of these Councils are in the pay of the government . . ."

The African's letter states: "Wrongly or rightly, the Africans in Nyasaland are suspicious that the Provincial Councils were organized in order to frustrate the activities of the Nyasaland African Congress (the establishment of the Councils was announced after the Congress had been organized and after it had announced the date of its first annual conference).

"This feeling on the part of the Africans is most unfortunate, for it makes the Provincial Councils the show of government and chiefs, while the more progressive Africans look to the Congress. This, if continued, will create a rift between the people on one hand, and the chiefs and the government on the other . .

"Congress is not even a revolutionary body. It is led by the best educated African in Nyasaland, Mr. L. Z. Mumba, a man who cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be considered as revolutionary or dangerous. And he was elected and chosen by the educated Africans of the entire Protectorate by a free vote."

At its first general meeting the Nyasaland African Congress adopted a resolution requesting the government "to consider the appointment of Africans on the Legislative Council [a white Bishop is the sole representative of the 1,700,000 Africans at the present time] and also on committees and boards on matters affecting them."

The question of giving the Congress the right to nominate two-thirds of the Provincial Councils' membership or of widening the suffrage in Nyasaland has been raised in the British Parliament. Colonel Stanley, Secretary for Colonies, stated that the present arrangement was "the most satisfactory at the present stage of development" and "no change" was "at present contemplated."

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Nigeria in population represents one-third of the entire British colonial empire, excluding India. In view of this fact and in view also of Indian representation at San Francisco (although the delegates were selected by the British government rather than by the Indian people), it was to be expected that Nigerians would request representation at San Francisco.

On March 24 the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, with the offical members abstaining by request, unanimously resolved "that this House ask the British government to approve the appointment of a delegation of two unofficial members to attend as observers at the San Francisco Conference."

The reply to this petition stated that it was the view of the Secretary of State for Colonies "that the matters to be discussed at the Conference are matters of international relation, defense and world security for which the responsibility so far as Nigeria and other parts of the colonial empire are concerned rests with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and that it would not be practicable to arrange for individual representations of particular colonies."

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The general reaction to this reply can be judged from the following typical editorial expression of one of the several Nigerian newspapers which commented on the correspondence:

"If side by side with others we are effectively represented on the battle fronts paying the price of victory, is it fair that we be excluded in whatever organization is set up for making plans for world security? We are not convinced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for refusing two observers from Nigeria to watch the proceedings of the San Francisco Conference. It is nothing but perverted logic hardly rationalized by the anachronistic theory of trusteeship or the archaic doctrine of omniscient paternalism."

Earlier in the year the British government assisted in making it possible for labor leaders from several of the colonies to attend the World Trade Union Conference in London. Perhaps the government was disappointed in the results of that experiment. At any rate, the British and other colonial governments have certainly missed a splendid opportunity of giving some tangible demonstration of democracy toward their colonial "wards" by inviting their representatives to be present at the San Francisco Conference at least as observers.

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people

Volume 4, No. 6 June, 1945

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COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT OF MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT URGENT

The conflict between the French on one side and the Arabs and British on the other in Syria, and the Arab uprisings in Algeria, resulting in casualties running into the thousands, should make it clear to the world that imperialist rivalries and colonial oppression must be eradicated before world security and peace can be realized.

Grave dangers will result from any attempts to deal with the present crisis as merely a question of local political consequence or as involving simply the safeguarding of supply routes to the East. The struggle for empire and the disgraceful deceptions practiced against the native people in this area ever since World War I form a pattern characteristic of colonial imperialism in general. That pattern must be changed if there is to be any peaceful solution of the claims of Arab, Indian, African, and other subject peoples.

One of the most revolting aspects of the Syrian conflict is the fact that Senegalese troops serving France bore the brunt of the bloody clashes with the Arabs. Is this the kind of "maintenance of law and order" for which colonial troops are to be used? The usual friendly relationship between Africans and Arabs in Africa itself will not be helped by what has happend.

The complex problems of the Middle East require thorough investigation and solution by *all* of the major powers acting together, as suggested by France and the Soviet Union.

United Nations Colonial Policy Must Be Strengthened

As the American Secretary of State himself said on May 27 in his report to the nation on the San Francisco Conference, the new trusteeship system in process of development "will not be all that we desire." He added, "but it will offer real opportunity for progress to dependent peoples." That remains to be seen.

The very fact, however, that there has been such prominent discussion of the trusteeship plan at San Francisco and that the world took notice of what was said, is itself a significant gain.

As long as there is the possibility of keeping the colonial question in the public spotlight and not pigeon-holed, as it has customarily been, there is the opportunity for carrying the solution of the colonial problem to a much higher level than that reached to date at San Francisco.

What precisely has been accomplished there on this matter? Tentative agreement has been reached upon the principle that the imperial powers among the United Nations should stand *morally committed* to certain general objectives of economic, social, and political advancement for all colonial peoples, and more specifically for a small minority of subject peoples who *may* be brought within a trusteeship system.

There is no legal or compulsory obligation upon the states to adhere to these objectives. It is, indeed, purely voluntary for the governing powers to bring even the present mandates and future World War II mandates, not to mention other colonial territory, within the trusteeship system, which will have slightly stronger supervisory powers than did the Mandates Commission.

In addition to its limited scope, there are other shortcomings in the present formula. No provision is made for representation of the colonial peoples in the Trusteeship Council, or for consultation with them. Nothing is said of how long the trusteeships shall last; the goal of self-government is meaningless unless there is a definite time stipulated for its achievement.

And what about the old mandated territories? What about standards of colonial administration? What about the colonies of Portugal and Spain, which are not in the United Nations family?

Some of these matters may be dealt with in subsequent meetings of the United Nations Organization, or in the trusteeship arrangements for various territories. And other questions will be covered in the highly important work of the Economic and Social Council.

But these several developments *will not come automatically.* What the United Nations do about the colonies depends ultimately on whether the over-all system of achieving world security succeeds or falters, and this in turn depends upon whether unity among the major powers—*and particularly between the two foremost world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union*—is preserved. No proposals on paper, however perfect or imperfect, can be fulfilled without a common goal and united effort on the part of the major powers.

Please Say What You Mean, Gentlemen!

The smooth tenor of discussions within the Trusteeship Committee at San Francisco was disturbed when the Philippine delegate raised a question regarding one of the phrases used in the plan under discussion, the reference to "territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world."

The delegate asked, "What nation, great or small, is able to stand by itself under all conditions?" No answer was forthcoming. It was agreed to redraft the language.

The Philippines spokesman also asked what was meant by "a sacred trust of civilization." Both these expressions were taken verbatim from the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations, Article 22, dealing with mandates. Someone evidently failed to realize that what was written a quarter of a century ago about colonies might not suffice for today.

Meharistes Resting in the Syrian Desert

COUNCIL URGES INDEPENDENCE FOR COLONIES

AFRICAN MASS ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS TO UNITED NATIONS AUTHORITIES

Although little publicity has been given them, many resolutions and declarations have been pouring into the London Colonial Office from all parts of the British empire voicing the stakes which the colonial peoples have in the plans for post-war word security.

Cable messages have been sent to the British Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary from the West African Youth League led by Wallace Johnson, the National Council of Nigeria, the Nigerian Trade Union Congress, and other organizations.

A manifesto, "Africa in the Post-war World", was drafted for presentation to the United Nations Conference by a united front committee in London, representing several organizations concerned with colonial affairs and including African trade union leaders of the Gold Coast, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria.

The manifesto declares in part, "The United Nations are pledged to secure in addition to the military defeat of fascism, the eradication of its moral and political manifestations, chief of which is the theory of the master race against inferior races.

"If the principles for which we fight do not apply only to Europe, then it is the duty of the United Nations to eliminate the influence of the Spanish and Portugese fascist regimes and to remove from their own territories those theories and practices for the destruction of which Africans have died on many battlefields.

"In this way alone can true international collaboration and planning for the future of Africa proceed in conditions free from conflict and favorable to such collaboration."

Six recommendations which follow this preamble call for the international organization being established at San Francisco to adopt policies and set up all necessary machinery "to secure the uniform and rapid advancement of the economic, social, and cultural life of the African peoples"; to secure the abolition of every kind of color discrimination; to eradicate economic exploitation so that Africans may themselves "be principal beneficiaries of the wealth produced and an equal opportunity shall be afforded to all nations in the exchange of products."

Also to promote "full self-government within a definite time-limit," to eradicate mass illiteracy as quickly as possible, and to grant immediate political self-determination to the indigenes of Italian East African colonies.

African Attitude on Trusteeship

In view of questions raised as to how colonial peoples themselves feel about international trusteeship, it is pertinent to call attention to the views on this matter expressed in an editorial of the *West African Pilot,* April 17, 1945, edited by Nnamdi Azikiwe, a widely recognized African leader. The editorial, which parallels the stand taken by the Council on African Affairs, reads as follows:

"This newspaper, as a spokesman of a considerable number of people of this country, welcomes the idea of international control of colonies on a time-limit basis. We welcome a plan of international administration of the colonies whereby the social welfare of the people 'must be the first consideration'—it being understood that, after a period of five, ten, or fifteen years colonial peoples would be given freedom to govern themselves as they see fit.

"We see nothing wrong in this kind of international administration, since the goal will be clear and the stages towards that goal will be definite. The only problem which will crop up will be the criteria to determine maturity for self-government and/or independence, after the period of an international tulelage.

"A system which enables one country unilaterally to determine the destiny of its colonies might have worked well in the past, but it has encouraged wars and disillusioned many human beings who otherwise should have made valuable contributions to civilization and world peace."

"I am seriously disturbed by omission from the American proposals of a forthright affirmation of our traditional American principle of freedom for colonial peoples such as our government has guaranteed the Philippines . . .

"On behalf ofthe Council on African Affairs and in keeping with ou. country's high aims and stated purposes in fighting and so largely helping to win the war, I respectfully urge our delegation to San Francisco, for incorporation in the UNCIO charter, to give clear expression to and support the principle of full freedom within specified time for all colonial peoples."

— partial text of telegram sent by Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, to President Truman and Secretary of State Stettinius, May 15, 1945.

SOUTH AFRICA ASKS RIGHT TO ANNEX PRESENT MANDATE

Headed by General Smuts, the South African delegation at San Francisco speaks for *some* of the two million white people in that British Dominion (not all, since the Labor Party is not represented in the delegation), but *not for any* of the eight million segregated African and other non-European residents. This delegation has gained an unenviable distinction on two counts at the Conference.

(1) It was the only state to openly declare its intention of annexing a territory for which it was named trustee after World War I. The Union of S. Africa delegate informed the Trusteeship Committee that it would not place Southwest Africa, former German Colony, a Class C mandate, under the trusteeship system, but instead requested permission to annex the territory. The request, of course, was out of order, but it got into the record—which was the purpose in making it.

(2) It was the only state to disapprove the wording of a pledge which would commit the United Nations to work for the attainment of the progressive objectives of the Economic and Social Council. South Africa's lone negative vote was opposed by 34 voting for the pledge.

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA WANT?
(see last page)

BRITISH-SPONSORED PLAN FOR REGIONAL COLONIAL BODIES OMITS SELF-GOVERNMENT AIM

The British delegates at San Francisco tactfully waited until most of the problems on trusteeship had been ironed out before bringing forward the proposal for a system of regional commissions throughout the world to deal with social and economic problems of colonies, protectorates, and mandates.

This is a pet project of the London Colonial Office and has been widely advocated by General Smuts and other British spokesmen during the past two years or more. Wartime conditions made necessary the stablishment of several such regional commissions in the Caribbean, East and West Africa, and other areas. Except in the case of the Caribbean Anglo-American Commission, they were primarily under military direction.

The present proposal is for six commissions to be established in the Caribbean; the South Pacific; Southeast Asia; West Africa; Central, Eastern and Southern Africa; and Northeast Africa.

The commissions would work in cooperation with the Trusteeship Council and the Economic and Social Council, it is stated. Independent countries within the areas indicated and also other countries having economic or strategic interests therein would have representatives on the commissions. While the U.S. and China are included on certain of the commissions, is noteworthy that no provision is made for representation of the Soviet Union on any of them.

The commissions, consultative and recommendatory in authority, are intended to deal with practically all aspects of colonial existence, *except the political question and issues of self-government or independence.* The latter are specifically ruled out.

Cooperation for What?

Unquestionably regional cooperation on colonial problems is desirable, provided such cooperation is honestly intended to raise the economic and social well-being of the colonial peoples. That aim cannot be divorced from the political advancement of the peoples. Plans for regional cooperation which stop short of the latter aim can only result in arousing the suspicion and hostility rather than the support of the peoples affected.

That this is no mere hypothetical issue is attested by the fact that in Africa the strongest advocates of regional cooperation have been those elements in Southern and Eastern British territories who have consistently championed the doctrine of "white supremacy."

These anti-democratic forces conceive of regional cooperation in Africa as a means of extending and reinforcing the domination of the white population, and specifically the British, over the native African population.

The delegates of the United States and the other United Nations should be strongly urged to reject any proposals for colonial regionalism which do not include the same objectives of self-government and independence for colonial peoples as are written into the world charter.

It should also be urged that clearcut provision be made for the active participation of the representatives of the colonial peoples in the regional commissions, and that these agencies be brought under the direct supervision of the United Nations organization.

Editorial

IT is now known from several sources that the late President Roosevelt's plan was to extend trusteeship to *all* colonial territories with the objective of bringing independence to their inhabitants. A London *Times* correspondent, with obvious Tory leanings, reported to readers of that paper on April 23 that "When the (U.S.) State Department policy on (trusteeship) was first drawn up, it was of the Kingdom-of-Heaven-or-nothing order . . . (covering) any colonial territory anywhere." But the insistence of American naval authorities upon exclusive U.S. control over the Marshalls, Carolinas, and other Pacific Islands, the writer said, gave this "a fatal blow", and "resulted in the tearing up of the trustee policy insofar as it had been developed."

A small but powerful minority who can only think in terms of America First and who look upon plans for world security through international cooperation as so much "globaloney", have for a long time been raising the demand for Pacific bases and other bases around the world to insure not only hemispheric but *global* defense of the United States. Such a concept of American security is patently ridiculous, but anything will do in place of a frank admission of imperialist aims. Knowingly and willingly or not, some of our Navy heads permitted themselves to become the spokesmen for this anti-United Nations minority. And our State Department in turn yielded to the judgment of these Navy officials and completely revised the colonial plan which Roosevelt had projected.

As the *Christian Science Monitor* commented, "There is simply nothing left in the trusteeship plan to which the most ardent nationalist could object. Trusteeship as written into the Charter is to be an ideal rather than a fact."

Thus, it appears clear that the inadequacies of the United Nations' trusteeship plan, based upon the American proposals, must be attributed as much to the pressure of *forces right here in America,* as to the influence of imperialist interests abroad. The loud protests against the principle of trusteeship heard in Britain and France *before* the San Francisco Conference, subsided to the vanishing point when the foreign delegates saw what it was the Americans were proposing.

BUT even after this, when it came to the question of strengthening the American plan by the addition of certain Soviet, Chinese, Australian, and other proposals, or of weakening it by approving certain British recommendations, it was the latter that the American delegation in most instances supported. But, as happened on the Argentine issue, in taking a stand with the British and French against colonial independence as a trusteeship goal, the U.S. delegates found they had added one straw too many to the camel's back. American public opinion revolted. Our representatives were compelled to reverse their position, at least somewhat, on the "independence" issue.

As we go to press, this question and others in the trusteeship plan still remain to be resolved. A strong and positive expression of public opinion can influence the final decisions reached. It is certainly to be hoped that during the last days of the Conference—and thereafter as well—all progressive forces in American, in Britain, and in France, especially among organized labor, will make their voices heard in urging the strengthening rather than further weakening of the United Nations' colonial policy.

The shape of that policy concerns not only the 750,000,000 people in the colonies; it directly affects the future peace and prosperity of America and the world. The forces of reaction in the United States and Great Britain must not succeed in depriving either us or the colonial peoples of the harvest of victory over fascism.

News Notes

LONDON—One of the world's largest diamonds, the size of a hen's egg and weighing 770 carats, has been brought here from Sierra Leone where it was found by an African employee of the British-operated Sierra Leone Selection Trust Company. The diamond is valued at roughly a million dollars. The African worker who found it was working for wages of 40c a day and was granted a reward of $25.00.

★

LAGOS, NIGERIA—At its May Day celebration, the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria unanimously adopted a resolution demanding full adult suffrage in Nigeria. The Congress, along with other Nigerian organizations, has forwarded to London detailed criticisms of the proposed new constitution for Nigeria, which, among other faults, makes no provision for extension of the franchise.

★

MONROVIA, LIBERIA—At a memorial service held for the late President Roosevelt, Mr. Lester A. Walton, American Minister to Liberia, revealed that the last message which he had received from President Roosevelt contained this statement: "Your comment and analysis of the possibilities of Liberia's contributions in post-war activities are particularly interesting. I hope and believe that much may be accomplished under good leadership and competent administration."

★

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA—Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Education, recently spoke in favor of separate universities for students of different color. Soon after this statement, the National Union of South African Students (white) issued a statement saying that it had arrived at a majority decision to declare its opposition to the segregation of non-Europeans in university education.

★

LONDON—The Duke of Devonshire recently paid a tribute in the House of Lords to the East and West African troops on the Burma fornt. He reported after an inspection tour that the Africans had "expanded into complete divisions of all arms, and their range of duties and responsibilities has expanded out of all recognition . . . I think the world should know more of what these Africans have done, of their tremendous efforts, of their loyalty and of their devotion."

★

ACCRA, GOLD COAST—Provisions have been made for four men representing African newspapers in this colony, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria to visit the India and Burma fronts. It is reported, however, that while welcoming such delegations from home, the African troops in the East have become anxious about securing leaves to go home. No leave scheme has been worked out for them as for the European troops in the area, and they have had the most prolonged continuous service.

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WHERE THEY STAND ON TRUSTEESHIP QUESTION

Since the submission of the American proposals for colonial trusteeship to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco (*text of which was printed in the last bulletin*), several other governments have submitted their own plans and the discussion on the various problems at issue has made the trusteeship question one of the most hotly debated of the Conference. Following is a summary of principal views expressed (up to June 8):

Scope of Supervision

U.S. plan stated that former mandates, territories taken from present enemy states, and other territories voluntarily placed under the system "may be" brought within the trusteeship system.

Australia proposed that the General Assembly should have authority to put any colony under trusteeship. China wanted all enemy territories to come automatically under international trusteeship. Egypt and Iran proposed the automatic transfer of World War I mandates to the trusteeship.

France in its plan frankly omitted any mention of colonies to be "voluntarily" placed under the system. Britain declared trusteeship should not apply to territories which are members of the United Nations—meaning India in particular.

Who Should be Trustees?

The United States proposed trustee arrangements "should be agreed upon by the states directly concerned" at some subsequent period. The Soviet Union proposed a full inquiry as to "which states should take over trusteeships." Australia urged that the United Nations Assembly assign the trusteeships and revise terms where necessary. China spoke for condominium, and Egypt and Iraq both advocated multiple trusteeships for certain territories. Britain, supported by other powers, strongly opposed such plans. However, it was agreed that the security organization itself might take over and administer certain areas.

It is generally understood that the question of who gets what areas, and under what terms, will be answered at the "Peace Conference," although both Russia and China want to have the future world organization itself given authority not only to allocate new trusteeships but also to redistribute existing mandates and review the whole League system of mandates.

Strategic Bases

While supporting the American distinction between strategic and other areas, Russia argued that if the Security Council is to be responsible for maintaining world peace and security, this body and not "the states directly concerned", according to the U.S. plan, should define the strategic areas and determine trusteeship responsibilities for them. This arrangement is opposed by the U.S. and other powers.

The British, on their side, disliked the distinction between strategic and other territories. They argued that the resources and manpower in *any* dependent territory should be made available for military use.

As a compromise, the special status of strategic areas was maintained, but a concession was made to the British by inclusion of a new provision that trust territories should be called upon to play their part "in the maintenance of international peace and security", and volunteer forces and facilities may be organized for "local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the territory."

Self-Government or Independence?

The United States at first stated that the trusteeship system should provide for "progressive development toward self-government." The Soviet proposal advocated the goal of "self-government and self-determination with the active participation of the peoples of these territories with the aim of expediting the achievement by them of full national independence."

On the other hand, the British suggested modification of the American statement by adding a qualifying phrase, "as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory." China joined the Soviet Union in urging the inclusion of "independence" in both the introductory statement of general policy relating to all colonies and the section relating to trusteeship objectives.

When the issue of adding "independence" to the statement of objectives was put to a vote, China, Russia, and Iraq voted for this step, while the U.S., Britain, Netherlands, France, and South Africa opposed it. Mr. Stettinius explained that the U.S. interpreted self-government to include "the attainment of independence if the people of the trusteeship areas so desire and are prepared and able to assume the responsibility of independence."

Compromise on Independence

However, in response to public pressure, a temporary compromise was reached by leaving "independence" out of the statement of general policy but phrasing the trusteeship objective to read: "self-government or independence, as may be appropriate, etc."

This left unanswered the question as to who determines what form of self-government is appropriate for a given territory. Apparently in an effort to clarify this point, the Soviet Union subsequently introduced a new proposal that ultimate independence or self-government of dependent peoples would be achieved "in accordance with the right of self-determination."

Britain strongly opposed any reference to self-determination, arguing that it would cause trouble in some areas and would be impossible to apply in others.

The tentative formulation arrived at still refers only to self-government in the general policy statement, while the trusteeship objective reads: "progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the trusteeship arrangement."

The Trusteeship Council

In response to Soviet request, the original proposal for personnel of the Trusteeship Council was revised so as to provide for the automatic inclusion of representatives of all five of the major powers regardless of whether or not they administer trust territories. The British suggestion of eliminating the Trusteeship Council altogether and placing the general supervision of trust territories under the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly was abandoned.

The Right of Investigation

The U.S. plan gave the Trusteeship Council authority "to institute investigations" (in non-strategic areas). The British objected to the word "investigation" and argued further that *visits* should only be made at the request of the governing power. The revised formulation reads "to make periodic visits to the respective territories at times agreed upon with the administering state."

The Right of Petition

Britain also opposed granting the Trusteeship Council the "right to accept petitions" as proposed by the United States. Again a compromise was worked out: "To accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering state." Opinions differ as to the meaning of this phrase and it is seriously questioned by some whether it can be interpreted to mean the right of direct oral petition by colonial peoples to the international body.

Other Issues

China has asked that mandated peoples have the right of civil liberty and representation in local legislative assemblies, and that the Security Council or Assembly be called upon to act in cases where there is violation of trusteeship agreements.

The Soviet Union desires to eliminate a clause which provides that there shall be no alteration of "the right of any state or any peoples in any territory, or the terms of any mandate" except as may be agreed upon "in individual trusteeship arrangements." The Soviet Union charges that this represents "freezing" the dependent peoples, especially in the present mandates, in *status quo*.

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA WANT?

by Mrs. Paul Robeson

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Correction

The picture on the first page of our last issue should have been captioned: Mr. Blatta E. T. Medhen, Ethiopian Minister to the United States. Mr. Medhen addressed the United Nations Conference plenary session on behalf of his country's chief delegate, Mr. Bitwodded M. Endalkatau.

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NIGERIAN LEADER, RELEASED, RECEIVES TREMENDOUS OVATION

"The biggest reception ever accorded a leader in this country," says a Nigerian newspaper, was given Mr. M. A. Imoudu, President of the Railway Workers' Union of Nigeria, on June 2 upon the occasion of his triumphal return to Lagos, Nigeria's capital, following two and a half years of enforced exile.

The revered West African labor leader, prior to his arrest, contributed largely toward laying the foundation of Nigeria's present flourishing trade union movement. He was arrested, as other African leaders have been, under the Defense Regulations as threatening the security of the colony.

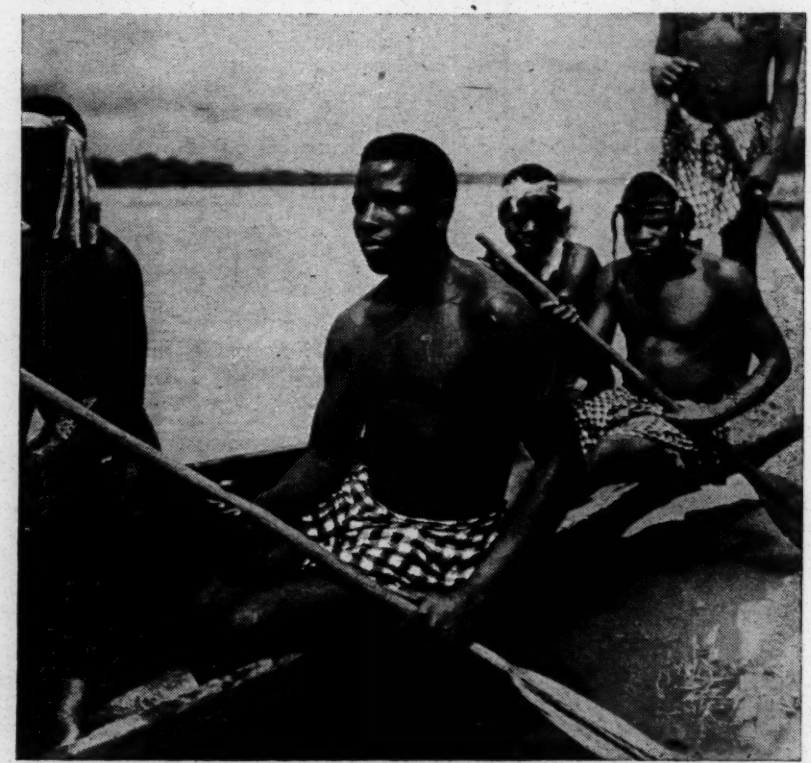
The train on which Imoudu travelled to Lagos was decorated with flags and bunting, and at stations all along the way, men, women and children formed guards of honor to cheer him.

The Question of Strategic Bases

The major powers' first concrete test of policy with regard to the administration of colonial territory which comes under the category of "strategic areas," as defined in the United Nations Charter, has developed in the case of Tangier, Morocco. Tangier is on the African side of the gateway to the Mediterranean, opposite Gibraltar. It falls within the slice of Morocco under Spanish control; France rules the rest of Morocco.

Who will take over Tangier? That question is the subject of current American-Anglo-French discussion. Probably an enlarged international administration will be the answer, replacing the pre-1940 Anglo-French-Spanish control. In such a new set-up Spain would be left out and the U.S.A. and possibly other powers would be added.

Tangier is about 1000 miles nearer the United States than the Caroline, Marshall and other islands far across the Pacific which it is now widely asserted this country should take over unilaterally from Japan. If international administration is appropriate for Tangier, why not also for those Eastern Pacific islands?



Boatmen of Ubangi-Chari, French Equatorial Africa

CRISIS LOOMS IN NIGERIA AS TRADE UNIONS DEMAND GOVERNMENT ACT ON WAGES

Unless the government grants their requests for wage increases and elimination of discriminatory wage schedules before June 21, 1945, "the workers of Nigeria shall proceed to seek their own remedy with due regard to law and order on the one hand and starvation on the other hand."

This was the ultimatum, warning the government of a general strike, in a resolution adopted May 19 in Lagos, Nigeria, at a crowded mass meeting of rank and file workers belonging to the African Civil Servants and Technical Workers' Union, comprising 17 government, railway, and other trade union bodies.

The workers, who have previously petitioned Governor Sir Arthur Richards without effect, called attention to the 75% increase in living costs as compared with the "starvation rates" of Cost of Living Allowances awarded in 1942. They condemned "the callous attitude of government to the suffering of the masses of African workers."

Their demands included a minimum daily wage of 2s.6d. (50¢) per day, 50% increases in Cost of Living Allowances, and abolition of the discriminatory wage schedules favoring European employees and some few Africans in so-called "European" posts.

To get the total picture one must add to these economic grievances the complaints of discharged soldiers against the inadequate rehabilitation program (totally disabled veterans, for example, receive a pittance of $6.00 a month), and the widespread dissatisfaction with the proposed new constitution and several new ordinances affecting the Africans' economic rights and the status of tribal chiefs.

Meanwhile, from London come reports that plans are being discussed there for sending some sort of "army of occupation" to West Africa in anticipation of possible riots and strikes. We hope the reports are unfounded. Surely neither Britain nor the rest of the world wants a repetition of the tragic mistakes in India.

DR. XUMA SENDS STATEMENT ON S. AFRICAN NATIVE POLICY

The Council has just received the following statement from Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, summarizing the oppressive conditions of African life in the South African Dominion.

We have repeatedly called attention to several of these conditions, especially to the Pass Laws. But in the full catalogue of all the methods and instruments of oppression here presented by Dr. Xuma, we have the most sweeping and damning indictment of the South African government's "native policy."

The Burden of the Native African in South Africa

The South African Native Policy retards the progress of the Africans, reduces them to abject poverty, ill health and ignorance. They suffer great statutory disabilities, politically, economically, industrially and educationally.

POLITICALLY. They have no right of franchise to elect members of the various legislative bodies—Parliamentary, Provincial and municipal—consequently they have no way of influencing the Government policy whatsoever or to protect their own interests in the State. Having no vote they have no voice in Government affairs.

ECONOMICALLY. They have no inherent right to own, purchase, lease, let, or rent land without the consent of the Government. For them land ownership and occupation is limited, restricted and discouraged.

They are compelled to live in "Native Reserves" and Native locations where they pay rent to the Government and municipalities in perpetuity, subject to removal as individuals or groups at the pleasure of the Government "in interest of good government."

INDUSTRIALLY. They are excluded from skilled trades and occupations and they are doomed to low starvation wages. Their trade unions are not recognized and registered by the Government, hence breach of contract and a strike for them are criminal offenses with heavy fines and imprisonment. Thus they have no legal collective bargaining powers.

By the so-called "Native Pass Laws" they have no freedom of movement from place to place in search of higher wages or better working conditions without permission of a Native Commissioner or other authorized Government official.

CRIME. Of all Africans convicted annually, less than 5% are convicted for serious crimes. 95% of them are convicted for statutory offenses, not crimes, which are framed for Africans only under the Liquor Act, Pass Laws, Native Taxation, Urban Areas' Act, and a host of other such legislation.

EDUCATIONALLY. Africans are well over 90% illiterate. The State has neither recognized the claim of every normal African child to be educated nor has it assumed full responsibility for the financial burden. Generally speaking, they subsidize educational facilities provided by the various missionary denominations who have so far assumed this responsibility, to their glory and the everlasting gratitude of the Africans.

As a result only less than 40% of the African children of school-going age can be accommodated for the most elementary schooling. The finances of Native education at present come largely from direct taxation of the African himself—poorest of the poor in South Africa.

In 1938 the Government spent £24.8.2 ($97.64) for the education of a European child of school-going age and only £2.2.1 ($8.42) for each African child of the 40% attending school during the same year. Today proportions are still the same.

SUPPRESSION OF AFRICAN OPINION. Before he left for San Francisco we urged our Prime Minister, General Smuts, to remove the ban on meetings of more than ten Africans except for religious purposes, and also to stop the indiscriminate arrests of innocent Africans by the thousands in the Witwatersrand [Johannesburg area] under the pretext of looking for wanted criminals. He told us the matter was receiving consideration but no relief has come.

About March 12, 1945, in Parliament, General Smuts declared that South Africa is determined to maintain European white supremacy. We presume that these are some of the means with which the Government intends to maintain that supremacy.

With this undemocratic, unChristian, and oppressive Native policy in South Africa, we wonder how and on what General Smuts can successfully create a new world order except in theory in San Francisco, since charity must begin at home.

To the African and for the African in South Africa, with the prevailing conditions and the tightening of restrictions against him now going on in Parliament, and although he has contributed to victory with his life and blood and limited means, the peace seems lost.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN NIGERIA AND U.S.A.?

"Is there freedom of trade between the business circles of Nigeria and their counterparts in the United States?

"We know that certain big firms are selling American goods. We know that in order to protect the sterling it had become necessary to impose certain restrictions. But we are submitting that if the big firms are able to have access to the wide expanse of the American export trade, then the issue of currency stabilization need not debar smaller firms from doing business with Americans.

"There were instances in the past when it was found impossible to import goods into this country by African business houses. Those were in the early days of the war, and we wonder what is the situation today—have we free trade with Uncle Sam? If not, why not?"

—from the *West African Pilot*, April 17, 1945.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT HEARS GRIEVANCES OF AFRICAN CHIEFS

A council of 273 African Chiefs, district and county commissioners and local county officials of Liberia held a two-weeks conference in May at which various problems of local administration were thoroughly aired in the presence of President Tubman.

Among complaints voiced by the Chiefs was the requirement of labor for public works during farming season and the imposition of heavy fines for failure to supply the required number of laborers. The President ordered suspension of all public works during the farming season except in cases of extreme emergency. Laborers engaged in public works, he further ordered, should be paid and furnished with tools.

One commissioner was fined for ordering women to labor on public works. Such employment for women was prohibited.

The abuse of laborers by members of the Frontier Force on military patrol was another matter rectified by the President.

There should be no more taxation or assessment for the entertainment of government officials, Mr. Tubman told the Chiefs.

At the conclusion of the conference, it is reported, the Chiefs expressed their deep satisfaction with the decisions made by the President, and their feeling that a new day had dawned in Liberia.

PROPOSALS ON HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Youth in Nigeria, Gold Coast or Sierra Leone who desire a sound university education or professional training must leave home and go to England or America to get it. Achimota College and other higher institutions in these colonies provide a valuable service to many students, but their curriculum and facilities are limited. Those who can afford to do so—very few, obviously—go abroad, mainly to London, to complete their studies.

To find a remedy for this situation and to meet the people's demand for more and better higher education in the colonies, a commission was appointed by the British Colonial Secretary about two years ago to study the problem. The Elliot Commission on Higher Education in West Africa, which included three Africans among its members, made an extensive survey in the colonies and gathered voluminous testimony from interested organizations and individuals. Its report was completed and submitted in May.

While the full contents of the report are not yet known, the principal feature is the recommendation for the establishment of two university colleges, one in Nigeria and the other on the Gold Coast, and for Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone to be developed as the third. The three institutions would comprise a unified university system with the Nigerian College offering the broadest curriculum.

Engineering, agriculture, medicine, veterinary science, and arts would be taught. The omission of instruction in law, commerce, and mining—for reasons yet undisclosed—is certain to evoke sharp criticism from the West Africans.

By way of comparison it should be noted that India's expanded post-war educational program calls for sending a total of 1500 Indian students, 500 a year, to the United States during this year, 1946, and 1947, to study in American colleges and universities and to gain firsthand experience in American business and manufacturing concerns. The Indian government will pay for the transportation, maintenance and tuition fees of the men to be sent, the amount to be about $2,000 a year for each student. The students will remain here either two or three years.

And just for the sake of the record, it should be added that a similar plan for British West Africans was advanced two years ago by members of the West African Press Delegation to Great Britain. In its memorandum to the Colonial Secretary entitled "The Atlantic Charter and British West Africa" the delegation proposed that four hundred scholarships be awarded annually for five years to nationals of the four West African dependencies for study in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

REPRESSIVE ACTION IN UGANDA TO "MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER"

The full story of the labor disturbances in Uganda last January in which 9 persons were killed and scores injured and jailed (see April issue of *New Africa*) has to date been kept from the public.

Information reaching the Council from private sources reveals that the protest demonstrations had not only an economic basis, but included the demand for the ousting of certain Chiefs who connived with the British authorities in enforcing oppressive labor and taxation measures.

Several of the Uganda people's leaders, including Musozi, a prominent youth leader, Prince Sunna, and trade union officials, have been exiled or jailed. The King of Uganda's own Prime Minister, Chief Samwiri Wamala, was also ordered banished by the Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, on charges of being a "labor agitator" and supporting the general strike.

Editorial

IN VARIOUS PARTS of the British colonial empire the native peoples within earshot of a radio loudspeaker still hear the daily reminder, "We fight for World Freedom." A clear and forthright slogan which anyone can understand. It is not difficult to guess their reaction to the carefully qualified and circumlocutory language of the limited Trusteeship provisions of the World Charter.

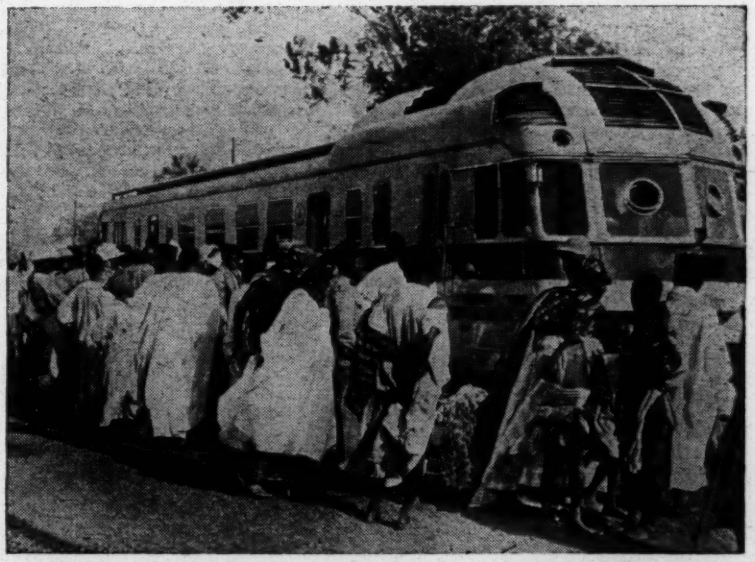
In last issue's editorial we pointed out that American authorities were themselves to a large degree responsible for these weak sections in an otherwise praiseworthy Charter. It was explained that our State Department had been compelled, at the behest of Navy officials, to discard a much more liberal and comprehensive trusteeship plan and adopt a revised formula which would permit independent U. S. control of Pacific islands taken from Japan.

FURTHER INFORMATION secured from a responsible source confirms and supplements this. Following the Yalta Conference, we are informed, the British Foreign Office, overriding the Colonial Office (Col. Oliver Stanley, the British Colonial Secretary, was busy at the time making speeches defending Britain's imperial regime), decided to agree to over-all consideration of the colonial question. Well in advance of the San Francisco Conference, the British Foreign Office drew up its proposals to be exchanged with those of the U. S. State Department.

The British proposals were transmitted, as is customary, through the British Ambassador in this country, Lord Halifax. At that time, however, the American proposals were not ready, the Navy and State officials being involved in trying to iron out their differences. And the Ambassador consequently withheld delivery of the British proposals. In view of the difficulties which the American officials were having, among themselves, it appeared that the colonial question would not get on the San Francisco agenda. Churchill so informed Parliament. But a compromise formula was finally worked out by our State Department just as the United Nations conference opened. And this new and much restricted formula, instead of what had been originally drafted by American and British officials, was the basis of the Conference discussion and decisions on trusteeship.

THE PURPOSE of reviewing this amazing history, which we have every reason to believe is accurate although we lack corroborative evidence of some of the details, is to emphasize once again America's important relation to what is or is not done by the United Nations toward enabling colonial peoples to achieve freedom and progress.

The hope and faith which the people of Africa and Asia had in America when Roosevelt was alive is now at low ebb. To regain its position of leadership in the cause of world-wide democracy our government must not only ratify the Charter without delay, but must seek speedily to give it maximum effect—not for the sake of selfish national interests, but in the interest of the common security of peoples of every color and in every land.



At Dakar, French West Africa: New Streamlined Railroad Cars—But No Shoes!
(Pictures from French Information Service)

News Notes

BURMA—Two Africans of the Nandi tribe of Kenya have received the Military Medal for acts of gallantry in combat against the Japanese. There are over 100,000 East and West Africans serving in the Southeast Asia area. The single African in combat service holding the rank of Captain, Seth Anthony, from the Gold Coast, has been promised an important political administrative post in the colony upon his return from service. Captain Anthony has risen from the ranks by dint of outstanding performances in action in East Africa, Abyssinia and Burma.

★

LONDON—On V-E Day African students here sent messages of good-will to the Soviet Union in appreciation of the great achievements of the Red Army. A cablegram, sent to Marshal Stalin by Mr. Bankole Awoonor Renner, Gold Coast student, read: "In this supreme hour of great victory over fascism, the oppressed peoples of West Africa congratulate our gallant comrades of the Red Army. Long live our beloved Mother Soviet!"

★

LAGOS, NIGERIA—With the capture of Berlin Nigerians are wondering about the possibility of having returned to them many pieces of bronze and terra cotta sculpture which disappeared mysteriously from Ife in Nigeria and found their way to the Berlin Museum in Germany. These valuable examples of ancient African art disappeared over the years down to 1938 following visits of German tourists and archaeologists. There is no evidence that the art pieces were sold.

★

MONROVIA, LIBERIA—Dr. Frederick A. Price, a Canadian Negro who has lived in Liberia over 40 years, has been commissioned as Liberian Consul General for New York succeeding Walter F. Walker, who has now become a member of the Cabinet as Secretary of Public Works and Utilities.

★

DESSIE, ETHIOPIA—The manager of the branch Bank of Ethiopia, 300 miles from Addis Ababa, is Mr. Kedrick W. Brown, formerly of Liberia. The Governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia is also a Liberian, Mr. George A. Blowers, former manager of the Bank of Monrovia.

★

PARIS—General Charles DeGaulle has made the posthumous award of the Croix de la Liberation to a Nigerian Sergeant, Adeyemi Adewele, who worked for the French underground movement in West Africa when the axis powers were trying to establish bases along the West African coast. After several daring exploits Sergeant Adewele was caught by axis agents and executed at Dakar.

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AFRICAN MINERAL RESOURCES—WEALTH FOR THE FEW, OR BENEFITS FOR THE MANY?

Mining of gold, copper, diamonds, and tin ore represents the most profitable form of European investment in Africa and also the most obvious method of despoiling that continent of its raw materials. From the labor of underpaid African workers digging up African wealth are European fortunes made.

According to the Solicitor-General of Nigeria the value of minerals taken out of that territory in the period 1914-43 amounted to nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. Last year the balance sheet of Rand Mines, Ltd., comprising twelve gold mining companies in the area of Johannesburg, South Africa, showed:

working revenue	$107,084,400
working costs	$ 79,058,792
working profits	$ 28,025,608
distributed in dividends	$ 11,955,400

These figures are for only twelve companies. The total gold output in South Africa for *one month* is now valued at as much as $34,587,300.

Not long ago, the British Secretary of State for Colonies made the astounding declaration that "no colony makes any contribution to the British Treasury. No British taxpayer finds his burden relieved to the extent of a single cent by the efforts of a colonial population."

Aside from the sizable direct contributions from the colonies to Britain's war fund, there is the year-in and year-out revenue from European-financed enterprises in the colonies. Not only does the British government get taxes from the profits received by British shareholders, but where mining and other companies engaged in the colonies are registered in London, their taxes go to the British Exchequer.

Recently it was acknowledged in the British House of Lords that there was widespread criticism of the fact that the present system of taxing the mining companies insured too much benefit to the United Kingdom and too little to the local colonial governments.

Nothing concrete has yet been done to remedy the situation. On the contrary, Rhodesia, for example, recently lifted the wartime gold premium tax and other special surcharges which had been placed upon the gold mining industry. This means that this revenue which contributed to the bolstering of the colony's budget, thus indirectly benefiting the Africans, will now go to swell the profits of mining interests and investors.

In Nigeria the people are up-in-arms against a proposed minerals ordinance (see April issue of *New Africa*) which would legalize complete British control over the mineral wealth. The National Council of Nigeria, a united front people's movement, is planning to send a delegation to London to protest against enactment of the ordinance.

Of course, the real core of this whole question is *how and when Africans are to assume control of their own economy.* Progressive steps toward this goal must go hand in hand with the achievement of political independence.

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S. RHODESIA COMMISSION EVADES ISSUE OF AFRICAN RIGHTS

A commission appointed by the Governor in April, 1944, to inquire into the problems of African trade and production in Southern Rhodesia issued its lengthy report in June.

The following passage from the report indicates its general tone: "There is no short cut to native prosperity. Whether its achievement be early or late will in the end depend on the natives themselves. We can only give them the tools; they must do the job. An unsatisfactory feature of much of their evidence was a regrettable failure to submit any concrete proposals for a contribution of their own to their development.

"They frequently made charges of unfair treatment and seemed to regard the commission as a repository for every conceivable form of complaint and the Government as an inexhaustible source of bounties."

The report blames bad conditions among the Africans upon their "indiscipline and irresponsibility," resulting from "the failure of native leadership." As a remedy certain reforms are proposed in order to increase the authority and restore the prestige of the chiefs.

Why not put the blame upon the white colonial officialdom, the *real* rulers of Rhodesia's 1,500,000 black people? Obviously it is impossible for the chiefs to retain their traditional authority and prestige when they are the mere puppets of the European over-lords.

The Bantu Congress of Southern Rhodesia last September forwarded a resolution to the Governor and the King of England requesting abolition of the color bar in industrial and government employment; establishment of an African minimum wage of $4. (!) per month; the right of Africans to buy and own land and build their own houses; the same rights for African farmers as for Europeans; provision of free education for African children, etc.

No commission investigation was necessary to discover that development of African trade and production in S. Rhodesia was dependent upon the granting of the above demands.

ICKES FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM; EASTLAND SLANDERS AFRICANS; WHERE WILL BYRNES STAND?

Examine a man's stand on Negro rights in this country and you can tell pretty well how he stands on the question of freedom for colonial peoples. This truth was forcefully illustrated in two recent sharply contrasted expressions by American officials.

One was the statement of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, long a foe of racial discrimination, calling on the American delegation at San Francisco to support the clear principle of independence for all colonial peoples.

The other was the fascist-like tirade delivered by Senator Eastland on June 29 in Congress against American Negro troops, against Liberians and Senegalese troops, and against a variety of individual American champions of democracy, including Sidney Hillman, Paul Robeson and others. Senator Eastland, colleague of Bilbo and Rankin from Mississippi, delivered this tirade in the course of the poll-taxers' filibuster against the F.E.P.C. appropriation in the Senate.

Will the American government in its domestic and foreign policies choose the progressive and democratic path pointed out by an Ickes, or the reactionary course indicated by an Eastland? At no time in the country's history has the decision been so all-important as today.

These considerations prompted Paul Robeson, as Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, to send the following letter to President Truman on the appointment of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State:

"In view of the strategic and powerful role occupied by this government in determining the course of world affairs, this organization is deeply concerned over the appointment of Mr. James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State.

"Our government will have responsibility for policy affecting hundreds of millions of darker peoples. Mr. Byrnes will be the chief government official charged with that responsibility.

"In view of Mr. Byrnes' long record of opposition to the rights of American Negroes we have grave fear that he will take these policies into his new office. It is with regret that we are forced to express our concern.

"It is our conviction that now, of all times, especially in the light of the San Francisco Conference, our State Department must adhere to the highest principles of democracy regardless of race, creed or color."

Mr. Byrnes has now entered his new office. Liberal Americans anxiously wait to see what he will do in and with the State Department. The Council will be glad to say that its fear was premature—and it earnestly hopes it may have the opportunity to do so—when events prove that our State Department is firmly committed to the realization of the democratic objectives in which the majority of Americans believe.

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BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT'S ACTION ON COLONIES AWAITED

The sweeping election victory of the British Labor Party was enthusiastically hailed in every section of Britain's colonial empire. That enthusiasm, however, has probably been chilled somewhat by the lack of evidence thus far of any perceptible differences between the post-election utterances of Major Attlee and Mr. Bevin and speeches by their predecessors in office. The indecent haste and anxiety to re-establish British authority in Hong Kong and other possessions liberated from Japan is exactly what might have been expected of a Churchill government.

The British Labor Party, nevertheless, has placed on public record its intention of bringing about basic changes—but short of independence—in the British colonies. (See *New Africa,* September, 1943, for review of Labor Party's detailed statement of proposed policy in the African and Pacific colonies.) It remains to be seen what the younger and more progressive Laborites and the masses of British people who voted for the Labor candidates will do about seeing that a new colonial program is implemented.

The new British Colonial Secretary replacing Colonel Oliver Stanley is Mr. George Henry Hall. A former miner, he is now 63. He served as Under Secretary for the Colonies from May, 1940 until early in 1942. From 1943 until the coalition government ended, he was Anthony Eden's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The new Under Secretary for Colonies is Mr. A. Creech Jones, Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and a prominent figure in other British organizations concerned with colonial affairs. He is well-known to West Africans, whom he has visited. In a recent speech Mr. Creech Jones stated that the Labor Party was "opposed to segregation policies, color bars and racial political superiority."

The Labor Party is on record in support of the policy of international supervision of *all* colonial territories, as advocated by this Council.

Nigerian Strike Spotlights Exploitation of Labor in Colonies

Are colonial workers expected to starve passively when their wages remain fixed at the miserably low level prevailing in the colonies while living costs go up and up? That was the basic issue in the strike which swept Nigeria beginning on June 21, developing into one of the longest and most widespread strikes of organized African workers yet to occur.

According to official British sources, the strike ended on August 5 after six weeks duration. But a cable dated August 20 from Lagos stated that the strike was still "unsettled" on that date.

The same issue of inadequate wages for colonial workers was at the root of the disturbances in Uganda last January when eight Africans were shot down by the police. In Tanganyika, the cost of living estimate for an unmarried African urban worker is $10.00 per month, while the average unskilled wage is $6.00 to $7.00 per month, including the value of rations. The same disparity exists in the other African colonies.

As reported in our last issue, the members of the African Civil Servants and Technical Workers Union in Nigeria, which went on strike, asked for a minimum wage of 50c a day and 50% increase in the Cost of Living Allowance. The average wage of the Nigerian unskilled laborer is from 16c to 30c per day.

The government's reason for rejecting these demands was the contention that increased wages would bring on inflation and thus aggravate rather than remedy the present bad economic situation in the colony. Does this mean that the government cannot or will not act to regulate prices (which would entail cutting the profits of British merchants) with the same firmness with which it has kept the Africans' wage schedule frozen? There have been some measures of price and supply control introduced, but these have been characterized as wholly inadequate, working more hardship than benefit upon the population in some cases.

The wide range of the strike may be judged from the fact that the ACSTW Union embraces various categories of railway and public works employees and telegraph, electrical, marine, press, sawmill and medical workers.

During the first days of the strike there was an almost complete stoppage of transportation, communication and other public services. It appears that the absence of violence during the strike must be credited to the discipline of the workers. On its side, the government reinvoked special wartime emergency regulations and suppressed publication of two of the leading African newspapers, the *Comet* and the *West African Pilot,* edited by Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. This ban has been lifted.

Both in New York and in London, Africans and other supporters of African freedom quickly responded to appeals from Nigeria for help and sent messages to Governor Arthur Richards of Nigeria and the Colonial Office in London demanding just settlement of the strike and protection of the civil liberties of Africans supporting the strike. An emergency committee to promote such aid was formed by representatives of several organizations in New York, with Dr. Max Yergan as temporary chairman and Charles G. Grannison as temporary secretary.

West African Delegation in London

A delegation of African business leaders, representing more than 300,000 cocoa farmers of Nigeria and Gold Coast, British West Africa, arrived in London late in August. Their object is to negotiate a just and satisfactory method of marketing the cocoa produced in the West African colonies.

Mr. G. Ashie Nikoi, Executive Secretary of the Gold Coast branch of the Farmers Committee of West Africa, heads the delegation and also included among the members is Mr. W. J. Kwesi Mould of the Gold Coast and a member of the Executive Council, who was a visitor in the United States last year and participated in the Conference of the Council on African Affairs, and addressed the National Negro Business League.

A SIX-POINT PROGRAM FOR AFRICA AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT

The question of colonies and colonial peoples is a general ***international*** *problem It can be dealt with effectively only through concerted* ***international*** *effort and action. It is of most vital importance that this question receive full and effective consideration* ***now*** *by those responsible for deciding the peace terms and future policy of the United Nations. There can be no real prospect of lasting peace or world-wide economic security unless this is done.*

The Council of Foreign Ministers created at the Potsdam Conference is now meeting in London and will decide, among other things, what will be done with Italy's African colonies. Subcommittees of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization, whose charter has already been ratified by the major powers, have also started their work in London. The sub-committees on the Economic and Social Council and on the Trusteeship Council (the latter charged with considering what should be done with the League mandates system) will have important decisions to make respecting the relation of the United Nations Organization to colonies and colonial peoples.

Thus the time is at hand for the maximum expression of public opinion directed toward insuring that the peace settlement is truly designed to preserve the peace of the world—that it establishes the proper international basis for promoting the welfare and independence of all colonial peoples.

With respect to Africa, the Council on African Affairs regards the following problems as of immediate and primary importance for the building of a secure and lasting peace. ***Our State Department and our representatives in the United Nations Organization should be urged to support this six-point program:***

I. Italy's African Colonies

Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland cover a territory of nearly 900,000 square miles, with a native population of over 2,500,000. The two last-named territories, along with British and French Somaliland, were taken from Ethiopia, leaving that nation completely landlocked. Eritrea at least should be restored to Ethiopia providing her with an outlet to the Red Sea, an essential condition for her economic prosperity.

No European power nor the United States should receive exclusive control, delegated or otherwise, over any part of Italy's African colonies. Short of granting independence to the native inhabitants, the only feasible and valid course of action is the establishment of an international commission representing the United Nations as a whole or the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and possibly France, to administer these territories until they attain independence.

II. The African Mandated Territories

Following the first World War, Germany's African colonies were assigned by the League of Nations to Britain, France and Belgium. Britain received the largest share: Tanganyika, Togoland, and the Cameroons, an area of nearly 400,000 square miles with a population of over 6,500,000. France shared part of the Cameroons and Togoland, 186,000 square miles, with 3,500,000 population. Belgium got Ruanda-Urundi, 21,000 square miles, with 3,800,000 inhabitants. And the South African Dominion received Southwest Africa, a large area of over 300,000 square miles, but with only a small population.

These territories were assigned in "trust" on behalf of the League. The mandatory powers received no rights of permanent possession over the territories held in trust.

Various British officials, however, have recently spoken of the desirability of scrapping the mandate system and incorporating the trust territories as integral parts of the British colonial empire. At the San Francisco Conference the Union of South Africa explicitly declared its intention of annexing Southwest Africa. This further consolidation of colonial imperialism must be prevented. The annexation of mandated territories would mean the wiping out of even the limited progress toward international responsibility for colonies accomplished under the mandates system.

It is imperative that all mandated territories in Africa be brought as quickly as possible under the authority of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

III. Spanish and Portugese African Colonies

There is no more justification for permitting the fascist regimes of Spain and Portugal to administer colonies than there is for allowing Germany or Japan to hold colonies. There is unanimous testimony to the fact that colonial administration in the Spanish and Portugese territories in Africa is tyrannical and abominable: labor and social conditions in these colonies are among the worst to be found in Africa.

It is therefore necessary and expedient that the African colonies belonging to Spain and Portugal come under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

IV. Economic Rights for Africans

African economic progress is stifled by the alienation of the Africans' land by Europeans and the exploitation of African labor and resources by foreign interests for their own profit. It must be the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organization to correct these evils. As proposed by the British Labor Party, the mining enterprises engaged in extracting the mineral wealth of Africa and shipping it abroad should be brought under state ownership and control. Monopolies in other fields should be curbed.

The color bar in industry must be abolished and the same wage standards, working conditions, employment opportunities, and trade union rights must be afforded Africans as are enjoyed by labor in democratic countries. The African's control over his own economy must be fostered by the further development of cooperative agricultural and industrial enterprise and by affording him proper participation in all economic planning and administration.

V. Democratic Political Rights for Africans

If the United Nations Organization is in earnest in proposing the colonial peoples' "progressive development toward self-government or independence" it must see that concrete steps are taken—by international direction if necessary—to accomplish the rapid expansion of the suffrage rights of Africans and the extension of democratic representation in colonial legislative bodies.

Constitutional reforms and "indirect rule" techniques which retain political power in the hands of the European minority only serve to add to the dissatisfaction and unrest of the masses in the colonies. The African demands a genuine voice in his own government.

It is necessary to face squarely the conditions prevailing in the areas of white settlement in Africa where the native inhabitants have been systematically and deliberately excluded from participation in the government. The abolition of "white supremacy" rule in Africa is as important for international peace as the abolition of the poll tax in the southern United States is for American security. Further, the United Nations should prevent the transfer or annexation of any colonial territory to or by any government, such as the Union of South Africa, which practices "white supremacy" rule.

VI. Self-Government and Independence for Africans

Colonial peoples can be convinced of the sincerity of promises of self-government and independence only if the promises are made concrete in terms of specific time schedules. African leaders in the British West African colonies have proposed such a concrete plan for progressive advancement to full self-government within a fifteen year period. The people in other African colonies are thinking along similar lines.

It should be the function of the Trusteeship Council, in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, to map definite three-year, or five-year, or ten-year plans for laying the economic, social, and political foundations of self-government in the various colonies.

The British program of regional colonial cooperation proposed at San Francisco and the similar proposal made earlier by General Smuts of South Africa both limit such cooperation to non-political affairs. What is thus proposed amounts to international cooperation for the perpetuation of colonial imperialism. Such a development can only be offset by the United Nations giving specific commitments to the colonial peoples of Africa as to how and when they can achieve self-government and independence.

Editorial

FOLLOWING the boundless expression of joy over the victorious end of the war against the fascist axis, there has come into the public mind a sober anxiety concerning the problems of peace with which, in all their hard and grim reality, the world is now face to face.

Some people say, "Oh, there's nothing to worry about. Let's just get back to normal and things will work out all right."

For the Negro worker in America "normal" existence means discrimination, menial jobs or no job at all. For the Negro worker in Africa's colonies "normal" existence means serfdom, ignorance, poverty and disease. There is a great deal to worry about if no better prescription than that can be found for the problems of peace.

"Normal" production will not make enough jobs available to go around. "Normal" consumption of goods leaves out of account one-half the human race living in economic slavery whose mere subsistence needs are not even satisfied. A handful of men have discovered how to harness atomic energy, but the great majority of mankind have not yet begun to enjoy the benefits of electrical energy—hardly even of steam power.

THE American Civil War was won on the battlefield and then lost, because the privileged and wealthy aristocracy stole from the masses of the people, Negro and white, what they had won. In this global conflict just ended, people of all colors and races stood together, worked, fought, and died in order to save themselves and the world from enslavement to fascist barbarism. To retain their victory all these peoples must remain united, extending and consolidating human freedom everywhere. *This*—not mighty armaments and far-flung military bases—is the only sure protection against the recurrence of fascist aggression.

Mankind's future depends today, above all, upon the United States. As the world's most powerful nation this country can, if it adheres to the principle of collective security, perform the same kind of magnificent service in winning the peace as it did in winning the war. There are some powerful and influential people, however, who favor the idea of America taking what she wants and dictating what the rest of the world may have.

Which policy do you favor? Don't tell us. *Tell your government.*

A school in French Equatorial Africa.

News Notes

ADDIS ABABA—A large cache of treasure from the Ethiopian Royal Palace, stolen during the Italian occupation, was returned in July to Emperor Haile Selassie by United States authorities. The treasure, consisting of silverware, royal robes, and other articles to the number of 350 items, was recovered in Northern Italy.

★

AKRON, OHIO—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has announced the establishment of a new rubber manufacturing plant at Uitenhage, Cape Colony, South Africa. The Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank and the Managing Director of the *Cape Times* are among the members of the Board of Directors of the new organization.

★

PARIS—Two stamps for each of thirteen French colonies have been issued bearing the portrait of Felix Eboué, late Governor of French Equatorial Africa, with the inscription "Premier Resistant de L'Empire." Madam Eboué, the wife of the late Governor, is now en route to Guadaloupe where she is standing for election to the French Assembly. We wish her success.

★

JOHANNESBURG—A native African, Ramonotwane, reputed to have been the oldest known human being living, died here on September 1st. He was credited with being 130 year old, although his age had been reckoned as high as 147. This African was a full-grown man when the Boers first reached the Transvaal, 110 years ago, and he lost two of his fingers fighting against them.

★

ST. RAPHAEL, FRANCE—Rioting between the French military and Senegalese troops released from German prison camps and awaiting transportation home occured on August 20 in this Riviera town. Five persons were killed and an undetermined number were wounded. The clash developed when one of four Senegal soldiers, accosted by a French patrol officer, was shot.

★

JOHANNESBURG—Following upon a successful victory demonstration on V-E Day when 10,000 people marched through the city, the three bodies which organized that demonstration have continued to work together in close cooperation. They are the African National Congress (Transvaal), the Council for Non-European Trade Unions, and the Communist Party.

★

LONDON—A minimum of 4,000 new recruits are to be drawn into the Colonial Services, the former Colonial Secretary told Parliament in June. Of these about one-third will be allocated to East Africa and a little over one-quarter to West Africa. The Secretary said he could not give even an approximate estimate as to how many of these would be African recruits.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST PASS LAWS CONTINUES IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Down with the Pass Laws!" "We want democracy to be extended to us too!"

These and other slogans arose from the throats of well over 2,000 persons, many of them discharged soldiers, parading through the streets of Capetown on June 9, in one of the greatest processions which that city has witnessed.

The marchers were demonstrating in protest against the Pass Laws, the African's badge of bondage in the South African dominion. Their line of march led directly by the House of Parliament. Although police heavily lined the streets no altercations arose.

The parade followed a mass demonstration at which various leaders including Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, M. Kotane and Miss Josie Palmer reported on the progress of the anti-Pass campaign.

Counsellor Selope Tema declared, "We have come to Capetown to present the petition which was intended for General Smuts. We want the world to know that there is no freedom and no peace for non-Europeans in South Africa."

Another speaker, Dr. Dadoo, stated: "We have come to have the Pass Laws repealed and to inform the government that Pass Laws mean starvation, misery, and cheap wages for the mass of the people. On the farms the people are nothing more and nothing less than slaves. They work for a pittance of £3 ($12.00) per month down in the mines. We warn the government that these conditions will not be tolerated."

MRS. ROBESON JOINS STAFF; RECEPTION HONORS NEW BOOK

Mrs. Paul Robeson, whose new book, "African Journey", was recently published by John Day & Co. and has received high praise from critics all over the country, joined the staff of the Council on African Affairs on September 1.

The publication date of "African Journey", August 9, was the occasion of a reception given in honor of the author by the Council at its headquarters. The guests included many friends of the author prominent in the literary world, and in civic, political and international affairs. Representatives of the Belgian and Soviet Consulates were among those present.

Mrs. Robeson brings to the Council a valuable experience gained through her long period of study under renowned anthropological scholars, her extended travel, her intense interest in Africa, and her numerous contacts and friendships here and abroad. At the San Francisco Conference Mrs. Robeson volunteered her assistance to Dr. Yergan in the promotion of the Council's program.

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A Soviet View of the Colonial Question

"The spirit of the haughty, racial colonizer approach towards the peoples of the backward and dependent countries still persists to a large extent. This spirit permeates a number of utterances on the colonial question. Often attempts are made to prepare world opinion for such a 'revision' of the colonial status of a number of countries as would change only external forms but not the substance of political and economic relations. This testifies to the influence wielded by the mighty forces that are interested in preserving their position in the colonial countries and in perpetuating the existing colonial system.

"There cannnot be any doubt that these forces will offer strenuous resistance to any positive steps that may be taken towards abolishing, or even alleviating, colonial oppression. At the same time it is evident that the system of colonial enslavement of hundreds of millions of people is an extremely dangerous obstacle in the path of social progress and a bulwark of reactionary tendencies all over the world. The removal of this barrier is an essential condition for the inclusion of vast countries, and the peoples inhabiting them, in the general channel of humanity's economic, political and cultural development."

--From the conclusion of "the Colonial Question at the Present Stage", by E. Zhukov in the Soviet publication, The War and the Working Class, *No. 6.*

Mrs. Lida C. Broner (left) a Council member, recently presented some books brought from South Africa to the Newark Public Library. Miss Ruby Kerley is shown accepting the books. Mrs. Pearl Nseko Bennett (right) of Johannesburg, South Africa, looks on.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The National Council of African Women held its annual conference at Wilberforce Institute in the Transvaal on July 2-5. Over fifty delegates were present, coming from the four provinces of the Union of South Africa.

Among the matters discussed were child welfare, provision of clothing for the poor, old age pensions, and the need for more schools, health clinics and mothercraft training centers for the non-European population.

Resolutions on these matters were adopted and forwarded to officials. The President of the Council in her address stressed the important role of women in influencing public opinion and comunity welfare.

The officers of the Council are: Miss M. Soga, President; Mrs. M. Sesedi, 1st Vice President; Mrs. F. Siyo, 2nd Vice President; Miss E. Hlahle, Secretary; and Mrs. M. G. Demas, Recording Secretary. Communications should be addressed to P.O. Wilberforce Institute, Transvaal, South Africa.

ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR FRENCH COLONIES

The French Minister of Colonies, Paul Giacobbi, has announced that elections will be held on October 21, 1945 in all French colonies and dependencies to elect representatives to the Constitutional Assembly.

The Assembly when it convenes in Paris will determine the form of representation that the overseas territories or colonies will have in the new French Parliament. This, according to French officials, is the first step toward realizing the federal union of the French empire initially projected at the Brazzaville Conference in February of last lear.

Only a small minority of the French colonials, those fulfilling the educational and other local suffrage qualifications, will participate in the election. Universal suffrage is regarded as impracticable at present in the colonies. Women, however, if qualified, can participate in the election and stand for office on the same basis as men.

No information is yet available as to the number of voters who may take part in the election in French Equatorial and West Africa, and it is not known whether the people of the mandated territories, the French Cameroons and Togoland, will have a voice in the election.

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SOUTH AFRICAN "JUSTICE" — SIX AFRICANS KILLED BY JOHANNESBURG POLICE

At Payneville, Springs, near Johannesburg in South Africa, police assaulted and opened fire upon a crowd of unarmed Africans, the majority of them women, who were picketing a municipal beer hall. Four men, a boy of twelve and a girl of thirteen, all Africans, were killed. This tragedy, news of which has just reached the Council, occurred on July 22nd.

Besides injuring several of the women pickets, the police arrested 87 of them along with 21 men on charges of public violence. An eyewitness declares that most South African newspapers printed untrue stories of what happened, based upon false statements made by the police. He maintains that there was absolute order in the picketing before the police came. He writes:

"There was no trouble at all then; everybody was peaceful. A few minutes later, a lorry full of police arrived. They got off the lorry and marched toward the entrance of the hall, armed with sticks and guns. As soon as they came to the pickets, they immediately resorted to force, beating up the women and using their firearms. I noticed that they came prepared to use force."

The grievance which the pickets were demonstrating against —the legal prohibition against the brewing of "Kaffir beer" in African homes—is typical of the government's repressive measures practiced against the Bantu population. The harsh methods used to enforce this law have aroused indignant protests from liberal white as well as colored people in South Africa. But efforts on the part of progressive organizations and some municipal councilmen to have the law repealed have thus far failed.

African homes are raided by the police without the slightest regard for elementary civil rights. During the first three months of 1945, 33,000 Africans were arrested *weekly* for violation of this law. Weekly fines collected on the same charge have amounted to $8,000.

And why is this odious law maintained? Because if the Africans were permitted to make their own beer (at a considerable saving to themselves), the huge profits of the beer halls and consequently the revenue of the municipalities would be sharply cut. Such is the opinion expressed by Senator Basner, consistent champion of African rights, who acted as counsel for the arrested persons.

This is South African "justice."

Protesting against another South African injustice, the pass system. In the Transvaal Province alone during two years, 1939-1941, there were 273,790 convictions of Africans for violating the pass laws. Scenes at a demonstration in Cape Town this past June. Leading the procession (l. to r.) are Mr. R. G. Baloyi, Mr. R. V. Selope Tema, member of the Native Representatives Council, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, militant Indian leader, and Mr. Moses Kotane, General Secretary of the S. A. Communist Party.

INTERPRETING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DISCUSSION ON ITALIAN COLONIES

To evaluate properly the confused and frequently distorted reports of what was said on the question of the Italian African colonies at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers, it is necessary to begin by reviewing what happened at the Berlin meeting of Stalin, Truman and Attlee. There, a Soviet proposal for international trusteeship over Libya with the Soviet Union as one of the trustees was advanced.

This met with a cool reception, particularly from the British, who disliked the idea of the Soviet Union's participation in administration of any Mediterranean area along the line of communication to the British Eastern Empire. Certain members of the American State Department, notably James C. Dunn, were reported as likewise objecting to what they described as the "extension of the Soviet Union's sphere of influence."

Just before the London Conference opened, U.S. newspapers stated that the American government would propose that the Italians retain their African colonies under trusteeship supervision. The British, on their side, had worked out a formula for Libya whereby the eastern section, Tripolitania, would be left to the Italians while the western section, Cyrenaica, would come under British control. Both original United States and British drafts thus left the Soviet Union completely out of the picture.

For a reason yet unexplained, the United States plan was altered and the proposal made by Secretary of State Byrnes to the Foreign Ministers' Council was that the three colonies be taken away from Italy and placed under an international trusteeship.

Mr. Molotov's Statement

The Soviet Union's position on this question was explained by Mr. Molotov at a press conference on September 18th. He pointed out that his government together with other governments had, at San Francisco, "expressed their opinion in favor of applying the principle of collective trusteeship to the colonies of several States as well as individual trusteeships . . .

"As to collective trusteeships—so far there have been no instances of the application of this principle, although as a principle it is correct and it should be applied as decided at San Francisco.

"Now we have before us the question of how to deal with Italian colonies—whether they shall be administered by collective or individual trusteeships.

"I think it wise for me to say that inasmuch as the question of collective trusteeship is concerned we should be careful in its application as this principle has not yet been tried. That is why I think the principle of individual trusteeship for Italian colonies should not be ignored.

"Those who think that the principle of collective trusteeship is very good and those who are sure of its success in advance might point out to us certain other territories to which it would be applied—not necessarily Italian—and that would make us bolder in trying out such a method."

Only for Italian Colonies?

It appears obvious that Mr. Molotov was suggesting that if the plan of collective trusteeship is worthy of application to the Italian colonies, it should likewise be applied to other colonies.

He was, in effect, asking the other powers at the London Conference whether they believed in the collective form of trusteeship control only when it applied to the colonies of someone else—Italy, for example.

Secretary Byrnes Reports on the London Meeting—

"There was general agreement that the Italian colonies should come under the trusteeship provisions of the United Nations Charter. Various views were expressed as to the preferred form of trusteeship for the colonies.

"The American delegation was particularly gratified that the directive given to the deputies, while not restricting their studies, called for special consideration of the American proposal for truly international administration directly responsible to the United Nations with a view to the attainment of the greatest degree of independence of the inhabitants of two of the colonies at the end of ten years and independence for the people of a third colony at as early a date as possible.

"This proposal was presented by the American delegation when the Italian treaty first was taken up. It was consistently adhered to.

"It was our view that the object of a trusteeship should be to promote the self-government of the people of a colony and not to enrich a trustee or to increase its economic or its military power."

Since no colonial power has thus far come forward to place even its mandated territories under the trusteeship system for joint international supervision, the Soviet Union has good grounds for questioning how far the other major powers are willing to go in applying the principle of collective trusteeship to the world's colonial areas.

In these circumstances, Mr. Molotov, as he said, thought it wise not to ignore the alternative principle of individual trusteeship for the Italian colonies and he made it known that his government was interested in such direct trusteeship over Tripolitania.

C. L. Sulzberger, in a dispatch to the New York *Times* of September 19th, stated, "The British are worried about collective trusteeships, because they would put Russia into the Mediterranean. Now the individual trusteeship plan is equally disturbing to them . . ."

Council's View of Molotov's Proposal

The proposals made by the Council on African Affairs in its Six Point Program for Africa and the Peace Settlement, issued last month, are entirely in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Molotov in London. The Council does not desire collective trusteeship to be applied merely to enemy colonies. We are in full accord with the principle that if the plan of joint international trusteeship is to be tried, it should be applicable to colonial territories *generally*, and particularly to (a) those of any power which have been grossly misgoverned, and (b) those taken from enemies in World War I, as well as the war just ended.

The Council's statement in its Six Point Program, opposing "exclusive control, delegated or otherwise" by any European power or the United States over any part of Italy's African colonies, was based on the experience of the "B" and "C" mandate territories which were assigned to individual European powers after World War I for "tutelage", but which are no nearer independence today than they were a quarter of a century ago.

Obviously, there can be no comparison between the administrative practice exhibited by these mandatory powers and that which the Soviet Union would undertake, and which it has demonstrated to the world in its rapid social, economic and political advancement of the peoples of the former Russian colonies.

In communications to delegates at the San Francisco Conference and in numerous other statements, the Council on African Affairs has consistently supported the policy of collective responsibility for all colonial territories. We believe that this policy can best be implemented by collective administration of the colonies. *It is clear, however, that the colonial powers have not yet expressed their readiness to share the administrative responsibilities for the areas which they hold as mandatory powers or trustees.* Hence, as long as individual direction over colonies continues to be the rule, there is no justification whatever for preventing the Soviet Union from likewise exercising such individual trusteeship over colonial territories.

Value of Soviet Trusteeship

On the contrary, granting of trusteeship direction over Tripolitania or some similar colonial area to the Soviet Union, a state without any imperialist ambitions or designs, would provide a concrete illustration of what can and should be done toward bringing political independence and economic advancement to colonial peoples within a limited and definitely stated period of time. And this would have far-reaching consequences in bringing about the end of colonial imperialism in general.

This view is borne out by Alexander Kendrick, writing in *PM* of September 30th. He says: "The Russians would like a typically backward product of old-fashioned imperialism left in their hands for even as brief a period as 10 years, primarily to demonstrate what can be done to redeem it from bankruptcy with new methods of collective enterprise and new ideas about the relations betwen races and nationalities . . .

"The story of what happened in Libya would then spread to other dependent areas, to colonies and trusteeships held by other powers, and would have tremendous influence upon the future of those areas . . . Thus behind the Russian request at London lies a subtle plan (subtle does not necessarily mean insidious—Kendrick) to challenge the Western democracies to a race for the betterment of dependent peoples . . ."

Ethiopia's Claims

The final thing to be said about the Foreign Ministers' Conference in relation to this problem of colonies is that it is regrettable that the Ethiopian government was not accorded the right—along with Italy and Yugoslavia—to present its views directly to the ministers. Emperor Haile Selassie twice asked for such representation, but was only accorded the privilege of forwarding a written statement of the Ethiopian position.

The Ethiopian claim to both Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, the Emperor states, is "not a recompense for ten years' struggle against the axis, but as territories incontestably belonging to the Ethiopian Empire since before the Christian era and stolen through Italian aggression."

The question of the Italian colonies is the first of several colonial problems which must be solved by the leading powers. It is of the utmost importance that the pattern of solution in this first case be one which will establish a good precedent for later action on other problems. *The central objective must be the quickest possible abolition of the colonial system as a whole. All other considerations must be subordinated to that end.*

Wide Endorsement of Council's Six-Point Program

To what extent did the proposals relating to Africa and the peace settlement, which the Council addressed to U. S. officials last month, accurately reflect American opinion? To get some answer to this question, the officers of the Council sent its statement, with a request for their reaction, to a limited number of representative leaders in labor, the church, higher education, civic organizations and government.

The results of this restricted poll have confirmed the validity of the Council's recommendations. Replies are still coming in. We have listed here the endorsements received up to the time of going to press.

James Egert Allen, President, N.Y. State Conf. N.A.A.C.P.
I. Duke Avnet, President, Balt. Chapt., Nat'l Lawyers' Guild
S. L. M. Barlow, Chairman, Forum for Democracy
Howard Bay
United Scenic Artists
Mary McLeod Bethune, President, Nat'l Council of Negro Women
Algernon D. Black, N. Y. Society for Ethical Culture
Judge James M. Bolin
New York
P. H. Boothroyd, Farmers' Union
Joseph P. Bowser, Exec. Director, N. J. Urban Colored Population Commission
Lyman R. Bradley, New York
Robert A. Brady, Dept. of Economics, University of California
Arthur E. Briggs, Federation for World Democracy
Joseph R. Brodsky, General Counsel, Intern'l Workers' Order
Alan N. Brown, Administrative Sec'y., Detroit Chapt., Nat'l Lawyers Guild
Mazie R. Brown, Detroit Women's Div., American Jewish Congress
Henrietta Buckmaster, New York
Louis E. Burnham, Org. Sec'y., Southern Negro Youth Congress
L. Lloyd Burrell, Jr., N. Y. State Med. Director, I.B.P.O.E. of W.
Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, New York City
Dr. Ambrose Caliver
Washington, D.C.
Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, Brooklyn Church & Mission Federation
A. M. Church, Editor
Capital Press
Rev. Clarence H. Clark, Newport, N. H.
Prof. Edwin L. Clarke
Rollins College
Louis Colman, Secretary, International Labor Defense
Philip M. Connolly
Los Angeles C.I.O. Council
Rev. E. M. Conover, Dir., Interdenom. Bureau of Architecture
Stephen J. Corey
College of the Bible
Countee Cullen, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Thelma M. Dale, Acting Sec'y., National Negro Congress
Frank Marshall Davis
Associated Negro Press
F. E. De Frantz, Y.M.C.A.
Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago
Stanley M. Douglas, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Senator Sheridan Downey
of California
Mae Wright Downs
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Benjamin Dreyfus
National Lawyers Guild
Roscoe Dunjee, President, National Negro Business League
Thyra Edwards, Washington, D.C.
Charles S. Egley, Farmers Union Live Stock Council
Howard Fast, New York
Abram Flaxer, Pres., State, County & Municipal Workers of America., CIO
Sara Bard Field, Los Gatos, Calif.
Prof. Royal Wilbur France
Rollins College
Rev. Stephen Hale Fritchman
Editor, **The Christian Register**
Daisy S. George, Hotel & Club Emp. Union, Local 6, A.F. of L.
Elmer Gertz
National Lawyers Guild
William I. Gibson, Editor, Afro-American Newspapers
Edmonia N. Grant, Race Relations Div., Amer. Missionary Asso.
Abner Green, Exec. Sec'y., American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Allen L. Guilford, President, South Jersey Mutual Aid Union
Prof. William Leo Hansberry
Howard University
Dr. M. LaFayette Harris
Philander Smith College
Representative E. H. Hedrick
of West Virginia
Marion Hellstern, President, South Valley Co. Farmers Union
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, President, State Teachers College, Pa.
Rev. Chester E. Hodgson
Centenary Methodist Church
Mary E. Holland
Colorado Childrens Aid Society
Charles H. Houston
Washington, D.C.
Langston Hughes, New York
Dr. William Lloyd Imes, President, Knoxville College
Dr. D. V. Jemison, President, National Baptist Convention
Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Rockwell Kent, New York
Carol King, New York
Steve Kingston, New York
John P. Krall
National Lawyers Guild
Alfred Kreymborg, New York
Joseph Kres, Cleveland Industrial Union Council
Rep. Charles M. LaFollette
of Indiana
Fred Lark, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO., Local 239
Belford V. Lawson, Jr.
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O. E. McKaine, Exec. Sec'y., Progressive Democratic Party, S.C.
Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Methodist Federation for Social Service
William H. Milligan, Secretary, Evansville Industrial Union Council, CIO
Mrs. John F. Moors
Urban League
Winifred Norman
American Youth for Democracy
Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detriot
F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute
Beatrice E. Penman
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Anna M. W. Pennypacker
Philadelphia
Meyer Parodneck
Consumer-Farmer Coop.
E. George Payne, Education Editor, Prentice Hall
Dr. Charles A. Petioni, Chairman, West Indian National Council
Donelan J. Phillips, Consolidated Tenants League Inc.
Louis H. Pink, Chairman, Citizens' Conference on International Eocnomic Union
Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
of New York
Harold Preece
New South Features
Leon A. Ransom
Dist. of Columbia, N.A.A.C.P.
Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Atlanta University
John Rey, Secretary, Cooks Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union of N.Y., Local 89, A.F. of L.
Rev. B. C. Robeson, New York
Clara Hard Rutledge, Alabama
Harry Sacher, New York
Gilbert A. Sanford
Alabama State Planning Board
Cecelia Cabaness Saunders
Harlem Branch, Y.W.C.A.
Dr. William Jay Schieffelin
New York
Paul Schmur, Secretary, CIO Council, San Francisco
Charles N. Smolikoff, Director, Florida State CIO Council
Lucile Spence, Teachers Union, Local 555, CIO
Mabel K. Staupers, Exec. Sec'y., National Assn. Colored Graduate Nurses
Julian D. Steele, Armstrong-Hemenway Faundation
Thelma Stevens, New York
John Stuart, Foreign Editor, **New Masses**
Dr. Channing H. Tobias,, Senior Sec'y for Negro Work, YMCA
Judge Charles E. Toney
New York
Dr. Harry F. Ward
Union Theological Seminary
Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Director, American Council on Race Relations
Margaret Webster, New York
Claude L. Welsh, Los Angeles University of Applied Education
Dr. Gene Weltfish
Columbia University
Ludlow W. Werner, Editor, **The New York Age**
Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President, Wilberforce University
Doxey A. Wilkerson, Editor, **The People's Voice**
Oliver D. Williams, Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Carter G. Woodson
Washington, D.C.

(Titles and organizations listed for identification purposes only)

Copies of the Six-Point Program may be secured from the Council.

Editorial

"BETTER LIVE IN HELL THAN BE COLONIALS AGAIN." Such is the white-hot determination expressed in the slogans publicly displayed by Indonesians in Java. In French Indo-China it is the same story. The colonial peoples of the Far East, having escaped from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, are resolved not to bow their necks submissively again to European imperialism.

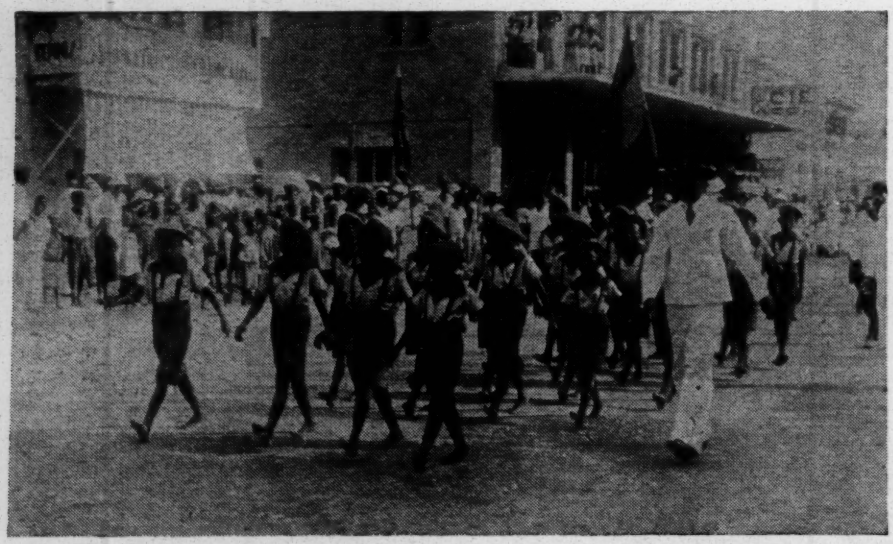
Most revolting and base is the spectacle of British and other allied troops—with the aid of armed Japanese—being used to crush the peoples' independence movements and make these territories "safe" for the return of the European overlords. It is to the shame of this country, which Eastern and other colonial peoples in the past regarded as a champion of national freedom, that American military authorities, who have the main responsibility at present for allied policy in the Far East, have sanctioned and assisted in this coercive restoration of the colonial system.

We honor the Australian dock-workers who refused to load Dutch ships bound for the Netherlands East Indies. We honor also the National Maritime Union of America which promptly protested to British and Australian authorities against interference with the Indonesian people's independence movement. All labor and progressive forces must act to prevent the cancelling out of a people's victory in the Far East. If the reactionary forces win their battle for power there, it will be that much more difficult to prevent them from winning power here at home.

"WE HAVE HAD DUTCH PROMISES FOR 350 YEARS", says a veteran Indonesian leader. They are tired of promises. So are the colonial peoples of Africa and every other area. If, as the New York *Times* says editorially, it is impossible to solve the problems of these peoples "tomorrow, or next week, or next month", it *is* possible to set a definite date—as we did with the Phillippines—two years, three years, or five years hence, with guarantees from the United Nations Organization that freedom will be granted at that time.

The establishment of the principle of such a definite time limit upon continued colonialism in the former Italian colonies in Africa, as set forth by Secretary of State Byrnes (see opposite page), is a welcome and progressive step. We question, however, why a definite date could not be set for all three colonies instead of only two. We question also the apparent evasion implied in the phrase "greatest degree of independence". As we understand it, national independence is not something which is measured in degrees. It exists or it doesn't exist.

It is essential to world security and peace that specific guarantees of self-determination at a stipulated time agreed to by the colonial peoples concerned be provided not merely in the case of the Italian colonies, but for all the colonial possessions of Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United States and every other imperial power. Now is the time for such action. Only disaster can result from continued evasion and vague promises by the imperial powers, coupled with their ruthless suppression of the colonial peoples' struggles.



News Notes

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Starvation conditions are reported prevalent among Africans in the Northern Transvaal section. The area is suffering from a drought said to be the worst in eighty years. As pointed out by the Executive Committee of the African National Congress, however, the basic cause of the starvation is the government's land policy which has restricted the non-urban Africans to only 13 percent of the total land area. It is impossible to grow sufficient food in the "native reserves" to meet the needs of the crowded inhabitants.

★

KAMPALA, Uganda—There is evidence that labor unrest in Uganda, which broke out into violence earlier this year with a number of deaths, is still continuing. The former "Prime Minister" of the Buganda Kindom was deported by the British Colonial Authorities, charged with having been an instigator of the general riots. On September 5th, Martin Luther Nsibirwa, recently appointed in his place, was shot dead in this city.

★

MERU, Kenya—On VE-day African chiefs in this district brought contributions totalling nearly £300 to a celebration, the money to be spent on gifts for African troops fighting against the Japanese.

★

LONDON—A Pan-African Congress opened here on Oct. 15 with African, West Indian and other colonial and non-colonial representatives in attendance. The Congress aims "to forge a kind of Colonial International and to set up centralized machinery to cooperate on and coordinate the struggles of Africans and peoples of African descent around a program reflecting the aspirations and vital needs of the common people."

★

ADDIS ABABA—In addition to the important Sinclair Company's (U.S.) oil concession, three developments reflecting significant changes in Ethiopia are worthy of note: (1) seven Ethiopian youths have gone to Prairie Institute in Canada with scholarships for collegiate and specialized training, and the government plans to send 100 advanced students abroad for study in 1946: (2) the ballot box was introduced into Ethiopia for the first time on July 9 when qualified citizens of Addis Ababa elected 11 municipal councillors; (3) a new currency system has gone into effect. It is identical with the U.S. system except that all coins below 50c are copper. The new money, both bills and coins, was made in the U.S. for the State Bank of Ethiopia.

★

WASHINGTON—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Associate Director of the Division of Dependent Territories in the U.S. State Department, has gone to London to serve as the chief representative of this government on the trusteeship sub-committee of the United Nations Organization's Preparatory Commission.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ANNEXATIONS MUST BE PREVENTED

The Dominion of South Africa is the most economically advanced and politically powerful state in the continent. Its white ruling class has long contemplated the expansion of South Africa's dominion northward.

One of the members of Prime Minister Smuts' own party, not long ago, arose in the House of Assembly to ask with all seriousness: "Why can't we bring in the Rhodesias and the British native territories, and why can't we go as far as Kenya? Our hinterland lies right up to the Equator, and that is where we want to go. We are entitled as a South African people to talk imperialism and to ask the Prime Minister to lead our sons north so that all that country will come under the Union flag."

That is perhaps a wildly extravagant outburst not to be regarded as reflecting government policy too accurately. But it is an ominous forecast of what may develop unless imperialism in all sections of Africa is wiped out.

What is an immediate danger, however, is South Africa's possible annexation of the mandate territory of Southwest Africa and of the High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

Regarding the latter territories, which are now subject to jurisdiction from the British Colonial Office in London, Prime Minister Smuts earlier this year declared that their eventual inclusion in the Union of South Africa was provided for in the South African constitution. "The destination of the High Commission territories is that they will become South African territory," he said. The South African government hopes to take over all these three territories immediately from London control.

The Dominion's intention of annexing its mandate of Southwest Africa was stated at the San Francisco Conference. The matter was ruled out of order. Nevertheless, the administrator of Southwest Africa is reported as having said that he had received a cablegram from General Smuts which "indicated that the future of the territory had been largely resolved at San Franscisco." Just last month General Smuts intimated that Southwest Africa "would continue to be administered as an integral portion of the Union."

The native peoples of the High Commission territories have, for a long time, resisted the attempted encroachments of the South African governments. And there is no doubt that non-whites in Southwest Africa, if they could be heard, would express preference for almost any other governmental direction over that of South Africa

The British government and the United Nations Organization should be urged to prevent the move toward annexation of any territories to the "white supremacy" government of South Africa.

ASKS WHY ETHIOPIA'S MEAT RESOURCES UNTAPPED

Mr. Wynant D. Hubbard in a letter to the New York *Times,* cites the world's present great need of all available food stocks and asks—"why such cattle resources as exist in Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa are not utilized to feed the starving people of central and southeastern Europe."

Mr. Hubbard headed a U.N.R.R.A. mission to Ethiopia eight months ago. The recomendations made then have thus far been ignored.

We would add the point that in Africa itself there are many areas where people are starving and in need of food which they cannot get from other plentifully supplied regions.

Relative Status of the Negro in U.S. and South Africa

Dr. Ellen Hellman, a leader in South African liberal circles and a guest of the Council at a reception earlier this year, has returned to South Africa after an extended visit in this country. Interviewed by *The Democrat,* a South African magazine, Dr. Hellman gave an illuminating contrast of the status and struggle of Negroes in the United States and in South Africa. This is the kernel of her statement:

"In America, in their fight for Negro political and human rights, the progressive forces—black and white—have the law with them, while in our country, anyone who fights for the Native, has the law against him. In America, what is demanded is the application of the law, and the fight for the Negro goes on in the name of the Constitution. In this way, the demand for equal rights cannot be interpreted by the average citizen as something untimely and revolutionary.

"But in South Africa—God help the African if all the Native laws were literally applied! We still have to achieve the position where we will grant the Native his fundamental human rights and incorporate them into the law of the land. In America the fight for progress is the fight against illegality."

General De Gaulle and Governor Eboué

NEW LABOR, PENAL CODES FOR FRENCH COLONIES

The French government has taken steps during recent months to put into effect some of the progressive decisions which Felix Eboué helped frame at the Brazzaville Conference of February 1944.

Among the new measures introduced in the French African colonies, the most important have to do with labor and penal practices. The labor code provides for guarantees on minimum wages and contracts (the latter to be reviewed by labor inspectors), equal pay for men and women workers, prohibition of the employment of children under 14, transportation of the employee and his family to his job, 8-hour day, vacation with pay, old-age pension, accident and illness insurance, etc.

It is stated that the general principles observed in the Metropolitan Labor Code will be applied to trade unions in the colonies.

The new penal code was intended to provide for a uniform system of punishment in the colonies and to eliminate the abuses arising from arbitrary judgments on the part of colonial administrators. The general tendency is "to reduce the severity of penalties and to approximate the Metropolitan Code."

It is not anticipated that these reforms, especially those affecting labor, will bring about an overnight change of conditions in the French colonies. It is, in fact, stated that certain of the reforms "can only be progressively applied for they must consistently remain true to the environment which will influence them as they influence the environment"—whatever that may mean.

CAMEROON STRIKERS SHOT DOWN; AFRICAN ORGANIZED LABOR FACING TEST OF STRENGTH

The latest in the mounting series of crises involving African workers and government authorities has occurred at Douala in the French Cameroons, West Africa. Eight Africans were killed and twenty wounded as troops were called out by the colonial authorities on September 21st to intervene in a strike of African workers in the railroad shops, according to meagre information thus far available.

Reports from Nigeria indicate that the issues involved in the strike called by the African Civil Servants and Technical Workers' Union of Nigeria still remain unsettled, although the workers returned to their jobs in August with the government's promise of arbitration.

A cable dispatch from Nigeria received by the Council on September 23rd reads—"At mass meeting fifth September Nigerian workers affirming their resolution twenty-third August unanimously resolved no confidence present unsympathetic government . . .

"Workers while stoutly maintaining allegiance to sovereign, consider themselves faced with starvation under British rule, and demand immediate recall officials mentioned. Grant of three-pence instead eight-pence per day considered throughout (country) as humiliating, and more formidable strike than recent threatened."

Meanwhile, in South Africa non-white (called non-European) workers are making organizational gains. Two months ago, 142 delegates from 75 non-European trade unions met in a conference at Bloemfontein, called by the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions. The delegates resolved to undertake a nationwide campaign for legal recognition of African trade unions and of African workers as employees (with all the rights which other workers enjoy) under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

The progressive South African weekly, the *Guardian,* speaks of the conference as reflecting "the rapid and vigorous growth of the movement among the non-European section of the working class. Trade unionism has taken a firm root in this great body of low-paid workers, and will enable them to play an increasingly important part in the economic and political struggles of their people.

"This, of course, is the reason for the Government's efforts to 'segregate' the African unions, and for the recent circular of the Labour Department telling 'mixed' unions to expel their African members. As long as African workers were mainly unorganized, they could be ignored; but now that they are becoming a force to be reckoned with, the ruling class desires to prevent at all costs unity between them and other workers . . .

"Nothing less than a sincere and energetic attempt to combat racialism and give non-Europeans a full and equal status in the trade union movement will enable it to preserve the unity that is essential for the protection of all workers and the future progress of South Africa."

KENYA AFRICANS PROTEST FURTHER LAND GRAB

The British East African colony of Kenya has a total area of 225,000 square miles. But the population is mainly concentrated around the narrow Highlands area. Here 11,000 square miles of the best land has been staked out for the exclusive use of the 20,000 European settlers. Out of the entire remaining area of the colony, the 3 million Africans have only 50,000 square miles, called "native lands" (the same thing as the South African "native reserves") for their own use, and only about 18 percent of that land is suitable for agriculture and stock raising.

This theft of their land ("alienation" is the polite term used) has long been one of the most acute grievances of the Kenya Africans (see *New Africa,* February 1944). Now the Kenya government—in which one single African, recently appointed to sit in the Legislative Council, has a voice—is making plans for increased European immigration and has taken steps to abolish the squatter rights, whereby Africans have temporarily occupied unused land outside the reserved areas.

At mass meetings held throughout the colony, the Africans have resolved to resist this further land grab. A cable has been sent to London informing the Secretary of State for Colonies that the Africans "strongly oppose the proposals set forth by the Government Settlement Scheme Committee composed entirely of Europeans whereby British ex-army officers will be invited to come to Kenya and become planters at the expense of the Africans whose lands will be taken away to provide estates for the new comers.

"Over two million African-owned cattle and goats will be eliminated by abolishing the present squatter lands rights should the government put the recommendations of the Land Settlement Commission report into operation.

"It will ruin African economy beyond repair, for thousands of black soldiers now fighting in Burma will return home and find their small farms in the possession of Europeans.

"We, therefore", the cable concludes, "appeal to the British Government in London to intervene on our behalf and stop the Kenya Government from uniting with the European private business interests in exploiting the defenceless African population."

Add this footnote: Government authorities in Kenya, anticipating trouble from the "natives" when African soldiers return from the Far East, have introduced compulsory military training for all Europeans over the age of eighteen.

LETTER FROM THE RHODESIA LABOR PARTY

We have received a letter from the General Secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Labor Party asking us to make clear that the color bar clause about which we wrote in the March, 1945, issue of *New Africa* does not apply to that party.

The Party's Secretary explains: "There are two Labor Parties in Southern Rhodesia, namely, the Southern Rhodesia Labor Party, Leader Mr. A. A. Draper, and the Labor Party, Leader Mr. H. H. Davies, newly formed, and it is in the membership regulations of the latter party that the Color Bar Clause appears.

"The Southern Rhodesia Labor Party has a registered branch in Salisbury with an exclusively African membership, whose delegates have a place on the National Executive Council, and which is regularly represented by Africans at the Party Congresses. Membership is open to all regardless of color or race."

We're glad to make this correction. However, we regret that the Southern Rhodesia Labor Party finds it necessary to have Jim Crow branches for its African members.

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COLONIAL FREEDOM URGED AT PARIS LABOR PARLEY

"People who demand independence are being shot down. What is the attitude of the British, Dutch and French working classes? These are inconvenient questions, but labor must decide whether it will support the governments responsible for such things."

With these challenging words, S. A. Dange, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, focused the attention of the delegates at the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Paris upon the struggles for freedom in Indo-China, Indonesia, and other Eastern areas.

Earlier in the conference, Ken Hill, Jamaican delegate, stirred his audience when he declared, "If the major powers have known freedom so long that they no longer value it, do not forget that there are colonial peoples who do not yet know the taste of freedom and would like to find out how it tastes."

In New York a number of Negro leaders and representatives of labor and civic organizations joined with the Negro Labor Victory Committee, National Negro Congress and Council on African Affairs in sending a statement to the Paris labor parley urging action by that body to end the division between free and colonial peoples, as a guarantee to the security of all labor.

The statement was transmitted to the conference through Charles Collins, Executive Secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, who attended the Paris meeting as a representative of interested Negro organizations in America.

S. A. Dange and other delegates have proposed that the world labor body establish a special Colonial Commission to give continuous attention to this problem.

Trade union organizations of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia were represented at the Conference. A representative of African workers in the Tranvaal, South Africa, also arrived just before the close of the parley, having been delayed by government authorities.

COCOA FARMERS REJECT GOVT. CONTROL PLAN

Although the war is over and there have been cancellations of government orders, candy supplies for Christmas in the United States will continue tight. One reason is the shortage of Cuban sugar; another is the uncertainty as to what part of the British controlled West African cocoa crop manufacturers in this country will be able to get.

As announced in our last issue, a delegation of African business leaders is at present in London, seeking alteration of the British government's post-war cocoa control plan. (See *New Africa,* December 1944).

The three members of the delegation in London are the accredited representatives of more than 300,000 cocoa farmers in the Gold Coast and over 100,000 in Nigeria.

The way in which the African regards the cocoa control measure is clearly indicated in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting on September 6th, attended by more than 5,000 farmers from all parts of the Gold Coast. It stated:

"The attitude of the Government in still maintaining the control is a breach of faith, since the control was only brought about merely as a war measure, and we consented to and acquiesced in it only upon assurance by the Government that the control was to be removed immediately upon the cessation of hostilities.

"And since we farmers have done our utmost in the war effort by giving liberally towards war funds, have helped to maintain the home front, and have patiently borne all the exploitation from the European merchants out here by purchasing their goods at prohibitive prices, we demand that the controls should be removed immediately so as to enable us to market our cocoa to advantage in every part of the world."

The mass meeting of farmers (whose average individual earning is about $20.00 a year) also protested against the price, 12s. 6d. ($2.50) a load (60 lbs.) of cocoa, fixed by the government. They demanded 25s. as being commensurate with the cost of living index. In September the imperial government raised its offer to 15s. a load (or 5c a pound) for top grade cocoa beans. This concession, however, is unsatisfactory to the farmers.

Even a financial writer in the London *Times,* September 11th, observed that the original price offer was "almost certainly too low . . . The trouble is that the fixing of prices by a statutory government makes the price a political matter in the colony, just as the method of bulk purchase makes the supply a quasi-political matter in the United States."

He warned that "the growing hostility to the scheme cannot be ignored" and advised that the government return to the recommendations of the 1938 Nowell Commission which proposed that there should be no purchasing monopoly of any kind permitted for cocoa buying in the African colonies.

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S. AFRICAN GOV'T PERMITS BANTUS TO CONSTRUCT OWN HOMES; LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS

There is a slight crack in South Africa's industrial color bar. A government scheme, just announced, permits skilled African workers to build houses—for African residents only. This action has resulted in a government crisis. The Labor Minister, Mr. W. D. Madeley, representing the Labor Party in the Government coalition under General Smuts, has resigned.

He has given as his reason the decision of the Labor Party to withdraw from the coalition. However, it is believed that his disapproval of the government scheme permitting the use of skilled non-Europeans in building construction is the direct cause of his resignation.

The government's action follows prolonged agitation to break the deadlock in the sorely needed housing program for Africans. Authorities could not afford to pay the high wages of white workers for the low-cost housing projects, and were prevented by the color bar from employing cheaper African labor. It is possible that the government is at last beginning to heed the demand of those who have urged granting the African majority in South Africa the right to engage in skilled labor and enjoy a higher standard of living, so that the general level of economic security in the country might be raised.

Mr. Madeley's attitude toward non-European workers was illustrated at a recent meeting of the South Africa Labor Congress. Like some "socialist" leaders in other countries, he had made a lofty oration lauding the goal of "a Socialist Commonwealth of Nations."

Taking him at his word, a delegate arose and proposed that: "In order to give practical effect to the above declaration this congress forthwith invites delegates from organizations and national bodies which represent non-European labour in South Africa and whose genuine aims as defined in their constitutions are to extend the principle of Socialism to all workers, irrespective of race or creed."

Mr. Madeley quickly ruled that the motion was out of order.

A Creed for Americans As Well As Africans

"Let us prevent our soldiers, on demobilization, from encountering the social and economic problems of the past.

"Let us give them social equality in a peaceful and ordered world.

"Let us remove racial segregation, social discrimination, tribal prejudice, economic insecurity, political servility and servitude, from our way of life, so as to make life worthwhile for our brave heroes, when they return to us, demobilized."

—From an address by Nnamdi Azikiwe, delivered in Lagos, Nigeria.

The Returning Veteran, West Africa

PROSPECT NOT BRIGHT FOR U.N.O. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The United Nations Charter is now officially effective, having been ratified by the requisite number of governments. But preparations in London for the first formal meeting of the body, to be held in early December, have not been shaping up too smoothly. This is especially true with respect to the Trusteeship Council for the U.N.O.

The first hitch came on the question of whether the Trusteeship Council should be at the outset a temporary or permanent body. The Soviet Government urged the prompt establishment of the permanent council, but the Preparatory Commission's Executive Committee, nevertheless, adopted the recommendation for a temporary trusteeship committee.

On the temporary committee it is proposed that, besides the Big Five, the following would have seats — Australia, Belgium, South Africa, Netherlands and New Zealand. There would thus be four votes for the British Empire in the committee out of a total of ten.

In a letter to Mr. Stettinius on October 26, Dr. Yergan, Executive Director of the Council, voiced strong objection to the inclusion of the Union of South Africa as a member of the temporary trusteeship committee, stating that South Africa's "established policy of racial discrimination" disqualified that state from serving as either a trustee over any dependent territory or as a member of the trusteeship committee.

Prime Minister Smut's statement to the General Assembly of South Africa last March — *"our fixed policy (is) to maintain white supremacy in South Africa"* — was cited in the letter to Mr. Stettinius.

It should be noticed, incidentally, that the South African government hastened to ratify the U.N.O. charter by executive action early in October without waiting for parliamentary consideration, in order to insure that at the first meeting of the General Assembly the Union would have a voice in the determination of questions concerning colonies and mandated territories.

(Continued on next page)

AFRICAN EX-SOLDIERS ASK: "WHAT IS OUR FUTURE?"

African troops under British, South African, French and Belgian flags were enlisted to a far greater extent in World War II than in World War I. They played a decisive role in the African campaign, and contributed to allied progress in Europe, the Middle East and Far East.

One hundred thousand men made up the 81st and 82nd West African Divisions which fought in Burma. Many thousands more from the British East African colonies also saw service there and in other areas. Even South Africa mustered up over 76,000 Africans volunteers, though not permitting them to bear arms.

The war is over. The men who survived are coming home. *Coming home to what?*

In the army they have — the vast majority of them — eaten proper food and experienced good health for the first time in their lives; they have as grown men had the first opportunity to learn to read and write, to handle and master the tools and machines of a modern scientific age, to learn something about the world and people outside the narrow limits of their tribal communities.

The experience of a few brief years as soldiers has wrought a transformation in these Africans which decades of colonial "tutelage" could not produce. *And to what end, now that the job for which they were trained is finished?*

Return to Old Life Impossible

"It is questionable," says a London *Times* correspondent, writing about the returning East African soldiers, "how many of the thousands who have been jerked out of their traditional environment and had their entire outlook on life and the world changed will be content to return to the dominance of illiterate old chiefs and that standard of living that an eroded, barren environment and an overcrowded peasant existence alone render possible."

Will these men be allowed to make full use of their new knowledge and to assume leadership in accelerating the pace of social, economic and political progress among all the African people? Or will the effort be made to force them back into the life they formerly lived, into colonial stagnation.

The answer is the difference between rapid and peaceful social change in the colonies based upon cooperation, or an inevitably futile attempt to maintain the colonial *status quo* by force and violence.

There is no third alternative. New progressive and constructive energies among a people must find suitable outlet; to attempt to curb them is to invite an explosion.

Such is the issue. What policy are the Africans' governors pursuing? Little information is available with respect to the French and Belgian plans for discharged African troops, but British and South African authorities have had much to say on the subject. What they have *done* is another matter.

Many Plans, Little Action

For example, we are still awaiting implementation of the very promising prospectus on Mass Education for African Society, issued by the London Colonial Office nearly two years ago, which noted that "It would be folly not to take the fullest advantage of the returned African troops when launching literacy campaigns and community education movements."

Again, various development schemes covering all sorts of public works projects have been prepared for the various British African colonies. They are still for the most part on paper.

These plans, says the *Times* correspondent previously cited, are not designed to inspire the discharged veterans or enlist them in any role of constructive leadership. Instead, he says, colonial auhorities "want to see them (the veterans) absorbed back into tribal life with the least fuss and inconvenience."

The most glaring weakness of the development schemes is the failure to face squarely the problem of improving the economic welfare of Africans living on the land. The great majority of Africans are engaged in semi-primitive peasant agriculture; most African volunteers came from such an environment (80 per cent of the "native" recruits in South Africa were drawn from the "native reserves").

Need for Land Settlement Provisions

During the war there was some hope that the African veteran might receive something like "forty acres and and a mule" in addition to his discharge pay (which is on the same inadequate scale as his customary standard of living, with the addition of discriminatory differentiation between white, "colored," and African soldiers' benefits in South Africa).

It was a vain hope, of course. Nor have there been other inducements to get the discharged soldiers back on the land instead of seeking skilled or semi-skilled urban employment befitting their army training — which is what the Europeans, particularly in East and South Africa, do *not* want them to do.

Nnamdi Azikiwe, noted West African leader, has emphasized the need of government "to arrange for collective farming methods, through which a group of farmers in a particular area would be able to use simple types of agricultural machinery to farm over extensive areas at less cost, in less time, to their mutual advantage."

The South African Ex-Soldier

In South Africa, according to the *Bantu World*, great difficulty is being experienced in finding skilled work for discharged African soldiers, and the government will "only undertake to reinstate them in work equivalent to their pre-war work."

A white investigator of the Springbok Legion, a progressive veterans organization in South Africa with no color line, after visiting one of the demobilization centers for African troops, praised conditions in the camp but condemned the demobilization scheme for Africans as "unsatisfactory."

"There is no land-settlement scheme for these men, and they must depend for work mainly on the sympathy of the Native Commissioners in their areas. Africans who have been in the army are not popular with Europeans in the country areas," he states.

"There is an almost entire lack of vocational training schemes for these men and they are getting a very raw deal in respect of gratuities ($1.00 per month) and clothing allowance . . .

"The main fault of the whole scheme, as I see it, is that whereas the views of the European soilder have constantly been taken into account, almost no attempt has been made to find out the hopes and ambitions of the African soldiers."

The only thing to add by way of conclusion is that even where there is some idea of what the African war veterans want, government authorities have shown little or no inclination to face up to the problem.

HOME IS THE HERO

Capetown, South African — Manie (Hermanus Feldtman is his legal name) is one of the thousands of black men who volunteered to defend South Africa against the axis.

In 1940 *he was taught to drive a Ford truck. After months of campaigning in the sweltering heat and mud of Ethiopia, Manie proudly entered Addis Ababa at the head of his column. Like many others, he suffered from rheumatism then, but carried on.*

The Western Desert saw him at the wheel of his truck in the fly-infested choking heat and the bitterly cold nights. Manie was a small but essential cog in Montgomery's victory-machine which for the first time in World War II thoroughly thrashed the 'invincible' German army at Alamein.

By 1943 *Manie was suffering from chronic rheumatism. After some months in hospital in the Union he was honorably discharged, medically unfit for further service in the Union Defense Force.*

Today Manie lies crippled in his home, a miserable Hooverville shack of tarpaulin and corrugated iron sheets, in a swamp near Tiger Valley in the Cape Flats. His wife and two of his six children, both under 14 *years, go out to work. They are the breadwinners to-days, for Manie will never work again. He is crippled and bedridden.*

His reward for his services to South Africa is a pension of £2, 13*s.* ($10.60) *a month.*

U.N.O. TRUSTEESHIP (cont'd)

Lord Hailey's Views

A further reason for a gloomy outlook concerning the trusteeship council's effectiveness is the point of view (presumably reflecting the British government's policy) voiced by Lord Hailey in an article on Colonial Trusteeship in the London *Times* of October 3rd .

Lord Hailey observes significantly that "there is nothing" in the trusteeship provisions of the charter "which is not already implicit in our own policy . . . There is clearly no intention that the United Nations Organization should intervene in the application of the principles of the charter by the colonial powers concerned. It requires that colonial powers should regularly transmit to it statistical and other information regarding conditions in the colonies. But this is 'for information only'."

The eminent spokesman of British colonial policy verifies what has generally been expected: that "Britain will not offer any part of her own colonies for inclusion in this (trusteeship) system" except in exceptional circumstances.

He notes further that the arrangement calling for separate agreements covering each of the territories to be brought under the trusteeship system "may well occasion difficulties in seeking the agreements between a mandatory power and the 'states directly concerned', whose identity is incidentally far from clear."

In the face of the grave situation now evident in Indonesia and other Asiatic and African colonial countries, efforts to temporize and compromise in putting the U.N.O. trusteeship provisions into operation can only be regarded as stupid or deliberate sabotage of world security and peace. ***It is up to the people to demand that the U.N.O. act with the utmost vigor to wipe out colonialism everywhere.***

SOME SNAPSHOTS FROM THE CURRENT SOUTH AFRICAN SCENE

FASCISTS ON THE MARCH — The Nationalist Party headed by Dr. Malan, spearhead of the anti-Negro, anti-Jew, anti-labor forces in South African politics, was permitted to hold a propaganda congress in the City Hall of Johannesburg in September. Hundreds were injured when thousands of anti-fascists including soldiers and women clashed with a parade of National Party adherents. Following further demonstrations and protests, the Nationalist Party was compelled by the police to curtail its congress and quit the City Hall.

* * *

AFRICANS MAULED AT WELCOME TO SMUTS — When General Smuts returned home in early September, Johannesburg planned a great ceremony in his honor. Several Africans took up positions near the platform on which the high officials were to sit, and waited patiently for the ceremony to begin. When the crowd gathered and just as the Prime Minister walked upon the platform, the military police descended upon the Africans, driving them away. European spectators joined in the melee and the Africans found themselves assaulted on all sides. General Smuts took his place on the platform without giving any notice to the screams and turmoil.

* * *

TRADE UNION COLOR BAR — The Sweet Workers Union has appealed to the South African Supreme Court for the right to retain fifty of its Africans members in the union. This is a test case challenging the order of the Department of Labor prohibiting Africans from becoming members of registered trade unions (only European Trade Unions are legally recognized.) The union has appealed to the South African Trades and Labor Council for financial and moral support in its action.

* * *

AFRICAN EDUCATION — The current budget of the Transvaal Provincial Council reveals that £615,467 is to be spent on African education out of a total educational expenditure of £6,467,816. One of the members of the Council observed: "This works out that we spend £5 16s. ($23.20) per head on the Whites per year, and exactly 6s. ($1.20) per soul on Africans. In our present economy the average earning of the European is four to five times [this is an extremely conservative estimate — Editor] that of the Non-European, yet in regard to education we spend twenty times as much on the education of Europeans as we do on that of the African."

* * *

FOOD FOR AFRICANS — An order from the Secretary for Special Health reads: "All butchers who purchase meat from Food Control have to undertake that they will not sell measly meat in the ordinary way but will utilize it only for manufacturing purposes and the native they will not sell measly meat [containing larval tapeworms] in the ordinary way but will utilize it only for manufacturing purposes and the native compound trade." Apparently it is legal to sell such meat to Africas, even though a public health act condemns it as "unfit for human consumption."

* * *

RALLY FOR INDONESIAN FREEDOM — Over 3,000 persons at an impressive demonstration in Capetown on October 28th pledged support for the Indonesian Nationalists and cabled the British Government demanding the immediate cessation of British intervention on behalf of the Dutch Government.

* * *

RAILWAY ANNIVERSARY — The fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the railway between Lourenco Marques and Pretoria was observed with a great celebration, banquet, and state ball, attended by General Smuts, Dr. Ceatano, the Portugese Minister of Colonies, and other high South African and Portugese officials. The fact that many Africans, working under forced labor conditions, died in the construction of that railway should have marked the anniversary as an occasion of mourning and shame.

West African View of Color Bar

"The well known gospel of legalized racial segregation that obtains in South Africa cannot be ended by mere righteous admonishments . . .

"That the Statute of Westminister forbids Britain to intervene in the internal affairs of South Africa is no reason why that country should enjoy the freedom to revel in racial discrimination of an unusual type. South Africa is a member of the United Nations.

"If Britain could be so interested in the internal affairs of countries like Poland and Bulgaria as to debar them from being represented at the San Francisco and other meetings, we think she could bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

"If a country's government is to be allowed so blatantly to clip the social and political wings of some of its citizens, then all our talk of security and the Four Freedoms is bunk and trash. In any case, we submit that the Statute of Westminster is not, like the law of the Medes and Persians, immutable."

—Editorial, West African Pilot, Sept. 5, 1945.

REGIMENTED CHILD LABOR PLANNED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

A scheme is under consideration by the South African government's Social and Economic Planning Council whereby a public utility corporation "sponsored" by the government would organize 60,000 African youth, aged 14 to 19, into service units under European supervision for farming and industrial work.

African parents would enter into a five year service contract with the corporation on behalf of their sons, thus presumably making the whole thing perfectly legal and binding on the youth, should they prefer not to complete their five years "matriculation".

It is stated that those enrolled will be given "vocational and scholastic" training. What, when, and how much is not clear, for the scheme calls for all costs of the corporation, which will include a board of directors, general manager, and administrative and technical staff, to be paid out of the earnings of the youth.

In addition to food, clothing and medical attention, the boys will get wages of 5c per day for the first year, 16c per day for the second year, 20c for the third, 25c for the fourth, and finally 30c in their last year.

Part of these wages will be deferred during the period of service, a larger amount annually as the wage increases. This deferred pay will be handed over to the "student" at the end of his servicec. However, the interest on this deferred pay as well as the difference between wages charged the employers and wages given the youth will go to the corporation.

Emphasis on Discipline

Authors of the plan describe it as a means of providing a continuous stream of "healthy, well-disciplined and efficient labor" to meet the country's needs. They promise that it will establish "a vast system by which a large proportion of our Bantu population will be directed, controlled, disciplined and trained for a better-paid niche in our economic organization" and that "a vast amount of future labor trouble would be averted." As in Nazi-Germany, no doubt.

Employers and the conservative press have been quick to applaud the proposed scheme. On the other hand, progressive elements in the Dominion are solidly arrayed against it. The danger of the scheme to the African and general trade union movements is especially a matter of concern.

Mrs. M. Ballinger, parliamentary representative for Africans, asks these questions: "What are the 'students' being trained for? If only for jobs now open to them, what is the point of a five years training? The obvious answer seems to be, for permanent use as cheap labor on farms and industry, after five years indenture as cheap labor.

Another parliamentary representative, Senator Basner, had this pointed comment to make on the whole scheme: "Labor camps (black) come to South Africa. This is a scheme for turning regimented youths into regimented men."

EXCERPTS FROM LEONARD BARNES' "SOVIET LIGHT ON THE COLONIES"

Published last year by Penguin Books in Great Britain (unfortunately not yet available in this country), Leonard Barnes' latest book, Soviet Light on the Colonies, *has brought forth enthusiastic praise in progressive circles abroad.*

The book recounts the observations of an imaginary Soviet citizen traveling through southern and central Africa. We consider the message of this book so very valuable and timely that we have reproduced here a few key passages:

The Pace of Colonial Progress

Do not dismiss as Utopian even fairly large changes in the status of Africans. Utopia — have I read this somewhere — is a project which imperialists repudiate with scorn while it could save their bacon, and then scramble to adopt after they have let their bacon burn to a cinder. . . .

You must forgive a soviet observer if he notices something a little prim in this British hesitancy and deliberation. As the pace of social progress in British colonies appears to him tardy beyond the dreams of snails, he cannot help smiling inwardly at your soul-searching fear of exceeding the speed-limit. He may even explain it to himself as grounded in some unacknowledged desire of yours to prolong the imperial occupation of African lands.

He will in any case be acutely aware that some fifteen years were the period needed to raise the once-colonial areas in his own country to full and equal membership of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. We did not talk to the Tadjiks and the Uzbeks about centuries of Russian tutelage.

Definition of British Colonialism

I suggest that the British colonial system has always been and still is fundamentally uninterested in the internal state of social health among colonial peoples. Your empire is a trading empire. Your dominant interest in the countries of which you make imperial use is the extra-territorial rights that you have carved out for yourselves there — the iron frame within which trade (and latterly industry as well) could be preferentially carried on. To the problems of the various societies among whom that trade and that industry went forward your attitude has been one of superb indifference. . . .

Administrative responsibility you avoid as far as possible, and when you assume it, you do so with reluctance and for the primary purpose of creating stable economic and political conditions for profit-earning co-operation between British capital and native labour and natural resources. . . .

I think this hypothesis is capable of accounting for all the characteristic futures of British imperialism.. First of all, your fondness for working through native rulers—Malayan sultans, Indian princes, African chiefs, and so on. Then what to soviet eyes is your incredible aloofness from the native peoples, your lack of contact with them beyond what is involved in the master-servant relation, the absence in you of any active sense of responsibility for their troubles, your lack of free and equal community with them, and of any impulse to establish it. Next, your inability to lead them towards nationhood, or to conceive that native self-government could be in any realistic sense an advantage either for them or for you.

Effects of Cheap Colonial Labor

The relatively high average standard of living among British workers is maintained in part by the low average standards among workers in raw material producing countries, especially the British colonies. Mass poverty in Ceylon and the West Indies is, in one aspect, just a function of the cheap tea, and cheap sugar, and cheap bananas enjoyed by British consumers. That is one reason why British people are on the whole so complacent about their imperialism.

On the other hand, the huge disorganized army of low-paid colonial labour at the same time acts as a threat to the higher standards in Britain, as for example Lancashire textile workers have good reason to know.

Nor are such effects confined to Britain. Unemployed copper miners in the United States, accustomed to a wage of $4 a day when in work, have often asked with a groan how any copper mine in any civilized country can keep in production, so long as wages in the mines of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo average 16 cents a day. In the U.S.S.R. the universalism of our trade unions (among other factors) has raised us clear of such doubtful blessings and such undoubted curses alike.

Producing for What?

First a semi-primitive peasant agriculture, giving a bare subsistence: next, cheap unskilled urban labour: then disproportion between the rural population and the urban population; and finally a loss of balance in the peasant agriculture, which leaves it even more inadequate than it was to start with. Those are the inter-locking functions that have got N. Rhodesia into its mess.

It won't get out again until a stable industrial population confronts and balances a stable agricultural population, so that a rational system of exchange between town and country can be built up. The difficulty is that the vicious functions inter-lock so well that they can't be altered singly; if one is to change, all must change together.

In practice that means change can't be initiated locally. As I put it in an essay I once wrote, the lack of balance will persist, so long as world economy is directed rather to the production of producers' goods, high dividends, and guns than to that of consumers' goods, high wages and butter.

Colonialism Endangers Democracy's Victory

Socialism, which is merely a synonym for genuine democracy, is not an aesthetic preference of mine or anyone else's; it is a practical necessity if fascism is to be beaten. That is my entire case.

I am interested in African affairs because I see that the democratic cause is only too likely to go under unless we muster, mobilize, and deploy the so-called subject peoples of the world under its flag. This is a long-term job. You do not imagine that the defeat of the Nazis will mean the end of fascism, do you?

The fascists of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations will reman, strongly entrenched and strongly armed, very cunning and very unscrupulous, made the more formidable by the lessons they will have learned from the rise and fall of Hitler, their true nature the more effectively disguised because they will be able to pose as the St. Georges who slew the Nazi dragon. It is for the struggle against them that we need to be planning now. In British Africa we have 50 million potential allies. We dare not dispense with their help.

Colonial freedom is the second front which the democratic principle will have to open throughout the world, if it is to save itself. Democracy will outlive the totalitarian challenge only if it can itself offer prompt, radical, and constructive innovations. I see no sign that those who hold the reins in British Africa are either prepared for anything of the kind, or in command of means to execute it, if they were. . . .

Editorial

"We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western Hemisphere."

Such was the fourth of the twelve "fundamentals" of American foreign policy proclaimed by President Truman in his Navy Day address on October 12. There is unfortunately a basic and oft-repeated fallacy in the President's formulation — we'll come to that later — but as a statement of general principle it transcends anything which the leaders of the British, French, Dutch or other imperial powers have had to say on the right of colonial peoples to self-government.

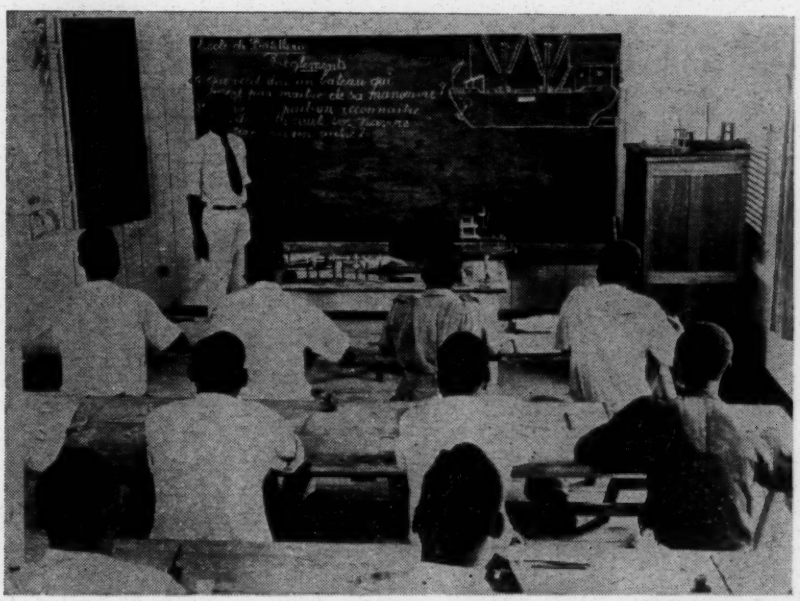
But before proceeding to the conclusion that therefore America transcends these other colony-holding powers as a champion of democracy, it is well to pause and consider that imperialism wears many dresses and colonialism is only one of them. If it were not for the sacred rules of diplomatic tact, the British, French and Dutch leaders would no doubt reply to President Truman with a statement something like this:

"It is all very well for *you* to talk about the right of self-government for the colonies, for the United States, though it has a few colonial possessions, has none upon which it depends for its economic survival as we do. You don't need them. With your immense capital, superior technological know-how, and dollar diplomacy you manage to grab up whatever investment and trade markets you like, even encroaching upon our own imperial spheres.

"You have grown richer and more powerful during the war, and have visions of 'The American Century'; we are perilously near economic ruin. Doing away with colonialism may open more markets more widely to you, but for us in our present circumstances the consequences would be dreadful. However, we are reassured by the evidence that you are doing nothing to prevent the restoration of European imperialism in the Far East colonies. As long as you are content simply to *talk* about self-government for the colonies, we don't mind so very much. We also find it good policy to *talk* about it — in moderation, of course."

Speaking honestly, then, it is not at all a question of whether peoples "are prepared for self-government." The fact of being a human being in itself implies the capacity and necessity of self-government. *The real question is when and under what circumstances the imperial powers will be prepared to yield self-government to their colonial subjects.*

The answer depends to a very considerable extent upon the foreign policy which the United States itself *practices* rather than professes.



Training for War-time . . . Why not for Peace-time, too?

News Notes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A group of experts headed by Dr. Willard Z. Park is being sent this month by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association to undertake work in Ethiopia. The mission will include public health and sanitation experts, medical welfare, agricultural and industrial specialists. They are expected to lay the basis for long range development in these aspects of Ethiopian life.

★

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA—A promising development here is the proposed establishment of a textile factory which will employ 4,000 Africans resident in the area. Capital outlay for the industry would be $14,000,000. Wages, it is stated, will be fixed by a wage board so as to enable the Africans to live satisfactorily. If the project is successful, it is planned to repeat it in other parts of South Africa.

★

NORTHERN RHODESIA—The legislature of this colony recently voted down a proposal for the amalgamation of Northern with Southern Rhodesia, by 13 to 9. Colonel Gore-Brown, white representative for the African population, stated: "South of the Zambesi the policy is to treat natives as servants, but North we regard them as our potential neighbors."

★

SEKONDI, GOLD COAST—The first convention of all Gold Coast trade unions was held here on September 8th and a Trade Union Congress was established. The Railway Workers Union is the largest Gold Coast trade union. The Nigerian T.U.C. was organized two years ago.

★

BELGIAN CONGO—The possibility that silk may become another of Africa's many export products is indicated by experimentation which has been going on in the Southern Kwango District where ten tons of mulberry saplings were set out. During the war silk production was developed in the Northeastern Congo with marked success.

★

WINDHOEK, SOUTHWEST AFRICA — Plenty of inducements are offered to European immigrants in this mandate territory. It is pointed out in an attractively printed Annual, recently published, that unmarried persons with incomes under $3,000 a year and married persons under $4,000 are required to pay no income taxes. Further, there are no excess profits duties, undistributed profits taxes, savings fund levies, etc. The sale of karakul skins, it is claimed, brings $800 a year for each European man, woman and child in the territory and the Europeans are "riding the the crest of a prosperity wave." *There is no mention of how the native Africans fare.*

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W. A. HUNTON, *Editor*
Murray Hill 4-6140

NIGERIAN YOUTH REPLIES TO ANTI-COMMUNIST WARNING

We have not yet heard how many African representatives attended the World Youth Conference held in London. We do know that the question was discussed among several of the West and South African youth organizations. The main problem in sending delegates was lack of funds. But certainly Africa's young people belong in the ranks of the marching phalanx of progressive world youth.

There can hardly be any doubt of this when an organ of the Catholic Church in Nigeria finds it expedient to warn the African youth about the "evils of Communism". Still less can there be any doubt when one reads the reply to this warning.

The reply is entitled "Young Nigeria Looks at Soviet Russia", written by James Agbede, and was published in the *Daily Service* of Nigeria, September 19, 1945. It begins:

"For millions throughout Africa the name of Russia must have an almost magical significance.

"This is not so much for her complex Marxist philosophy as for the amazing degree of human welfare she has brought to her own peoples and those of her former colonies in Asia within the short space of barely twenty-five years.

"The war has demonstrated still further the vitality of her socialism. . . . But even after the events of the past five years the old prejudices and suspicion, the same old blindness still linger.

"And in this country too!

"On the front page of 'The Nigerian Catholic Herald' of Sept. 4th, there is a feature of special interest. It is a list of socalled 'Ten Commandments' for Communist youth, dealing mainly with the anti-religious campaign in Soviet Russia.

"By a not too brilliant piece of jugglery, the reader is asked to believe that that is 'The Truth About Communism.'

"How can anything claim to be the truth which does not place side by side with her anti-religious attitude Russia's achievements in science, education, industry, health and her unparalleled philosophy of social justice for all!

"Of course it is notorious that in relation to Soviet Russia the Vatican sees nothing but atheism. 'The Herald' was only echoing its master's voice."

The writer goes on to refute the charges, pointing out that the Soviet Union has "freedom of religious as well as anti-religious propaganda", and then presents some *facts* about what that country is and stands for.

He concludes: "Spain is a Catholic country; yet she is a hotbed of poverty and ignorance. So are some other 'Christian' countries.

"The central core of Christ's taching was, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself; love is the fulfilling of the law.'

"Soviet Russia may not pay lip service to these noble precepts. What is better, she PRACTICES them!"

Picture Credits: Page one — British Information Service. Editorial page — French Press and Information Service. This page — People's Voice.

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Recently elected representative of Guadeloupe to the French Constituent Assembly, Madame Eugénie Tell Eboué, paid a brief visit to New York and held a press conference on Nov. 2 before flying to Paris. Madame Eboué, wife of the late renowned Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, is the first and only Negro woman elected among the colonial delegates to the French Assembly.

UGANDA INQUIRY REVEALS GROSS COLONIAL MISRULE

Following the riots which occurred in Uganda in January of this year, resulting in the death of several Africans and the imprisonment of scores of others, the usual commission was appointed by the Governor to make an inquiry into the causes of the disturbance.

The report of the commission, says *Empire*, organ of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, "is so unsatisfactory, and reveals such a gulf between the administration and the people, that there should now be a full-scale independent inquiry into the whole situation in Uganda."

Although low wages and high living costs were obvious causes of the January outbreak, the Chief Justice of Uganda, who headed the inquiry commission, declared in the report, "I am satisfied beyond doubt that the origins of the disturbances were political rather than economic." Although a minimum wage ordinance had been enacted in 1934, minimum wages in the colony had not yet been fixed in 1944.

Connected with the economic grievances was the bitter opposition of the Africans to some of their own chiefs, particularly the Treasurer, S. W. Kulbya, regarded as merely servants of the British Government. These traitors were attacked in a widely circulated vernacular booklet entitled *Buganda Nyafe* (Buganda Our Mother). One passage of the booklet reads:

"The slave trade was abolished in one way and then it was introduced in another, but the old slave trade was better because those who remained home lived in peace; the modern slave trade includes children and women, and English laws put yokes around our necks, even though we think we are in our native home.

"Here in Buganda we have not yet suffered much on account of this slavery, but the time is near when we shall be deprived of our land and settle on European estates, when we shall suffer bitterly from slavery just like our comrades in Kenya, South Africa and elsewhere. Our country will not fail to be in trouble, and such trouble will be brought about by our countrymen who have tender hearts and accept bribes. Some of them are well known. Beware of them."

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23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

P. L. & R. 562

This is your News of Africa
for November, 1945

[CRAFT]

270 Convent Ave

Request for financial assistance - 7-1940

My dear Dr.

20-19-26

I enclose the particulars that I hope will stimulate you most ideal taste. All that I ask of you now is to enclose the two drafts for which the will include a most advantageous "1.60 cord" advance. This I shall hope to deliver in person while there - I may plan my planning so you can about our mutual continue travel together. very sincerely.

Kindest regards
Yours truly Crop-

17 January 1945

20-19-27

My dear Bessie:

I like to help in good causes but I do not feel able to make the ten dollar proposal that you send me. When you have something more within the range of my finance, I may be able to help.

My best regards to you and Mr. Craft.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Bessie Trotter Craft
270 Convent Avenue
New York City

NEW YORK, N.Y.
MAR 31
11-AM
1945

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BRO[illegible]TRAL

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Ave
NYC

[CRAFT]

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

My sister Wrench is to be on guest on Monday next April 2- and it would be so pleasant to see you at our home any time after 7.30 P.M. We do hope we may expect you.

Very sincerely

Jessie [illegible] Craft-
270 Convent Ave.

20-15-35

2 April 1945

20-15-36

My dear Bessie:

I am sorry that I could not come to call on your Sister Maud but I am tied up with preparations for a Colonial Conference and could not get away. My best regards to you and her.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Bessie T. Craft
270 Convent Avenue
New York City

20-8-30

Sept. 12, 1945

Mr. Creech-Jones,

My dear sir:

You will possibly remember me as one who met you at dinner once while you were in New York. I am planning to attend the Pan-African Congress which is to be held in London, October 15 to 21, 1945. The secretary of the convening committee is George Padmore, 22 Cranleigh House, London, N.W.1. I may have some difficulty in getting a British for my passport; I am writing to enlist your good offices, in this matter if you feel that you can help. I was instrumental in starting the Pan-African movement in 1919, and am convinced that democracy is the way out for Africans as well as other folk. I will appreciate anything you can do.

Very sincerely,

1560 Hamilton St.
Sept. 26th. 1945.
Memphis, Tenn.

Request for information

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Dear Sir:

11-20-20

After reading your column concerning the Pan-African Congress, I decided to write you.

I am interested in knowing the object of the Congress. I am a social worker and I am foundering a Vocational movement and Peoples Institute. I realize our great need for world unity in solving our problems. I read your column with interest. I will appreciate you sending me a copy of the report of the Congress and the price of it. I am thanking you in advance.

Sincerely yours.
(Miss) Sadie M. Cross

20-20-12

October 5, 1945

Miss Sadie M. Cross
1580 Hamilton Street
Memphis, Tennessee

My dear Miss Cross:

I am trying to get permission to attend the Pan African Congress in London this month but do not know whether I shall or not. If I go, I shall be glad to communicate with you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D:jd

NEGRO LABOR COMMITTEE

No connection with any organization of similar name.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL SHORE
TREASURER

WINIFRED GITTENS
FINANCIAL SEC'Y

NOAH C. A. WALTER
ORGANIZER

BENJ. F. McLAURIN
GEN'L ORGANIZER

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March 26, 1945

20-5-17

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge with deep appreciation receipt of the copy of your recent letter to "Union for Democratic Action", in reference to their proposed pamphlet "From the Garden of Eden to Dumbarton Oaks".

That I share fully your views regarding their failure to consider the Colonial peoples of the world, you know too well for me to repeat. Upon receiving your letter I tried to contact Mr. James Loeb, Jr., but he is out of town and will not return to the City before Friday, at which time I shall contact him and add my protest to yours. I am anticipating good results.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Crosswaith

Frank R. Crosswaith,
Chairman

frc/eb
af/oe-23076

[1]

What do you know . . .

[1]

IT'S A ~~BOY~~ Girl!

Name Joan Marie

Arrived Feb 25, 1945

Weight 7 lbs

Welton C+ Ida J. Curry

20-15

(2)

Well,

well,

well—

A HALLMARK CARD

5 N372-2

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HALL BROTHERS, INC.

13 March 1945

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois sends the assurances of his distinguished consideration to Miss Joan Marie Curry on the occasion of her entrance into this life. He particularly congratulates her on choosing a birthday so near his own.

20-15

New York City

771 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York 31, New York

July 5, 1945

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois,
Chief of Research and Consultant N.A.A. C.P.
Research Division
70 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, New York

Reply for information

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I would like you to advise me concerning certain aspects of the problem, "Attitudes of Negroes toward Industrial Education", which I am undertaking as a doctorate subject.

20-24-45

My interest in this subject grew out of reading your "Negro Artisan", (1902) and "Negro-American Artisan", (1912) both published as Atlantic University studies #7 and #17. The reading of these and related studies led to a tentative summary of the literature. I presented this summary to my thesis committee, who admitted they are none too familiar with the subject matter in this field.

I am certain that you could be of invaluable aid to me now, as you were during my junior year at Amherst College, when you presented an analysis of the Negro problem.

May I hope for an appointment with you at your convenience?

Thank you for your co-operation.

Very truly yours,

Robert T. Custis

RTC:js

July 11, 1945

Mr. Robert T. Custis
771 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York 31, New York

20-24-41

Dear Mr. Custis:

Answering your letter of July 5th, I beg to say it would be difficult to point to any one or series of articles or books which would show the attitude of the Negro toward industrial education. The best source of information would be the weekly Negro press from 1900-1915, and particularly the files of the Boston Guardian.

In addition to that you should study the reports of the Hampton Negro Conference, the Tuskegee Conference, and if you have not already done so, the reports of the Atlanta Conference.

I should be glad to be of any service to you if I can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

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20-16-10

May 15, 1945.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Francis Drake Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I enclose herewith a copy of my proposal for the Independence of the West Indies and the three Guianas which I have submitted to the United Nations Conference through the delegations of the United States, Great Britian and Russia. I have also presented a copy of it to Dr. M. T. P. Lochard.

I have not attempted to enter into the details of the proposal having set forth only the main features thereof. I shall be happy to have you examine it and take whatever steps you feel inclined to take in connection with the matter.

It is my firm belief that after 300 years of tutelage under the British and Dutch that these islands and the Guianas ought to be ready for independence and I feel that this is the propitious moment to take the matter up with the interested governments.

I sincerely hope that you find some concrete suggestion in the proposal that will interest you and will invoke your energy and determination in bringing the matter forcefully to the attention of the conference.

Very truly yours,

Bindley C. Cyrus

BCC'dh
Enclosure:

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATION CONSISTING OF BRITISH, FRENCH, AND DUTCH GUIANA AND FRENCH, DUTCH, BRITISH AND UNITED STATES WEST INDIES

(except Porto Rico)

By Bindley C. Cyrus

In view of the pronouncements by the late and revered President Roosevelt and by the Honorable Winston Churchill in the Atlantic Charter and in the principle of the four freedoms, and in view of the fact that responsible British statesmen have long and consistently stated that the relationship of Great Britain to colonial peoples is one of trusteeship for the protection of the people of the colonies and for their advancement in civilization and self government, I herewith respectfully submit the following proposal to the United Nations in their conference at San Francisco:

1. That the United States and Great Britain, under the jurisdiction of the Security Pact of the United Nations and subject to its authority and control, declare themselves trustees for British, French, Dutch Guiana, and the British, French, Dutch and United States West Indies (excepting Porto Rico), the purpose of said trust being to establish

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an independent and sovereign nation comprised of the aforesaid territories and islands.

2. That France, Holland, Great Britain and the United States cede to Great Britain and the United States as such trustees the aforesaid territories and islands, in trust nevertheless for the establishment of an independent nation consisting of all the said territories and islands; said nation to be known as the Protectorate, or Republic, or Commonwealth of Guiana and the West Indies.

3. That said territories and islands be under the immediate supervision and direction of the United States and Great Britain for a period of ten years or less, after which the said territories and islands shall frame and adopt a new Constitution providing for a Central Government of the said territories, and upon the approval of said Constitution by the two trustee nations as well as the Security Organization of the United Nations, and the inauguration of a new Government thereunder, said nation, so established shall be a sovereign and independent state and the said trustee nations shall relinquish all right and control over said nation except such as were preserved by treaty freely entered into and approved by the Security Organization of the United Nations.

4. The trustee nations shall make reports each two years during their trusteeship to the Security Organization of the United Nations.

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5. During the period of the trusteeship, each West Indian island, or present federated groups thereof, and Guiana, shall be given complete autonomy in the management of its local affairs, but military matters, coinage, postal service, international and inter-island or inter-territorial relationships shall be conducted by the trustee nations in such manner as shall be agreed upon between their representatives and the representatives of the various territories and islands hereinbefore mentioned.

6. The British Parliament by law, having already allocated £120,000,000 sterling toward the development of its colonial empire, the sum of $240,000,000 (approximately £50,000,000) of this sum shall be allocated by Great Britain and an equal amount shall be appropriated by the United States, to be expended over a period of ten years, toward the development of the nation. The said sum shall be used in the movement and settlement of populations, the building of railroads and other transportation, the erection of public buildings including schools, colleges and hospitals, establishing basic industries, in geological surveys, and development of resources, and for such other purposes as will best conduce to the speedy development of a modern and independent nation. It is provided, however, that not less than one half of the annual expenditure from said fund shall be spent in Guiana, it being the belief that the future of the new nation lies primarily in the speedy development of the resources of Guiana.

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7. That in addition to the expenditure of the public funds hereinabove provided, the trustee nations shall invite and encourage private capital without discrimination by or against any nation, provided however that railroads and other public utilities or basic industries affected with public interest shall be operated and controlled by the trustee nations, in trust nevertheless for the benefit of the nation when it is duly constituted.

8. That the trustee nations shall exercise their powers through and by a Commission to be known as the Anglo-American West India and Guiana Commission, consisting of fifteen members, five of whom shall be appointed by the United States, five shall be appointed by Great Britain, one each shall be appointed from the French and Dutch possessions or colonies included in the cession, and three from the British Colonies included in the cession. The Commission, in addition to its other duties and responsibilities shall have plenary power to determine: (a) in what island or territory the National University and its several departments shall be located, (b) in what island the capital of the nation and the executive offices of the government shall be and (c) in what island the legislature shall hold its sessions. This is to avoid prolonged controversy upon these controversial matters and to avoid selecting any one place for the concentration of governmental functions. The powers of the Secretary of State for the colonies of Great Britain and the powers of the Secretary of the Interior

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of the United States insofar as they presently have jurisdiction and control, or would by reason of the cession have jurisdiction and control, over said territories, shall be transferred to the Anglo-American West India Guiana Commission by an appropriate enabling act passed by the trustee nations.

9. Before relinquishing their rights over the new nation, the said trustee nations shall determine what part, if any, of the said 480 million dollars, or other sum which shall have been advanced toward the development of the nation, shall be allocated to altruism, humanitarianism, and international philanthropy. Said sum shall be charged off and forgiven to the new nation. The remainder of said sum, if any there be, shall be repaid by said new nation without interest, over a period, and under conditions, to be agreed upon between the trustee nations and the new nation and embodied in a treaty between the parties.

10. During the period of the trusteeship, the trustee nations shall guarantee military protection to the various territories and islands and at the termination of said trusteeship, the sovereignty and independence of said new nation shall be guaranteed by the Security Organization of the United Nations.

E. J. WALTON